THE

ODYSSEY OF HOMER

TRANSLATED BY

ALEXANDER POPE



TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE BATTLE OF THE FROGS AND MICE BY PARNELL,

AND THE HYMNS BY CHAPMAN AND OTHERS.

WITH

OBSERVATIONS AND BRIEF NOTES

BY THE

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ILLUSTRATED WITH THE ENTIRE SERIES OF

FLAXMAN'S DESIGNS.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The Odyssey, as Longinus observes, is a natural sequel to the Iliad. The Iliad relates the acts of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy; the Odyssey, the adventures and fortunes of most of them after the capture of the city. The Iliad was written, as Longinus supposes, when Homer was in the full vigour of life, and his imagination in its meridian; the Odyssey, when he was declining towards old age, and beginning to delight, like Nestor, in long narrations. The Iliad is accordingly more fiery, the Odyssey more tranquil; and the rhapsodists, in allusion to the character of the two poems, are said to have recited one in robes of scarlet, and the other in robes of purple.[1]

That most of the ancients were of the same opinion as Longinus, in regard to the Odyssey having been written soon after the Iliad, and by the same author, is apparent from all that has been handed down to us.

There arose, indeed, in the time of Aristarchus, a party known by the name of Chorizontes or Separatists, who were desirous to persuade the world that the Odyssey and Iliad were the productions of two different authors. But their notions seem always to have been regarded as heretical; and the sect gradually fell into oblivion. In modern times, however, the German school of Wolf and Heyne has generated a large crop of successors to them, who tell us that the Odyssey, notwithstanding the general resemblance which all the higher order of minds, ancient and modern, have conceived it to bear to the Iliad, cannot have proceeded from the same poet. Their chief arguments are, that the manners of the Greeks in the Odyssey are more refined than in the Iliad; that the arts appear in a higher state of advancement; that Mercury, instead of Iris, is made the Messenger of the Gods; that Venus, instead of Charis, is represented as the wife of Vulcan; and that the attributes of some of the deities as well as the forms of certain words are changed.

Had we space to examine these arguments fully, we should be glad to state at length why we deem them of very little weight, but at present must limit ourselves to the following

[1] Eustath. and Il. i.

few observations. We can see no ground for imagining more refinement in the Greeks of the Odyssey, than of the Iliad; for though in the scenes of the Odyssey, which display more of domestic life, the characters naturally appear gentler and more subdued, yet the conduct of the suitors, who hurl bones and footstools in the midst of a banquet, is not more civilized than that of the Grecian chiefs in the field of Troy; and Ulysses' treatment of Melanthius and the offending women is as brutal as Achilles' treatment of Hector. More arts will be found mentioned in the Iliad than in the Odyssey. Mercury is called "message-bearer" at least three times in the Iliad, and in the Odyssey is selected to carry the message to Calypso at the request of Minerva. Venus is called the wife of Vulcan in the Odyssey only in the song of Demodocus, which may refer, as Colonel Mure remarks, to an earlier period in the history of the Olympian deities than that to which the passage of the Iliad which speaks of Charis alludes: and we may suppose Venus to have been divorced from Vulcan after her infidelity with Mars (especially as Vulcan intimates his intention of divorcing her in the song), and Charis to have been her successor. For imagining the characters of the deities to be changed, there appears to be no other cause than that they appear less vigorous and energetic, because they have less active work to do. As to the alleged differences in language, which are acknowledged to be but few, we consider that they are not greater than an author might intentionally make, or than might arise in the language during one man's life-time; and that as much discrepancy might easily be found between the Paradise Lost and Regained.

Whoever, therefore, by adducing such assumed differences and discrepancies, infers that the two poems cannot have proceeded from the same mind, but that the Odyssey must have been at least a hundred years later than the Iliad, does not enjoy, in our opinion, the privilege of judging *Jove æquo*.

The BATTLE OF THE FROGS AND MICE is the oldest known specimen of mock-heroic verse. That it was written by Homer nobody now believes; for it is evidently a burlesque of the Iliad. The crowing of the cock, which is mentioned in it, is considered by Payne Knight a decisive proof that it is not as old as the Iliad and Odyssey: for if that bird, which appears to have been brought from India, had been common in Greece when those poems were composed it would probably have been noticed in them. Suidas and Plutarch attribute the authorship of the poem to Pigres, who made himself known by some other literary performances, one of which was the insertion of a pentameter verse, apparently of a jocose character, after each hexameter of the Iliad.

With respect to the authorship of the *Hymns* there has been much controversy. But almost all the modern critics, with the exception of Hermann, have concurred in pronouncing that they are not by Homer. Only five of them, those addressed to the Delian and Pythian Apollo, Mercury, Ceres, and Venus, deserve much notice; for the others, though twenty-eight in number, comprise, in all, not more than three hundred and fifty verses. The Hymn to the Delian Apollo was cited by Thucydides as the genuine work of Homer, but Thucydides was no professed critic, and may have taken little care to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Moreover, he appears not to have been followed, in this opinion, by others; for it was a common saying that Homer had left no record of himself; a saying which would not have been true if he had been the author of this Hymn. It has been suggested that it may have proceeded from one of the Homeridæ of Chios, who assumed the tone and character of his great ancestor. It relates the wanderings of Latona in search of a place where she might be safely delivered of Apollo and Diana, her compact with the island of Delos, and the birth of Apollo, who feels himself inspired to become the patron of the lyre and the bow, and to exercise the gift of prophecy.

The Hymn to the Pythian Apollo was for some time considered as a continuation or sequel to the Hymn to the Delian Apollo. But the two are distinct compositions. It relates the foundation of the temple at Delphi by Apollo himself, the destruction of the serpent Python, and the transformation of the crew of a Cretan vessel into priests for the Delphian temple.

The Hymn to Mercury is of a humorous and comic character, detailing the tricks played by Mercury, in his childhood, upon Apollo. As it mentions the seven-stringed lyre, the invention of Terpander, it could not have been composed earlier than the thirtieth Olympiad.

The Hymn to Venus is the most beautiful of the whole. Lucretius, perhaps, took from its commencement the idea of his invocation to Venus. It relates the intercourse of Venus and Anchises, and prophesies that Æneas should be a prince among the Trojans. A fact decisive against its Homeric origin, is, as Clarke[1] observes, that it makes the first syllable of the adjective καλὸς short,[2] which, in the Iliad and Odyssey, where it occurs nearly three hundred times, is invariably made long.

The manuscript of the Hymn to Ceres was found by C. F. Matthæi, in the library of the Holy Synod at Moscow, and transmitted by him, with a short fragment of a Hymn to

[1] Ad Il. ii. 43. [2] Ver. 29.

Bacchus, to the distinguished critic Ruhnken, who published it in 1780. The matter seems too trifling, and the style too deficient in energy, to allow us to regard it as Homer's. The subject is Ceres in search of Proserpine, when she was carried off by Pluto, and the institution of the Eleusinian Mysteries.

Of what is called Pope's Translation of the Odyssey, only one half, as is well known, was executed by Pope. Fenton translated the first, fourth, nineteenth, and twentieth books: Broome the second, sixth, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, sixteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-third; the other twelve, which are on the whole the most spirited, are by Pope himself.

As Pope was responsible for the entire translation, he made, of course, what corrections he pleased in the work of his coadjutors. Fenton's manuscripts are in the British Museum, and show very few alterations. Broome's are not known to be extant, but Pope complained that they cost him much trouble. All the notes are said to have been furnished by Broome. What revision Pope gave them is unknown.

The Odyssey of Pope has deservedly taken the same rank in English literature as his Iliad. The grander passages are rendered with the same animation and energy as those of its predecessor; and the entire version is in general more faithful to the sense. Cowper and Sotheby, both of whom were better qualified to represent the calm Odyssey than the more fiery Iliad, may be preferred in parts, but the work of Pope and his auxiliaries as a whole, stands pre-eminent.

The Battle of the Frogs and Mice by Parnell, and Hole's translation of the Hymn to Ceres, are performances of great spirit and elegance. Chapman's translations of the other Hymns have been much celebrated for their animation, and afford good examples of the state of the English language in the days of Elizabeth.

J. S. W.

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THE ODYSSEY.

BOOK I.

ARGUMENT.

MINERVA'S DESCENT TO ITHACA.

The Poem opens within forty-eight days of the arrival of Ulysses in his dominions. He had now remained seven years in the island of Calypso, when the gods assembled in council proposed the method of his departure from thence, and his return to his native country. For this purpose it is concluded to send Mercury to Calypso, and Pallas immediately descends to Ithaca. She holds a conference with Telemachus, in the shape of Mentes, king of the Taphians; in which she advises him to take a journey, in quest of his father Ulysses, to Pylos and Sparta, where Nestor and Menelaus yet reigned; then, after having visibly displayed her divinity, disappears. The suitors of Penelope make great entertainments, and riot in her palace till night. Phemius sings to them the return of the Grecians, till Penelope puts a stop to the song. Some words arise between the suitors and Telemachus, who summons the council to meet the day following.

THE man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercised in woes, O Muse! resound;
Who, when his arms had wrought the destin'd fall
Of sacred Troy,[1] and raz'd her heaven-built wall,
Wandering from clime to clime, observant stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd.
On stormy seas unnumber'd toils he bore,
Safe with his friends to gain his natal shore:
Vain toils! their impious folly dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day;

[1] Ulysses is said to have caused the fall of Troy, because he carried off the statue of Pallas by which it was protected, and because he suggested the stratagem of the wooden horse, by which the city was taken.

The god vindictive doom'd them never more
(Ah, men unbless'd!) to touch that natal shore.
Oh, snatch some portion of these acts from fate,
Celestial Muse! and to our world relate.
  Now at their native realms the Greeks arriv'd;
All who the wars of ten long years surviv'd,
And 'scap'd the perils of the gulfy main.
Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An exile from his dear paternal coast,
Deplor'd his absent queen and empire lost.
Calypso in her caves constrain'd his stay,
With sweet, reluctant, amorous delay:
In vain—for now the circling years disclose
The day predestin'd to reward his woes.
At length his Ithaca is given by fate,
Where yet new labours his arrival wait;
At length their rage the hostile powers restrain,
All but the ruthless monarch of the main.
But now the god, remote, a heavenly guest,
In Æthiopia graced the genial feast;[2]
(A race divided, whom with sloping rays
The rising and descending sun surveys;)
There on the world's extremest verge rever'd
With hecatombs and prayer in pomp preferr'd,
Distant he lay; while in the bright abodes
Of high Olympus, Jove convened the gods:
Th' assembly thus the sire supreme address'd,
Ægisthus' fate revolving in his breast,
Whom young Orestes to the dreary coast
Of Pluto sent, a blood-polluted ghost.[3]
  'Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
'Charge all their woes on absolute decree;
'All to the dooming gods their guilt translate,
'And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate.
'When to his lust Ægisthus gave the rein,
'Did fate, or we, th' adulterous act constrain?

[1] See B. xii. 382, *seq.* [2] See Il. B. i. 557. [3] Ægisthus was put to death by Orestes, son of Agamemnon, for having seduced Clytæmnestra, Agamemnon's wife, killed Agamemnon himself on his return from Troy, and taken possession of his throne. See ver. 387, and B. xi. 483 *seq.*




COUNCIL OF JUPITER, MINERVA AND MERCURY

'Did fate, or we, when great Atrides died,
'Urge the bold traitor to the regicide?
'Hermes I sent, while yet his soul remain'd
'Sincere from royal blood, and faith profan'd,
'To warn the wretch, that young Orestes, grown
'To manly years, should re-assert the throne.
'Yet, impotent of mind, and uncontroll'd,
'He plung'd into the gulf which Heaven foretold.'
Here paus'd the god, and pensive thus replies
Minerva, graceful with her azure eyes
'O thou! from whom the whole creation springs,
'The source of power on earth deriv'd to kings!
'His death was equal to the direful deed,
'So may the man of blood be doom'd to bleed!
'But grief and rage alternate wound my breast
'For brave Ulysses, still by fate oppress'd.
'Amidst an isle,[1] around whose rocky shore
'The forests murmur, and the surges roar,
'The blameless hero from his wish'd-for home
'A goddess guards in her enchanted dome
'(Atlas her sire, to whose far-piercing eye
'The wonders of the deep expanded lie;
'Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears
'End in the starry vault, and prop the spheres)
'By his fair daughter is the chief confin'd,
'Who soothes to dear delight his anxious mind.
'Successless all her soft caresses prove,
'To banish from his breast his country's love;
'To see the smoke from his lov'd palace rise,
'While the dear isle in distant prospect lies,
'With what contentment could he close his eyes!
'And will Omnipotence neglect to save
'The suffering virtue of the wise and brave?
'Must he, whose altars on the Phrygian shore
'With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy power
'Be doom'd the worst of human ills to prove,
'Unbless'd, abandon'd to the wrath of Jove?'
'Daughter! what words have pass'd thy lips unweigh'd!'
(Replied the Thunderer to the martial maid)

[1] Ogygia, an island near the gulf of Tarentum; now a barren rock.

'Deem not unjustly by my doom oppress'd,
'Of human race the wisest and the best
'Neptune, by prayer repentant rarely won,
'Afflicts the chief, t' avenge his giant son,
'Whose visual orb Ulysses robb'd of light;
'Great Polypheme, of more than mortal might!
'Him young Thoosa bore (the bright increase
'Of Phorcys, dreaded in the sounds and seas,)
'Whom Neptune ey'd with bloom of beauty bless'd
'And in his cave the yielding nymph compress'd
'For this, the god constrains the Greek to roam,
'A hopeless exile from his native home,
'From death alone exempt—but cease to mourn,
'Let all combine t' achieve his wish'd return
'Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,
'Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain'
'Father and king ador'd!' Minerva cried,
'Since all who in the Olympian bower reside
'Now make the wandering Greek their public care,
'Let Hermes to th' Atlantic isle[1] repair
'Bid him, arriv'd in bright Calypso's court,
'The sanction of th' assembled powers report:
'That wise Ulysses to his native land
'Must speed, obedient to their high command
'Meantime Telemachus the blooming heir
'Of sea-girt Ithaca, demands my care
''Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd years
'In sage debates, surrounded with his peers,
'To save the state, and timely to restrain
'The bold intrusion of the suitor train,
'Who crowd his palace, and with lawless power
'His herds and flocks in feastful rites devour.
'To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste
'Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall haste
'There, warm with filial love, the cause inquire
'That from his realm retards his godlike sire
'Delivering early to the voice of fame
'The promise of a great immortal name'

[1] Ogygia.



DESCENT OF MI[illegible]VA TO ITHACA

She said: the sandals of celestial mould,
Fledged with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet: with these sublime she sails
Th' aërial space, and mounts the winged gales:
O'er earth and ocean wide prepar'd to soar;
Her dreaded arm a beamy javelin bore,
Ponderous and vast; which, when her fury burns,
Proud tyrants humbles, and whole hosts o'erturns.
From high Olympus prone her flight she bends,
And in the realm of Ithaca descends.
Her lineaments divine the grave disguise
Of Mentes' form conceal'd from human eyes;
(Mentes, the monarch of the Taphian[1] land;)
A glittering spear wav'd awful in her hand.
There in the portal placed, the heaven-born maid
Enormous riot and misrule survey'd.
On hides of beeves, before the palace gate,
(Sad spoils of luxury,) the suitors sate.
With rival art, and ardour in their mien,
At chess[2] they vie, to captivate the queen;
Divining of their loves. Attending nigh,
A menial train the flowing bowl supply:
Others, apart, the spacious hall prepare,
And form the costly feast with busy care.
There young Telemachus, his bloomy face
Glowing celestial sweet, with godlike grace
Amid the circle shines: but hope and fear
(Painful vicissitude!) his bosom tear.
Now, imaged in his mind, he sees restor'd
In peace and joy the people's rightful lord:
The proud oppressors fly the vengeful sword.

[1] Taphos was the largest of a group of small islands called *Taphiæ Insulæ*, in the Ionian Sea, near the coast of Leucadia. See ver. 229.

[2] What sort of game is meant by the word πεσσοὶ in the text, is uncertain. According to Athenæus, Apion the grammarian used to say that he had heard from a native of Ithaca, that, as the number of suitors was one hundred and eight, the game was played on a board with fifty-four men on a side, with a space between them, in which was placed a piece named Penelope, or the queen, being the prize which each party was to endeavour to secure.

While his fond soul these fancied triumphs swell'd,
The stranger-guest the royal youth beheld:
Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;
Instant he flew with hospitable haste,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd.
'Stranger, whoe'er thou art, securely rest,
'Affianced in my faith, a friendly guest:
'Approach the dome, the social banquet share,
'And then the purpose of thy soul declare.'
Thus affable and mild, the prince precedes,
And to the dome th' unknown celestial leads.
The spear receiving from her hand, he placed
Against a column, fair with sculpture graced;
Where seemly ranged in peaceful order stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disus'd to blood.
He led the goddess to the sovereign seat,
Her feet supported with a stool of state;
(A purple carpet spread the pavement wide;)
Then drew his seat, familiar, to her side;
Far from the suitor-train, a brutal crowd,
With insolence, and wine, elate and loud;
Where the free guest, unnoted, might relate,
If haply conscious, of his father's fate.
The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,
Replenish'd from the cool translucent springs;
With copious water the bright vase supplies
A silver laver of capacious size:
They wash. The tables in fair order spread,
They heap the glittering canisters with bread:
Viands of various kinds allure the taste,
Of choicest sort and savour, rich repast!
Delicious wines th' attending herald brought;
The gold gave lustre to the purple draught.
Lur'd with the vapour of the fragrant feast,
In rush'd the suitors with voracious haste:
Marshall'd in order due, to each a sewer
Presents, to bathe his hands, a radiant ewer.
Luxurious then they feast. Observant round
Gay stripling youths the brimming goblets crown'd.

The rage of hunger quell'd, they all advance,
And form to measur'd airs the mazy dance:
To Phemius was consign'd the chorded lyre,
Whose hand reluctant touch'd the warbling wire:
Phemius, whose voice divine could sweetest sing
High strains responsive to the vocal string.
Meanwhile, in whispers to his heavenly guest
His indignation thus the prince express'd:
'Indulge my rising grief, while these (my friend)
'With song and dance the pompous revel end.
'Light is the dance, and doubly sweet the lays
'When for the dear delight another pays.
'His treasur'd stores these cormorants consume,
'Whose bones, defrauded of a regal tomb
'And common turf, lie naked on the plain,
'Or doom'd to welter in the whelming main.
'Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
'With purple robes inwrought, and stiff with gold,
'Precipitant in fear would wing their flight,
'And curse their cumb'rous pride's unwieldy weight.
'But ah! I dream: th' appointed hour is fled;
'And hope, too long with vain delusion fed,
'Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame,
'Gives to the roll of death his glorious name!
'With venial freedom let me now demand
'Thy name, thy lineage, and paternal land;
'Sincere, from whence began thy course, recite,
'And to what ship I owe the friendly freight?
'Now first to me this visit dost thou deign,
'Or number'd in my father's social train?
'All who deserv'd his choice, he made his own,
'And, curious much to know, he far was known.'
'My birth I boast' (the blue-ey'd virgin cries)
'From great Anchialus, renown'd and wise:
'Mentes my name; I rule the Taphian race,
'Whose bounds the deep circumfluent waves embrace:
'A duteous people, and industrious isle,
'To naval arts inured, and stormy toil.
'Freighted with iron from my native land,
'I steer my voyage to the Brutian strand;[1]

[1] In Italy

'To gain by commerce, for the labour'd mass,
'A just proportion of refulgent brass.
'Far from your capital my ship resides
'At Reithrus,[1] and secure at anchor rides;
'Where waving groves on airy Neion grow,
'Supremely tall, and shade the deeps below.
'Thence to revisit your imperial dome,
'An old hereditary guest I come:
'Your father's friend. Laertes can relate
'Our faith unspotted, and its early date;
'Who, press'd with heart-corroding grief and years,
'To the gay court a rural shed prefers,
'Where, sole of all his train, a matron sage
'Supports with homely food his drooping age,
'With feeble steps from marshalling his vines
'Returning sad, when toilsome day declines.
'With friendly speed, induced by erring fame,
'To hail Ulysses' safe return, I came;
'But still the frown of some celestial power
'With envious joy retards the blissful hour.
'Let not your soul be sunk in sad despair;
'He lives, he breathes this heavenly vital air,
'Among a savage race, whose shelfy bounds
'With ceaseless roar the foaming deep surrounds.
'The thoughts which roll within my ravish'd breast,
'To me, no seer, the inspiring gods suggest:
'Nor skill'd, nor studious, with prophetic eye
'To judge the winged omens of the sky.
'Yet hear this certain speech, nor deem it vain;
'Though adamantine bonds the chief restrain,
'The dire restraint his wisdom will defeat,
'And soon restore him to his regal seat.
'But, generous youth! sincere and free declare,
'Are you, of manly growth, his royal heir?
'For sure Ulysses in your look appears,
'The same his features, if the same his years.
'Such was that face, on which I dwelt with joy
'Ere Greece assembled stemm'd the tides to Troy;

[1] A harbour of Ithaca, near the promontory Neion.

'But, parting then for that detested shore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never greeted more.'
'To prove a genuine birth (the prince replies)
'On female truth assenting faith relies:
'Thus manifest of right, I build my claim
'Sure-founded on a fair maternal fame,
'Ulysses' son; but happier he, whom fate
'Hath placed beneath the storms which toss the great!
'Happier the son, whose hoary sire is bless'd
'With humble affluence, and domestic rest!
'Happier than I, to future empire born,
'But doom'd a father's wretched fate to mourn!'
To whom, with aspect mild, the guest divine:
'Oh true descendant of a scepter'd line!
'The gods a glorious fate, from anguish free,
'To chaste Penelope's increase decree.
'But say, yon jovial troop so gaily dress'd,
'Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?
'Or from their deed I rightlier may divine,
'(Unseemly flown with insolence and wine!)
'Unwelcome revellers, whose lawless joy
'Pains the sage ear, and hurts the sober eye.'
'Magnificence of old' (the prince replied)
'Beneath our roof with virtue could reside;
'Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,
'What time this dome rever'd her prudent lord;
'Who now (so Heaven decrees) is doom'd to mourn,
'Bitter constraint! erroneous and forlorn.
'Better the chief, on Ilion's hostile plain,
'Had fall'n surrounded with his warlike train;
'Or safe return'd, the race of glory pass'd,
'New to his friends' embrace, had breathed his last!
'Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise
'Historic marbles to record his praise;
'His praise, eternal on the faithful stone,
'Had with transmissive honour graced his son.
'Now, snatch'd by harpies to the dreary coast,[1]
'Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost:

[1] Meaning that Ulysses has not had the rites of sepulture. This among the ancients was esteemed the greatest of calamities, as it hindered the shades of the deceased from entering into the state of the happy.

'Vanish'd at once, unheard of, and unknown!
'And I his heir in misery alone.
'Nor for a dear lost father only flow
'The filial tears, but woe succeeds to woe:
'To tempt the spouseless queen with amorous wiles,
'Resort the nobles from the neighbouring isles;
'From Samos,[1] circled with th' Ionian main,
'Dulichium, and Zacynthus' sylvan reign;
'Ev'n with presumptuous hope her bed t' ascend,
'The lords of Ithaca their right pretend.
'She seems attentive to their pleaded vows,
'Her heart detesting what her ear allows.
'They, vain expectants of the bridal hour,
'My stores in riotous expense devour,
'In feast and dance the mirthful months employ,
'And meditate my doom to crown their joy.'
With tender pity touch'd, the goddess cried:
'Soon may kind Heaven a sure relief provide,
'Soon may your sire discharge the vengeance due,
'And all your wrongs the proud oppressors rue!
'Oh! in that portal should the chief appear,
'Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear,
'In radiant panoply his limbs incased!
'(For so, of old, my father's court he graced,
'When social mirth unbent his serious soul,
'O'er the full banquet, and the sprightly bowl:)
'He then from Ephyré,[2] the fair domain
'Of Ilus, sprung from Jason's royal strain,
'Measur'd a length of seas, a toilsome length, in vain.
'For, voyaging to learn the direful art
'To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart,
'Observant of the gods, and sternly just,
'Ilus refus'd t' impart the baneful trust:
'With friendlier zeal my father's soul was fir'd,
'The drugs he knew, and gave the boon desir'd.
'Appear'd he now with such heroic port,
'As then conspicuous at the Taphian court;[3]

[1] More commonly called Same. Some suppose it to be identical with Cephallenia. Dulichium, and Zacynthus were islands near it.

[2] This Ephyré is generally supposed to have been in Elis. There were several towns of that name.

[3] See ver. 136.

'Soon should yon boasters cease their haughty strife,
'Or each atone his guilty love with life.
'But of his wish'd return the care resign;
'Be future vengeance to the powers divine:
'My sentence hear: with stern distaste avow'd,
'To their own districts drive the suitor-crowd:
'When next the morning warms the purple east,
'Convoke the peerage, and the gods attest;
'The sorrows of your inmost soul relate;
'And form sure plans to save the sinking state.
'Should second love a pleasing flame inspire,
'And the chaste queen connubial rites require,
'Dismiss'd with honour, let her hence repair
'To great Icarius[1], whose paternal care
'Will guide her passion, and reward her choice
'With wealthy dower, and bridal gifts of price.
'Then let this dictate of my love prevail:
'Instant, to foreign realms prepare to sail,
'To learn your father's fortunes: Fame may prove,
'Or omen'd voice, (the messenger of Jove,)
'Propitious to the search. Direct your toil
'Through the wide ocean first to sandy Pyle;
'Of Nestor, hoary sage, his doom demand:
'Thence speed your voyage to the Spartan strand;
'For young Atrides[2] to th' Achaian coast
'Arriv'd the last of all the victor host:
'If yet Ulysses views the light, forbear,
'Till the fleet hours restore the circling year.
'But if his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,
'Inhabitant of deep disastrous night;
'Homeward with pious speed repass the main,
'To the pale shade funereal rites ordain,
'Plant the fair column o'er the vacant grave,
'A hero's honours let the hero have.
'With decent grief the royal dead deplor'd,
'For the chaste queen select an equal lord.
'Then let revenge your daring mind employ,
'By fraud or force the suitor-train destroy,
'And, starting into manhood, scorn the boy.

[1] A Spartan noble, father of Penelope. [2] Menelaus.

'Hast thou not heard how young Orestes, fir'd
'With great revenge, immortal praise acquir'd?
'His virgin-sword Ægisthus' veins imbrued;
'The murderer fell, and blood atoned for blood.[1]
'O greatly bless'd with every blooming grace!
'With equal steps the paths of glory trace;
'Join to that royal youth's your rival name,
'And shine eternal in the sphere of fame.—
'But my associates now my stay deplore,
'Impatient on the hoarse-resounding shore.
'Thou, heedful of advice, secure proceed;
'My praise the precept is, be thine the deed.'
'The counsel of my friend,' (the youth rejoin'd)
'Imprints conviction on my grateful mind.
'So fathers speak (persuasive speech and mild)
'Their sage experience to the favourite child.
'But, since to part, for sweet refection due
'The genial viands let my train renew:
'And the rich pledge of plighted faith receive,
'Worthy the heir of Ithaca to give.'
'Defer the promised boon,' (the goddess cries,
Celestial azure brightening in her eyes,)
'And let me now regain the Reithrian port:
'From Temesé[2] return'd, your royal court
'I shall revisit, and that pledge receive,
'And gifts, memorial of our friendship, leave.'
Abrupt, with eagle-speed she cut the sky
Instant invisible to mortal eye.
Then first he recogniz'd th' ethereal guest;
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast:
Heroic thoughts, infus'd, his heart dilate;
Revolving much his father's doubtful fate.
At length, compos'd, he join'd the suitor-throng
Hush'd in attention to the warbled song.
His tender theme the charming lyrist chose
Minerva's anger, and the dreadful woes
Which, voyaging from Troy, the victors bore,
While storms vindictive intercept the shore.

[1] See ver. 40.
[2] On the coast of Italy; supposed to be the same city that was afterwards called Brundusium. Compare ver. 234.

The shrilling airs the vaulted roof rebounds,
Reflecting to the queen the silver sounds.
With grief renew'd the weeping fair descends;
Their sovereign's step a virgin train attends:
A veil, of richest texture wrought, she wears,
And silent to the joyous hall repairs.
There, from the portal, with her mild command
Thus gently checks the minstrel's tuneful hand:
'Phemius! let acts of gods, and heroes old,
'What ancient bards in hall and bower have told,
'Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ:
'Such the pleas'd ear will drink with silent joy.
'But, oh! forbear that dear disastrous name,
'To sorrow sacred, and secure of fame:
'My bleeding bosom sickens at the sound,
'And every piercing note inflicts a wound.'
'Why, dearest object of my duteous love,'
(Replied the prince,) 'will you the bard reprove?
'Oft, Jove's ethereal rays (resistless fire)
'The chanter's soul and raptur'd song inspire;
'Instinct divine! nor blame severe his choice,
'Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice:
'For novel lays attract our ravish'd ears;
'But old, the mind with inattention hears:
'Patient permit the sadly pleasing strain;
'Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain,
'And in the public woe forget your own;
'You weep not for a perish'd lord alone.
'What Greeks, now wandering in the Stygian gloom,
'With your Ulysses shar'd an equal doom!
'Your widow'd hours, apart, with female toil
'And various labours of the loom beguile;
'There rule, from palace-cares remote and free;
'That care to man belongs, and most to me.'
Mature beyond his years, the queen admires
His sage reply, and with her train retires.
Then swelling sorrows burst their former bounds,
With echoing grief afresh the dome resounds;
Till Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In slumber closed her silver-streaming eyes.

Meantime, rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms;
Intemperate rage a wordy war began;
But bold Telemachus assum'd the man.
'Instant' (he cried) 'your female discord end,
'Ye deedless boasters! and the song attend:
'Obey that sweet compulsion, nor profane
'With dissonance the smooth melodious strain.
'Pacific now prolong the jovial feast;
'But, when the dawn reveals the rosy east,
'I, to the peers assembled, shall propose
'The firm resolve I here in few disclose:
'No longer live the cankers of my court;
'All to your several states with speed resort;
'Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
'There ply the early feast, and late carouse.
'But if, to honour lost, 'tis still decreed
'For you my bowl shall flow, my flock shall bleed;
'Judge and revenge my right, impartial Jove!—
'By him and all th' immortal thrones above,
'(A sacred oath,) each proud oppressor slain,
'Shall with inglorious gore this marble stain.'
Aw'd by the prince, thus haughty, bold, and young,
Rage gnaw'd the lip, and wonder chain'd the tongue.
Silence at length the gay Antinoüs broke,
Constrain'd a smile, and thus ambiguous spoke:
'What god to your untutor'd youth affords
'This headlong torrent of amazing words?
'May Jove delay thy reign, and cumber late
'So bright a genius with the toils of state!'
'Those toils' (Telemachus serene replies)
'Have charms, with all their weight, t' allure the wise.
'Fast by the throne obsequious fame resides,
'And wealth incessant rolls her golden tides.
'Nor let Antinoüs rage, if strong desire
'Of wealth and fame a youthful bosom fire:
'Elect by Jove his delegate of sway,
'With joyous pride the summons I'd obey.
'Whene'er Ulysses roams the realm of night,
'Should factious power dispute my lineal right,

'Some other Greeks a fairer claim may plead;
'To your pretence their title would precede.
'At least, the sceptre lost, I still should reign
'Sole o'er my vassals, and domestic train.'
To this Eurymachus: 'To Heaven alone
'Refer the choice to fill the vacant throne.
'Your patrimonial stores in peace possess;
'Undoubted, all your filial claim confess:
'Your private right should impious power invade,
'The peers of Ithaca would arm in aid.
'But say, that stranger guest who late withdrew,
'What and from whence? his name and lineage shew.
'His grave demeanour and majestic grace
'Speak him descended of no vulgar race:
'Did he some loan of ancient right require,
'Or came fore-runner of your scepter'd sire?'
'Oh son of Polybus!' the prince replies,
'No more my sire will glad these longing eyes:
'The queen's fond hope inventive rumour cheers,
'Or vain diviners' dreams divert her fears.
'That stranger-guest the Taphian realm obeys,
'A realm defended with encircling seas.
'Mentes, an ever-honour'd name, of old
'High in Ulysses' social list enroll'd.'
Thus he, though conscious of th' ethereal guest,
Answer'd evasive of the sly request.
Meantime the lyre rejoins the sprightly lay;
Love-dittied airs, and dance, conclude the day.
But when the star of eve with golden light
Adorn'd the matron brow of sable night,
The mirthful train dispersing quit the court,
And to their several domes to rest resort.
A towering structure to the palace join'd;
To this his steps the thoughtful prince inclin'd:
In his pavilion there, to sleep repairs;
The lighted torch the sage Euryclea bears:
(Daughter of Ops, the just Pisenor's son,
For twenty beeves by great Laërtes won;
In rosy prime with charms attractive graced,
Honour'd by him, a gentle lord and chaste,

With dear esteem: too wise, with jealous strife
To taint the joys of sweet connubial life.
Sole with Telemachus her service ends,
A child she nurs'd him, and a man attends.)
Whilst to his couch himself the prince address'd,
The duteous dame receiv'd the purple vest:
The purple vest with decent care dispos'd,
The silver ring she pull'd, the door reclos'd:
The bolt, obedient to the silken cord,
To the strong staple's inmost depth restor'd,
Secur'd the valves. There wrapp'd in silent shade,
Pensive, the rules the goddess gave, he weigh'd;
Stretch'd on the downy fleece, no rest he knows,
And in his raptur'd soul the vision glows.

BOOK II.

ARGUMENT.

THE COUNCIL OF ITHACA.

Telemachus, in the assembly of the lords of Ithaca, complains of the injustice done him by the suitors, and insists upon their departure from his palace; appealing to the princes, and exciting the people to declare against them. The suitors endeavour to justify their stay, at least till he shall send the queen to the court of Icarius her father; which he refuses. There appears a prodigy of two eagles in the sky, which an augur expounds to the ruin of the suitors. Telemachus then demands a vessel to carry him to Pylos and Sparta, there to inquire of his father's fortunes. Pallas, in the shape of Mentor (an ancient friend of Ulysses), helps him to a ship, assists him in preparing necessaries for the voyage, and embarks with him that night; which concludes the second day from the opening of the poem.

The scene continues in the palace of Ulysses, in Ithaca.

Now, reddening from the dawn, the morning ray
Glow'd in the front of heaven, and gave the day.
The youthful hero, with returning light,
Rose anxious from th' inquietudes of night.

A royal robe he wore with graceful pride,
A two-edged faulchion threaten'd by his side,
Embroider'd sandals glitter'd as he trod,
And forth he moved majestic as a god.
Then by his heralds, restless of delay,
To council calls the peers: the peers obey.
Soon as in solemn form th' assembly sate,
From his high dome himself descends in state.
Bright in his hand a ponderous javelin shin'd;
Two dogs, a faithful guard, attend behind;
Pallas with grace divine his form improves,
And gazing crowds admire him as he moves.
His father's throne he fill'd: while distant stood
The hoary peers, and aged wisdom bow'd.
'Twas silence all. At last Ægyptius spoke;
Ægyptius, by his age and sorrows broke:
A length of days his soul with prudence crown'd,
A length of days had bent him to the ground.
His eldest hope[1] in arms to Ilion came,
By great Ulysses taught the path to fame;
But (hapless youth) the hideous Cyclops tore
His quivering limbs, and quaff'd his spouting gore.
Three sons remain'd: to climb with haughty fires
The royal bed, Eurynomus aspires;
The rest with duteous love his griefs assuage,
And ease the sire of half the cares of age.
Yet still his Antiphus he loves, he mourns,
And, as he stood, he spoke and wept by turns:
'Since great Ulysses sought the Phrygian plains,
'Within these walls inglorious silence reigns.
'Say then, ye peers! by whose commands we meet?
'Why here once more in common council sit?
'Ye young, ye old, the weighty cause disclose:
'Arrives some message of invading foes?
'Or say, does high necessity of state
'Inspire some patriot, and demand debate?
'The present synod speaks its author wise;
'Assist him, Jove, thou regent of the skies!'

[1] Antiphus. See ver. 31.

He spoke. Telemachus with transport glows,
Embraced the omen, and majestic rose;
(His royal hand th' imperial sceptre sway'd:)
Then thus, addressing to Ægyptius, said:
'Reverend old man! lo here confess'd he stands
'By whom ye meet; my grief your care demands.
'No story I unfold of public woes,
'Nor bear advices of impending foes:
'Peace the blest land, and joys incessant crown:
'Of all this happy realm, I grieve alone.
'For my lost sire continual sorrows spring,
'The great, the good; your father and your king.
'Yet more; our house from its foundation bows,
'Our foes are powerful, and your sons the foes;
'Hither, unwelcome to the queen, they come;
'Why seek they not the rich Icarian[1] dome?
'If she must wed, from other hands require
'The dowry: is Telemachus her sire?
'Yet through my court the noise of revel rings,
'And wastes the wise frugality of kings.
'Scarce all my herds their luxury suffice;
'Scarce all my wine their midnight hours supplies.
'Safe in my youth, in riot still they grow,
'Nor in the helpless orphan dread a foe.
'But come it will, the time when manhood grants
'More powerful advocates than vain complaints.
'Approach that hour! insufferable wrong
'Cries to the gods, and vengeance sleeps too long,
'Rise then, ye peers! with virtuous anger rise;
'Your fame revere, but most th' avenging skies.
'By all the deathless powers that reign above,
'By righteous Themis and by thundering Jove,
'(Themis, who gives to councils, or denies
'Success; and humbles, or confirms the wise,
'Rise in my aid! suffice the tears that flow
'For my lost sire, nor add new woe to woe.
'If e'er he bore the sword to strengthen ill,
'Or, having power to wrong, betray'd the will,

[1] See B. i. 361.

'On me, on me your kindled wrath assuage,
'And bid the voice of lawless riot rage.
'If ruin to your royal race ye doom,
'Be you the spoilers, and our wealth consume.
'Then might we hope redress from juster laws,
'And raise all Ithaca to aid our cause:
'But while your sons commit th' unpunish'd wrong,
'You make the arm of violence too strong.'
While thus he spoke, with rage and grief he frown'd,
And dash'd th' imperial sceptre to the ground.
The big round tear hung trembling in his eye:
The synod griev'd, and gave a pitying sigh,
Then silent sate. At length Antinoüs burns
With haughty rage, and sternly thus returns:
'O insolence of youth! whose tongue affords
'Such railing eloquence, and war of words.
'Studious thy country's worthies to defame,
'Thy erring voice displays thy mother's shame.
'Elusive of the bridal day, she gives
'Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives.
'Did not the sun, through heaven's wide azure roll'd,
'For three long years the royal fraud behold?
'While she, laborious in delusion, spread
'The spacious loom, and mix'd the various thread,
'Where as to life the wondrous figures rise,
'Thus spoke th' inventive queen, with artful sighs:
'Though cold in death Ulysses breathes no more,
'Cease yet awhile to urge the bridal hour;
'Cease, till to great Laërtes I bequeath
'A task of grief, his ornaments of death.[1]
'Lest, when the Fates his royal ashes claim,
'The Grecian matrons taint my spotless fame;
'When he, whom living mighty realms obey'd,
'Shall want in death a shroud to grace his shade.'
'Thus she: at once the generous train complies,
'Nor fraud mistrusts in virtue's fair disguise.

[1] It was an ancient custom to dedicate the finest pieces of weaving and embroidery to honour the funerals of the dead; and these were usually wrought by the nearest relations in their life-time. Thus, in the twenty-second Iliad, Andromache laments that the body of Hector must be exposed to the air without these ornaments. *Pope.*

'The work she plied; but, studious of delay,
'By night revers'd the labours of the day.
'While thrice the sun his annual journey made,
'The conscious lamp the midnight fraud survey'd;
'Unheard, unseen, three years her arts prevail;
'The fourth, her maid unfolds th' amazing tale.
'We saw, as unperceiv'd we took our stand,
'The backward labours of her faithless hand.
'Then urg'd, she perfects her illustrious toils;
'A wondrous monument of female wiles!
'But you, O peers! and thou, O prince! give ear:
'(I speak aloud that every Greek may hear;)
'Dismiss the queen; and, if her sire approves,
'Let him espouse her to the peer she loves:
'Bid instant to prepare the bridal train,
'Nor let a race of princes wait in vain.
'Though with a grace divine her soul is bless'd,
'And all Minerva breathes within her breast,
'In wondrous arts than woman more renown'd,
'And more than woman with deep wisdom crown'd;
'Though Tyro nor Mycenè match her name,
'Nor great Alcmena[1] (the proud boasts of fame);
'Yet thus by heaven adorn'd, by heaven's decree
'She shines with fatal excellence, to thee:
'With thee, the bowl we drain, indulge the feast,
'Till righteous heaven reclaim her stubborn breast.
'What though from pole to pole resounds her name!
'The son's destruction waits the mother's fame:
'For, till she leaves thy court, it is decreed,
'Thy bowl to empty, and thy flock to bleed.'
While yet he speaks, Telemachus replies:
'Ev'n nature starts, and what ye ask denies.
'Thus, shall I thus repay a mother's cares,
'Who gave me life, and nurs'd my infant years?
While sad on foreign shores Ulysses treads,
Or glides a ghost with unapparent shades,

[1] Tyro, daughter of Salmoneus, and mother of Pelias and Neleus by Neptune. Mycene, an ancient heroine, who gave name to the city of Mycenæ. Alcmena, the mother of Hercules.



PENELOPE SURPRISED BY THE SUITORS

'How to Icarius in the bridal hour
'Shall I, by waste undone, refund the dower?[1]
'How from my father should I vengeance dread!
'How would my mother curse my hated head!
'And while in wrath to vengeful fiends she cries,
'How from their hell would vengeful fiends arise!
'Abhorr'd by all, accurs'd my name would grow,
'The earth's disgrace, and human-kind my foe.
'If this displease, why urge ye here your stay?
'Haste from the court, ye spoilers, haste away:
'Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
'There ply the early feast, and late carouse.
'But if, to honour lost, 'tis still decreed
'For you my bowl shall flow, my flocks shall bleed;
'Judge and assert my right, impartial Jove!
'By him, and all th' immortal host above,
'(A sacred oath,) if heaven the power supply,
'Vengeance I vow, and for your wrongs ye die.'
With that, two eagles from a mountain's height
By Jove's command direct their rapid flight;
Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind.
Above th' assembled peers they wheel on high,
And clang their wings, and hovering beat the sky;
With ardent eyes the rival train they threat,
And, shrieking loud, denounce approaching fate.
They cuff, they tear; their cheeks and necks they rend,
And from their plumes huge drops of blood descend:
Then, sailing o'er the domes and towers, they fly
Full toward the east, and mount into the sky.
The wondering rivals gaze with cares oppress'd,
And chilling horrors freeze in every breast.
Till, big with knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halitherses, rose:
Prescient he view'd th' aërial tracks, and drew
A sure presage from every wing that flew.

[1] If a son forced away his mother from his house, he was obliged to restore her dower, and all she brought in marriage to her husband; but if she retired voluntarily to engage in a second marriage, the dower remained with the son as lawful heir. [illegible]

'Ye sons (he cried) of Ithaca give ear;
'Hear all! but chiefly you, O rivals! hear.
'Destruction sure o'er all your heads impends;
'Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends.
'Nor to the great alone is death decreed;
'We and our guilty Ithaca must bleed.
'Why cease we then the wrath of heaven to stay?
'Be humbled all, and lead, ye great! the way.
'For lo! my words no fancied woes relate:
'I speak from science, and the voice is fate.'
'When great Ulysses sought the Phrygian shores,
'To shake with war proud Ilion's lofty towers,
'Deeds then undone my faithful tongue foretold:
'Heav'n seal'd my words, and you those deeds behold.
'I see (I cried) his woes, a countless train;
'I see his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main;
'How twice ten years from shore to shore he roams;
'Now twice ten years are past, and now he comes!'
To whom Eurymachus: 'Fly, dotard, fly,
'With thy wise dreams, and fables of the sky.
'Go prophesy at home, thy sons advise:
'Here thou art sage in vain—I better read the skies
'Unnumber'd birds glide through the aerial way,
'Vagrants of air, and unforeboding stray.
'Cold in the tomb, or in the deeps below,
'Ulysses lies; oh wert thou laid as low!
'Then would that busy head no broils suggest,
'Nor fire to rage Telemachus's breast.
'From him some bribe thy venal tongue requires,
'And interest, not the god, thy voice inspires.
'His guideless youth if thy experienced age
'Mislead fallacious into idle rage,
'Vengeance deserv'd thy malice shall repress,
'And but augment the wrongs thou would'st redress:
'Telemachus may bid the queen repair
'To great Icarius, whose paternal care
'Will guide her passion, and reward her choice,
'With healthy dower, and bridal gifts of price.
'Till she retires, determin'd we remain,
'And both the prince and augur threat in vain:

'His pride of words, and thy wild dream of fate,
'Move not the brave, or only move their hate.
'Threat on, O prince! elude the bridal day,
'Threat on, till all thy stores in waste decay.
'True Greece affords a train of lovely dames,
'In wealth and beauty worthy of our flames:
'But never from this nobler suit we cease;
'For wealth and beauty less than virtue please.'
To whom the youth: 'Since then in vain I tell
'My numerous woes, in silence let them dwell.
'But heaven, and all the Greeks, have heard my wrongs:
'To heaven, and all the Greeks, redress belongs.
'Yet this I ask, (nor be it asked in vain,)
'A bark to waft me o'er the rolling main;
'The realms of Pyle and Sparta to explore,
'And seek my royal sire from shore to shore:
'If, or to fame his doubtful fate be known,
'Or to be learn'd from oracles alone.
'If yet he lives, with patience I forbear,
'Till the fleet hours restore the circling year:
'But if already wandering in the train
'Of empty shades, I measure back the main,
'Plant the fair column o'er the mighty dead,
'And yield his consort to the nuptial bed.'
He ceas'd; and, while abash'd the peers attend,
Mentor arose, Ulysses' faithful friend:
(When fierce in arms he sought the scenes of war,
'My friend,' (he cried), 'my palace be thy care;
'Years roll'd on years my godlike sire decay,
'Guard thou his age, and his behests obey.')
Stern as he rose, he cast his eyes around,
That flash'd with rage; and, as he spoke, he frown'd:
'O never, never more, let king be just,
'Be mild in power, or faithful to his trust!
'Let tyrants govern with an iron rod,
'Oppress, destroy, and be the scourge of God;
'Since he who like a father held his reign,
'So soon forgot, was just and mild in vain!
'True, while my friend is griev'd, his griefs I share;
'Yet now the rivals are my smallest care:

'They, for the mighty mischiefs they devise,
'Ere long shall pay—their forfeit lives the price.
'But against you, ye Greeks! ye coward train!
'Gods! how my soul is mov'd with just disdain!
'Dumb ye all stand, and not one tongue affords
'His injur'd prince the little aid of words.'
While yet he spoke, Leocritus rejoin'd:
'O pride of words, and arrogance of mind!
'Would'st thou to rise in arms the Greeks advise?
'Join all your powers! in arms, ye Greeks, arise!
'Yet would your powers in vain our strength oppose:
'The valiant few o'ermatch a host of foes.
'Should great Ulysses stern appear in arms,
'While the bowl circles, and the banquet warms;
'Though to his breast his spouse with transport flies,
'Torn from her breast, that hour Ulysses dies.
'But hence retreating to your domes repair:
'To arm the vessel, Mentor! be thy care,
'And Halitherses! thine: be each his friend;
'Ye lov'd the father: go, the son attend.
'But yet, I trust, the boaster means to stay
'Safe in the court, nor tempt the watery way.'
Then, with a rushing sound, th' assembly bend
Diverse their steps: the rival rout ascend
The royal dome; while sad the prince explores
The neighbouring main, and sorrowing treads the shores.
There, as the waters o'er his hands he shed,
The royal suppliant to Minerva pray'd:
'O goddess! who, descending from the skies,
'Vouchsaf'd thy presence to my wondering eyes,
'By whose commands the raging deeps I trace,
'And seek my sire through storms and rolling seas,
'Hear from thy heavens above, O warrior maid!
'Descend once more, propitious, to my aid.
'Without thy presence, vain is thy command:
'Greece, and the rival train, thy voice withstand.'
Indulgent to his prayer, the goddess took
Sage Mentor's form, and thus like Mentor spoke:
'O prince, in early youth divinely wise,
'Born the Ulysses of thy age to rise!

'If to the son the father's worth descends,
'O'er the wide waves success thy ways attends:
'To tread the walks of death he stood prepar'd;
'And what he greatly thought, he nobly dar'd.
'Were not wise sons descendant of the wise,
'And did not heroes from brave heroes rise,
'Vain were my hopes: few sons attain the praise
'Of their great sires, and most their sires disgrace.
'But since thy veins paternal virtue fires,
'And all Penelope thy soul inspires,
'Go, and succeed! the rivals' aims despise;
'For never, never, wicked man was wise.
'Blind they rejoice, though now, ev'n now they fall;
'Death hastes amain: one hour o'erwhelms them all!
'And lo, with speed we plough the watery way;
'My power shall guard thee, and my hand convey:
'The winged vessel studious I prepare,
'Through seas and realms companion of thy care.
'Thou to the court ascend; and to the shores
'(When night advances) bear the naval stores;
'Bread, that decaying man with strength supplies,
'And generous wine, which thoughtful sorrow flies.
'Meanwhile the mariners, by my command,
'Shall speed aboard, a valiant chosen band.
'Wide o'er the bay, by vessel vessel rides;
'The best I choose, to waft thee o'er the tides.'
She spoke: to his high dome the prince returns,
And, as he moves, with royal anguish mourns.
'Twas riot all, among the lawless train;
Boar bled by boar, and goat by goat lay slain.
Arriv'd, his hand the gay Antinous press'd,
And thus, deriding, with a smile address'd:
'Grieve not, O daring prince! that noble heart:[1]
'Ill suits gay youth the stern heroic part.
'Indulge the genial hour, unbend thy soul,
'Leave thought to age, and drain the flowing bowl.

[1] This speech must be understood ironically. By way of derision, Antinous bids Telemachus not trouble his brave spirit in contriving any more orations, or in any bold attempt to find out Ulysses, or to act the orator or hero's part. *Pope.*

'Studious to ease thy grief, our care provides
'The bark, to waft thee o'er the swelling tides.'
'Is this' (returns the prince) 'for mirth a time?
'When lawless gluttons riot, mirth's a crime;
'The luscious wines, dishonour'd, lose their taste;
'The song is noise, and impious is the feast.
'Suffice it to have spent with swift decay
'The wealth of kings, and made my youth a prey.
'But now the wise instructions of the sage,
'And manly thoughts inspir'd by manly age,
'Teach me to seek redress for all my woe,
'Here, or in Pyle—in Pyle, or here, your foe.
'Deny your vessels, ye deny in vain:
'A private voyager I pass the main.
'Free breathe the winds, and free the billows flow:
'And where on earth I live, I live your foe.'
He spoke and frown'd, nor longer deign'd to stay.
Sternly his hand withdrew, and strode away.
Meantime, o'er all the dome, they quaff, they feast,
Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate address'd.
'Tremble ye not, O friends, and coward fly,
'Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die?
'To Pyle or Sparta to demand supplies,
'Big with revenge, the mighty warrior flies:
'Or comes from Ephyré[1] with poisons fraught,
'And kills us all in one tremendous draught!'
'Or who can say' (his gamesome mate replies)
'But, while the dangers of the deeps he tries,
'He, like his sire, may sink depriv'd of breath,
'And punish us unkindly by his death?
'What mighty labours would he then create,
'To seize his treasures, and divide his state,
'The royal palace to the queen convey,
'Or him she blesses in the bridal day!'
Meantime the lofty rooms the prince surveys,
Where lay the treasures of th' Ithacian race:
Here ruddy brass and gold refulgent blazed;
There polished chests embroider'd vestures graced;

[1] See B. i. ver. 337.

Here jars of oil breath'd forth a rich perfume,
There casks of wine in rows adorn'd the dome;
(Pure flavorous wine, by gods in bounty given,
And worthy to exalt the feasts of heaven.)
Untouch'd they stood, till, his long labours o'er,
The great Ulysses reach'd his native shore.
A double strength of bars secur'd the gates:
Fast by the door the wise Euryclea waits:
Euryclea, who, great Ops! thy lineage shar'd,
And watch'd all night, all day, a faithful guard.
To whom the prince: 'O thou, whose guardian care
'Nurs'd the most wretched king that breathes the air!
'Untouch'd and sacred may these vessels stand,
'Till great Ulysses views his native land.
'But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd;
'Next these in worth, and firm those urns be seal'd;
'And twice ten measures of the choicest flour
'Prepar'd, ere yet descends the evening hour.
'For when the favouring shades of night arise,
'And peaceful slumbers close my mother's eyes,
'Me from our coast shall spreading sails convey,
'To seek Ulysses through the watery way.'
While yet he spoke, she fill'd the walls with cries,
And tears ran trickling from her aged eyes.
'Oh whither, whither flies my son?' (she cried),
'To realms, that rocks and roaring seas divide?
'In foreign lands thy father's days decay'd,
'And foreign lands contain the mighty dead.
'The watery way ill-fated if thou try,
'All, all must perish, and by fraud you die!
'Then stay, my child! storms beat, and rolls the main;
'Oh, beat those storms, and roll the seas in vain!'
'Far hence' (replied the prince) 'thy fears be driven:
'Heaven calls me forth; these counsels are of Heaven.
'But, by the powers that hate the perjur'd, swear
'To keep my voyage from the royal ear,
'Nor uncompell'd the dangerous truth betray,
Till twice six times descends the lamp of day;[1]

[1] It may be demanded how it was possible that the departure of Telemachus could be concealed twelve days from the knowledge of so fond a mother as Penelope. It must be allowed that this would be improbable,

'Lest the sad tale a mother's life impair,
'And grief destroy what time awhile would spare.'
Thus he. The matron with uplifted eyes
Attests th' all-seeing sovereign of the skies.
Then studious she prepares the choicest flour,
The strength of wheat, and wines an ample store.
While to the rival train the prince returns,
The martial goddess with impatience burns;
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and size,
With speed divine from street to street she flies,
She bids the mariners, prepar'd, to stand,
When night descends, embodied on the strand.
Then to Noëmon[1] swift she runs, she flies,
And asks a bark: the chief a bark supplies.
And now, declining with his sloping wheels,
Down sunk the sun behind the western hills.
The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores,
And stow'd within its womb the naval stores.
Full in the openings of the spacious main
It rides; and now descends the sailor-train.
Next, to the court, impatient of delay,
With rapid step the goddess urged her way:
There every eye with slumberous chains she bound,
And dash'd the flowing goblet to the ground.
Drowsy they rose, with heavy fumes oppress'd,
Reel'd from the palace, and retir'd to rest.
Then thus, in Mentor's reverend form array'd,
Spoke to Telemachus the martial maid:
'Lo! on the seas prepar'd the vessel stands;
'Th' impatient mariner thy speed demands.'
Swift as she spoke, with rapid pace she leads;
The footsteps of the deity he treads.
Swift to the shore they move; along the strand
The ready vessel rides, the sailors ready stand.
He bids them bring their stores; th' attending train
Load the tall bark, and launch into the main.
The prince and goddess to the stern ascend:
To the strong stroke at once the rowers bend.

except in a time of such great disorder as the suitors created. Penelope confined herself almost continually within her own apartment. *Dacier.*

[1] See B. i. 853.

Full from the west she bids fresh breezes blow;
The sable billows foam and roar below.
The chief his orders gives; th' obedient band
With due observance wait the chief's command:
With speed the mast they rear, with speed unbind
The spacious sheet, and stretch it to the wind.
High o'er the roaring waves the spreading sails
Bow the tall mast, and swell before the gales;
The crooked keel the parting surge divides,
And to the stern retreating roll the tides.
And now they ship their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the powers divine:
Imploring all the gods that reign above,
But chief the blue-ey'd progeny of Jove.
Thus all the night they stem the liquid way,
And end their voyage with the morning ray.

BOOK III.

ARGUMENT.

THE INTERVIEW OF TELEMACHUS AND NESTOR.

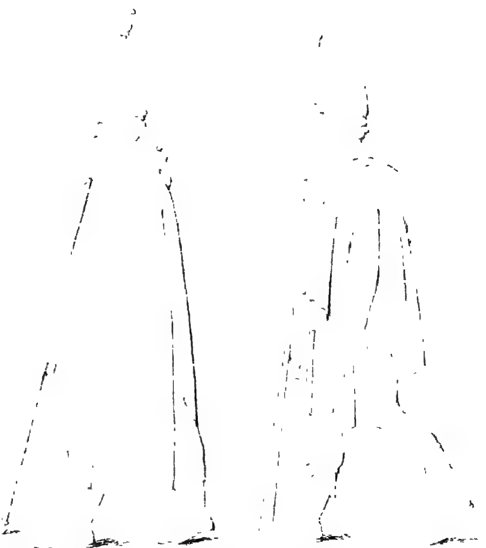
Telemachus, guided by Pallas in the shape of Mentor, arrives in the morning at Pylos, where Nestor and his sons are sacrificing on the sea-shore to Neptune. Telemachus declares the occasion of his coming; and Nestor relates what passed in their return from Troy, how their fleets were separated, and he never since heard of Ulysses. They discourse concerning the death of Agamemnon, the revenge of Orestes, and the injuries of the suitors. Nestor advises him to go to Sparta, and inquire further of Menelaus. The sacrifice ending with the night, Minerva vanishes from them in the form of an eagle: Telemachus is lodged in the palace. The next morning they sacrifice a bullock to Minerva, and Telemachus proceeds on his journey to Sparta, attended by Pisistratus.

The scene lies on the sea-shore of Pylos.

The sacred sun, above the waters rais'd,
Through Heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd;
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his cheering ray,
To gods and men to give the golden day.

Now on the coast of Pyle the vessel falls,
Before old Neleus' venerable walls
There, suppliant to the monarch of the flood,
At nine green theatres the Pylians stood,[1]
Each held five hundred, (a deputed train,)
At each, nine oxen on the sand lay slain
They taste the entrails, and the altars load
With smoking thighs, an offering to the god
Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,
And furl their sails, and issue on the land
Telemachus already press'd the shore.
Not first, the Power of Wisdom march'd before,
And, ere the sacrificing throng he join'd,
Admonish'd thus his well-attending mind
'Proceed, my son! this youthful shame expel,
'An honest business never blush to tell
'To learn what fates thy wretched sire detain,
'We pass'd the wide immeasurable main.
'Meet then the senior far renown'd for sense,
'With reverend awe, but decent confidence·
'Urge him with truth to frame his fair replies,
'And sure he will. for wisdom never lies'
'O tell me, Mentor! tell me, faithful guide,
(The youth with prudent modesty replied,)
'How shall I meet, or how accost the sage,
'Unskill'd in speech, nor yet mature of age
'Awful th' approach, and hard the task appears,
'To question wisely men of riper years.'
To whom the martial goddess thus rejoin'd
'Search for some thoughts, thy own suggesting mind,
'And others, dictated by heavenly power,
'Shall rise spontaneous in the needful hour
'For nought unprosperous shall thy ways attend,
'Born with good omens, and with Heaven thy friend'
She spoke, and led the way with swiftest speed
As swift, the youth pursued the way she led;
And join'd the band before the sacred fire,
Where sate, encompass'd with his sons, the sire.

[1] There were nine cities subject to the power of Nestor, five in Pylos, the rest in Bœotia; the poet therefore allots one bank or theatre to every city.



TELEMACHUS IN SEARCH OF HIS FATHER

The youth of Pylos, some on pointed wood
Transfix'd the fragments, some prepar'd the food:
In friendly throngs they gather to embrace
Their unknown guests, and at the banquet place.
Pisistratus was first to grasp their hands,
And spread soft hides upon the yellow sands;
Along the shore th' illustrious pair he led,
Where Nestor sate with youthful Thrasymed.
To each a portion of the feast he bore,
And held the golden goblet foaming o'er;
Then first approaching to the elder guest,
The latent goddess in these words address'd:
'Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
'These rites of Neptune, monarch of the deep,
'Thee first it fits, O stranger! to prepare
'The due libation and the solemn prayer:
'Then give thy friend to shed the sacred wine;
'Though much thy younger, and his years like mine,
'He too, I deem, implores the powers divine:
'For all mankind alike require their grace,
'All born to want; a miserable race!'
He spake, and to her hand preferr'd the bowl:
A secret pleasure touch'd Athena's soul,
To see the preference due to sacred age
Regarded ever by the just and sage.
Of Ocean's king she then implores the grace:
'O thou! whose arms this ample globe embrace,
'Fulfil our wish, and let thy glory shine
'On Nestor first, and Nestor's royal line;
'Next grant the Pylian states their just desires,
'Pleas'd with their hecatomb's ascending fires;
'Last, deign Telemachus and me to bless,
'And crown our voyage with desir'd success.'
Thus she: and, having paid the rite divine,
Gave to Ulysses' son the rosy wine.
Suppliant he pray'd. And now the victims dress'd
They draw, divide, and celebrate the feast.
The banquet done, the narrative old man.
Thus mild, the pleasing conference began:

'Now, gentle guests! the genial banquet o'er,
'It fits to ask ye, what your native shore,
'And whence your race? on what adventure, say,
'Thus far you wander through the watery way?
'Relate, if business, or the thirst of gain,
'Engage your journey o'er the pathless main:
'Where savage pirates seek through seas unknown
'The lives of others, venturous of their own.'
Urged by the precepts by the goddess given,
And fill'd with confidence infus'd from Heaven,
The youth, whom Pallas destin'd to be wise
And fam'd among the sons of men, replies:
'Inquir'st thou, father! from what coast we came?
'(Oh grace and glory of the Grecian name!)
'From where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
'Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendent woods,
'Us to these shores our filial duty draws,
'A private sorrow, not a public cause.
'My sire I seek, where'er the voice of fame
'Has told the glories of his noble name,
'The great Ulysses; fam'd from shore to shore
'For valour much, for hardy suffering more.
'Long time with thee before proud Ilion's wall
'In arms he fought: with thee beheld her fall.
'Of all the chiefs, this hero's fate alone
'Has Jove reserv'd, unheard of, and unknown;
'Whether in fields by hostile fury slain,
'Or sunk by tempests in the gulfy main.
'Of this to learn, oppress'd with tender fears,
'Lo, at thy knee his suppliant son appears.
'If or thy certain eye, or curious ear,
'Have learn'd his fate, the whole dark story clear:
'And, oh! whate'er Heaven destin'd to betide,
'Let neither flattery smooth, nor pity hide.
'Prepar'd I stand: he was but born to try
'The lot of man; to suffer, and to die.
'Oh then, if ever through the ten years' war
'The wise, the good Ulysses claim'd thy care;
'If e'er he join'd thy council, or thy sword,
'True in his deed, and constant to his word;

‘Far as thy mind through backward time can see,
‘Search all thy stores of faithful memory:
‘’Tis sacred truth I ask, and ask of thee.’
To him experienced Nestor thus rejoin’d:
‘O friend! what sorrows dost thou bring to mind!
‘Shall I the long, laborious scene review,
‘And open all the wounds of Greece anew?
‘What toils by sea! where dark in quest of prey
‘Dauntless we rov’d; Achilles led the way:
‘What toils by land! where, mix’d in fatal fight,
‘Such numbers fell, such heroes sunk to night:
‘There Ajax great, Achilles there the brave:
‘There wise Patroclus, fill an early grave:
‘There, too, my son—ah! once my best delight,
‘Once swift of foot, and terrible in fight;
‘In whom stern courage with soft virtue join’d,
‘A faultless body and a blameless mind:
‘Antilochus—what more can I relate?
‘How trace the tedious series of our fate?
‘Not added years on years my task could close,
‘The long historian of my country’s woes:
‘Back to thy native islands might’st thou sail,
‘And leave half-heard the melancholy tale.
‘Nine painful years on that detested shore,
‘What stratagems we form’d, what toils we bore!
‘Still labouring on, till scarce at last we found
‘Great Jove propitious, and our conquest crown’d.
‘Far o’er the rest thy mighty father shin’d,
‘In wit, in prudence, and in force of mind.
‘Art thou the son of that illustrious sire?
‘With joy I grasp thee, and with love admire.
‘So like your voices, and your words so wise.
‘Who finds thee younger must consult his eyes.
‘Thy sire and I were one; nor varied aught
‘. public sentence or in private thought;
‘Alike to council or th’ assembly came,
‘With equal souls, and sentiments the same.
But when (by wisdom won) proud Ilion burn’d,
And in their ships the conquering Greeks return’d,

‘ ’Twas God’s high will the victors to divide,
‘ And turn th’ event, confounding human pride:
‘ Some he destroy’d, some scatter’d as the dust;
‘ (Not all were prudent, and not all were just.)
‘ Then Discord, sent by Pallas from above,[1]
‘ Stern daughter of the great avenger Jove,
‘ The brother-kings inspir’d with fell debate;
‘ Who call’d to council all th’ Achaian state,
‘ But call’d untimely, (not the sacred rite
‘ Observ’d, nor heedful of the setting light,[2]
‘ Nor herald sworn the session to proclaim,)
‘ Sour with debauch, a reeling tribe they came.
‘ To these the cause of meeting they explain,
‘ And Menelaüs moves to cross the main;
‘ Not so the king of men: he will’d to stay,
‘ The sacred rites and hecatombs to pay,
‘ And calm Minerva’s wrath. Oh blind to fate!
‘ The gods not lightly change their love, or hate.
‘ With ireful taunts each other they oppose,
‘ Till in loud tumult all the Greeks arose.
‘ Now different counsels every breast divide,
‘ Each burns with rancour to the adverse side:
‘ Th’ unquiet night strange projects entertain’d;
‘ (So Jove, that urg’d us to our fate, ordain’d.)
‘ We with the rising morn our ships unmoor’d,
‘ And brought our captives and our stores aboard;
‘ But half the people with respect obey’d
‘ The king of men, and at his bidding stay’d.
‘ Now on the wings of winds our course we keep;
‘ (For God had smooth’d the waters of the deep;)
‘ For Tenedos we spread our eager oars,
‘ There land, and pay due victims to the powers:

[1] Nestor in modesty conceals the reason of the anger of the goddess, out of respect to Ajax the Locrian, who was then dead; the crime of Ajax was the violation of Cassandra even in the temple of Minerva before her image. But why should the goddess be angry at others for the crime of Ajax? Because they omitted to punish the offender.—EUSTATHIUS. *Pope.*

[2] It was objectionable, says Eustathius, to call an assembly of the troops in the night, when they are apt to be disorderly after relaxation at supper-time.

'To bless our safe return, we join in prayer;
'But angry Jove dispers'd our vows in air,
'And rais'd new discord. Then (so Heaven decreed)
'Ulysses first and Nestor disagreed:
'Wise as he was, by various counsels sway'd,
'He there, though late, to please the monarch, stay'd.
'But I, determin'd, stem the foamy floods,
'Warn'd of the coming fury of the gods.[1]
'With us Tydides fear'd, and urg'd his haste:
'And Menelaüs came, but came the last:
'He join'd our vessels in the Lesbian bay,
'While yet we doubted of our watery way;
'If to the right to urge the pilot's toil
'(The safer road) beside the Psyrian[2] isle;
'Or the straight course to rocky Chios plough,
'And anchor under Mimas'[3] shaggy brow?
'We sought direction of the power divine:
'The god propitious gave the guiding sign;
'Through the mid seas he bid our navy steer
'And in Eubœa shun the woes we fear.
'The whistling winds already wak'd the sky;
'Before the whistling winds the vessels fly,
'With rapid swiftness cut the liquid way,
'And reach Gerestus[4] at the point of day.
'There hecatombs of bulls, to Neptune slain,
'High-flaming please the monarch of the main.
'The fourth day shone, when, all their labours o'er,
'Tydides' vessels touch'd the wish'd-for shore.
'But I to Pylos scud before the gales,
'The god still breathing on my swelling sails;
'Separate from all I safely landed here;
'Their fates or fortunes never reach'd my ear.

Nestor, says Madame Dacier, knew that Minerva had been offended, and might consequently apprehend a punishment was to be inflicted for the offence.

[2] Psyria was a small island to the north of Chios.

[3] Mimas, a mountain rising out of the sea near Chios, so called from the giant supposed to have been buried under it.

[4] A promontory of Eubœa, where there was a celebrated temple of Neptune.

'Yet what I learn'd, attend; as here I sate,
'And ask'd each voyager each hero's fate;
'Curious to know, and willing to relate.
'Safe reach'd the Myrmidons their native land,
'Beneath Achilles' warlike sons command.
'Those, whom the heir of great Apollo's art,
'Brave Philoctetes, taught to wing the dart;
'And those whom Idomen from Ilion's plain
'Had led, securely cross'd the dreadful main.
'How Agamemnon touch'd his Argive coast,
'And how his life by fraud and force he lost,
'And how the murderer paid his forfeit breath;
'What lands so distant from that scene of death
'But trembling heard the fame? and heard, admire
'How well the son appeas'd his slaughter'd sire![1]
'Ev'n to th' unhappy, that unjustly bleed,
'Heaven gives posterity t' avenge the deed.
'So fell Ægisthus: and mayst thou, my friend,
'(On whom the virtues of thy sire descend,)
'Make future times thy equal act adore,
'And be what brave Orestes was before!'[2]
The prudent youth replied: 'O thou the grace
'And lasting glory of the Grecian race!
'Just was the vengeance, and to latest days
'Shall long posterity resound the praise.
'Some god this arm with equal prowess bless!
'And the proud suitors shall its force confess;
'Injurious men! who, while my soul is sore
'Of fresh affronts, are meditating more.
'But Heaven denies this honour to my hand,
'Nor shall my father repossess the land:
'The father's fortune never to return,
'And the sad son's to suffer and to mourn!'
He; and Nestor took the word: 'My son,
en true, as distant rumours run,
at crowds of rivals for thy mother's charms
'Thy palace fill with insults and alarms?

1 See B. i. 40.
2 Nestor, says Pope, wishes to incite Telemachus to avenge Ulysses as Orestes had avenged Agamemnon. Comp. ver. 398, seq

'Say, is the fault, through tame submission, thine?
'Or, leagu'd against thee, do thy people join,
'Mov'd by some oracle, or voice divine?
'And yet who knows but ripening lies in fate
'An hour of vengeance for th' afflicted state;
'When great Ulysses shall suppress these harms,
'Ulysses singly, or all Greece in arms.
'But if Athena, war's triumphant maid,
'The happy son will, as the father, aid,
'(Whose fame and safety was her constant care
'In every danger and in every war:
'Never on man did heavenly favour shine
'With rays so strong, distinguish'd, and divine,
'As those with which Minerva mark'd thy sire;
'So might she love thee, so thy soul inspire!)
'Soon should their hopes in humble dust be laid,
'And long oblivion of the bridal bed.'
'Ah! no such hope' (the prince with sighs replies)
'Can touch my breast; that blessing Heaven denies.
'Ev'n by celestial favour were it given,
'Fortune or fate would cross the will of Heaven.'
'What words are these, and what imprudence thine?'
(Thus interpos'd the martial maid divine)
'Forgetful youth! but know, the Power above
'With ease can save each object of his love;
'Wide as his will extends his boundless grace;
'Nor lost in time, nor circumscrib'd by place.
'Happier his lot, who, many sorrows pass'd,
'Long labouring gains his natal shore at last,
'Than who, too speedy, hastes to end his life
'By some stern ruffian, or adulterous wife.
'Death only is the lot which none can miss,
'And all is possible to Heaven but this.
'The best, the dearest favourite of the sky
'Must taste that cup, for man is born to die.'
Thus check'd, replied Ulysses' prudent heir:
'Mentor, no more—the mournful thought forbear;
'For he no more must draw his country's breath,
'Already snatch'd by fate, and the black doom of death!

'Pass we to other subjects ; and engag
'On themes remote the venerable sage ;
'(Who thrice has seen the perishable kind
'Of men decay, and through three ages shin'd
'Like gods majestic, and like gods in mind :)
'For much he knows, and just conclusions draws,
'From various precedents and various laws.
'O son of Neleus ! awful Nestor, tell
'How he, the mighty Agamemnon, fell ;
'By what strange fraud Ægisthus wrought, relate
'(By force he could not) such a hero's fate ?
'Liv'd Menelaüs not in Greece ? or where
'Was then the martial brother's pious care ?
'Condemn'd perhaps some foreign shore to tread ;
'Or sure Ægisthus had not dar'd the deed.'
To whom the full of days : 'Illustrious youth,
'Attend (though partly thou hast guess'd) the truth.
'For had the martial Menelaüs found
'The ruffian breathing yet on Argive ground,
'Nor earth had hid his carcase from the skies,
'Nor Grecian virgin shriek'd his obsequies,
'But fowls obscene dismember'd his remains,
'And dogs had torn him on the naked plains.
'While us the works of bloody Mars employ'd,
'The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd ;
'He, stretch'd at ease in Argos' calm recess,
'(Whose stately steeds luxuriant pastures bless,)
'With flattery's insinuating art
'Sooth'd the frail queen, and poison'd all her heart
'At first, with worthy shame and decent pride,
'The royal dame his lawless suit denied.
'For virtue's image yet possess'd her mind,
'Taught by a master of the tuneful kind :
'Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,
'Consign'd the youthful consort to his care.
'True to his charge, the bard preserved her long
'In honour's limits ; such the power of song.
'But when the gods these objects of their hate
'Dragg'd to destruction by the links of fate ;

'The bard they banish'd from his native soil,
'And left all helpless in a desert isle:
'There he, the sweetest of the sacred train,
'Sung dying to the rocks, but sung in vain.
Then virtue was no more; her guard away,
'She fell, to lust a voluntary prey.
'Ev'n to the temple stalk'd th' adulterous spouse,
'With impious thanks, and mockery of vows,
'With images, with garments, and with gold;
'And odorous fumes from loaded altars roll'd
'Meantime from flaming Troy we cut the way,
'With Menelaüs, through the curling sea.
'But when to Sunium's[1] sacred point we came,
'Crown'd with the temple of th' Athenian dame;
'Atrides' pilot, Phrontes, there expir'd;
'(Phrontes, of all the sons of men admir'd,
'To steer the bounding bark with steady toil,
'When the storm thickens, and the billows boil;)
'While yet he exercis'd the steersman's art,
'Apollo touch'd him with his gentle dart;
'Ev'n with the rudder in his hand, he fell.
'To pay whose honours to the shades of hell,
'We check'd our haste, by pious office bound,
'And laid our old companion in the ground.
'And now, the rites discharged, our course we keep
'Far on the gloomy bosom of the deep:
'Soon as Malæa's[2] misty tops arise,
'Sudden the Thunderer blackens all the skies,
'And the winds whistle, and the surges roll
'Mountains on mountains, and obscure the pole.
'The tempest scatters, and divides our fleet;
'Part, the storm urges on the coast of Crete,
'Where, winding round the rich Cydonian plain,
'The streams of Jardan issue to the main.
'There stands a rock, high eminent and steep,
'Whose shaggy brow o'erhangs the shady deep,
'And views Gortyna on the western side;
'On this rough Auster drove th' impetuous tide:

[1] A promontory of Attica, about forty-five miles from Athens.
[2] A promontory of Laconia.

'With broken force the billows roll'd away,
'And heav'd the fleet into the neighb'ring bay.
'Thus sav'd from death, they gain'd the Phæstan[1] shores,
'With shatter'd vessels and disabled oars:
'But five tall barks the winds and waters toss'd,
'Far from their fellows, on th' Ægyptian coast.
'There wander'd Menelaüs through foreign shores,
'Amassing gold, and gathering naval stores;
'While curs'd Ægisthus the detested deed
'By fraud fulfill'd, and his great brother bled.
'Seven years, the traitor rich Mycenæ sway'd,
'And his stern rule the groaning land obey'd;
'The eighth, from Athens to his realm restor'd,
'Orestes brandish'd the revenging sword,
'Slew the dire pair, and gave to funeral flame
'The vile assassin, and adulterous dame.
'That day, ere yet the bloody triumphs cease,
'Return'd Atrides to the coast of Greece,
'And safe to Argos' port his navy brought,
'With gifts of price and ponderous treasure fraught.
'Hence warn'd, my son, beware! nor idly stand
'Too long a stranger to thy native land;
'Lest heedless absence wear thy wealth away,
'While lawless feasters in thy palace sway;
'Perhaps may seize thy realm, and share the spoil;
'And thou return, with disappointed toil,
'From thy vain journey, to a rifled isle.
'Howe'er, my friend, indulge one labour more,
'And seek Atrides on the Spartan shore.
'He, wandering long, a wider circle made,
'And many-languaged nations has survey'd;
'And measur'd tracks unknown to other ships
'Amid the monstrous wonders of the deeps:
'(A length of ocean and unbounded sky,
'Which scarce the sea-fowl in a year o'erfly:)
'Go then; to Sparta take the watery way,
'Thy ship and sailors but for orders stay;
'Or if by land thou choose thy course to bend,
'My steeds, my chariots, and my sons attend:

[1] Phæstus, a city of Crete.

'Thee to Atrides they shall safe convey,
'Guides of thy road, companions of thy way.
'Urge him with truth to frame his free replies,
'And sure he will: for Menelaüs is wise.'
Thus while he speaks, the ruddy sun descends,
And twilight gray her evening shade extends.
Then thus the blue-ey'd maid: 'O full of days!
'Wise are thy words, and just are all thy ways.
'Now immolate the tongues,[1] and mix the wine,
'Sacred to Neptune and the powers divine.
'The lamp of day is quench'd beneath the deep,
'And soft approach the balmy hours of sleep:
'Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feast,
'Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest.'
So spake Jove's daughter, the celestial maid.
The sober train attended and obey'd.
The sacred heralds on their hands around
Pour'd the full urns; the youths the goblets crown'd:
From bowl to bowl the holy beverage flows;
While to the final sacrifice they rose.
The tongues they cast upon the fragrant flame,
And pour, above, the consecrated stream.
And now, their thirst by copious draughts allay'd,
The youthful hero and th' Athenian maid
Propose departure from the finish'd rite,
And in their hollow bark to pass the night.
But this the hospitable sage denied:
'Forbid it, Jove! and all the gods!' he cried,
'Thus from my walls the much-lov'd son to send
'Of such a hero, and of such a friend!
'Me, as some needy peasant, would ye leave,
'Whom Heaven denies the blessing to relieve?

[1] Various are the reasons which Eustathius reports concerning this oblation of the tongues at the conclusion of the sacrifice. It was to purge themselves from any evil words they might have uttered; or because the tongue was reckoned the best part of the sacrifice, and so reserved for the completion of it; or they offered the tongues to the gods as witnesses to what they had spoken. They had a custom of offering the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence. *Pope.*—Others say that the tongue was offered last, in order that those concerned in the sacrifice might obtain a good report.

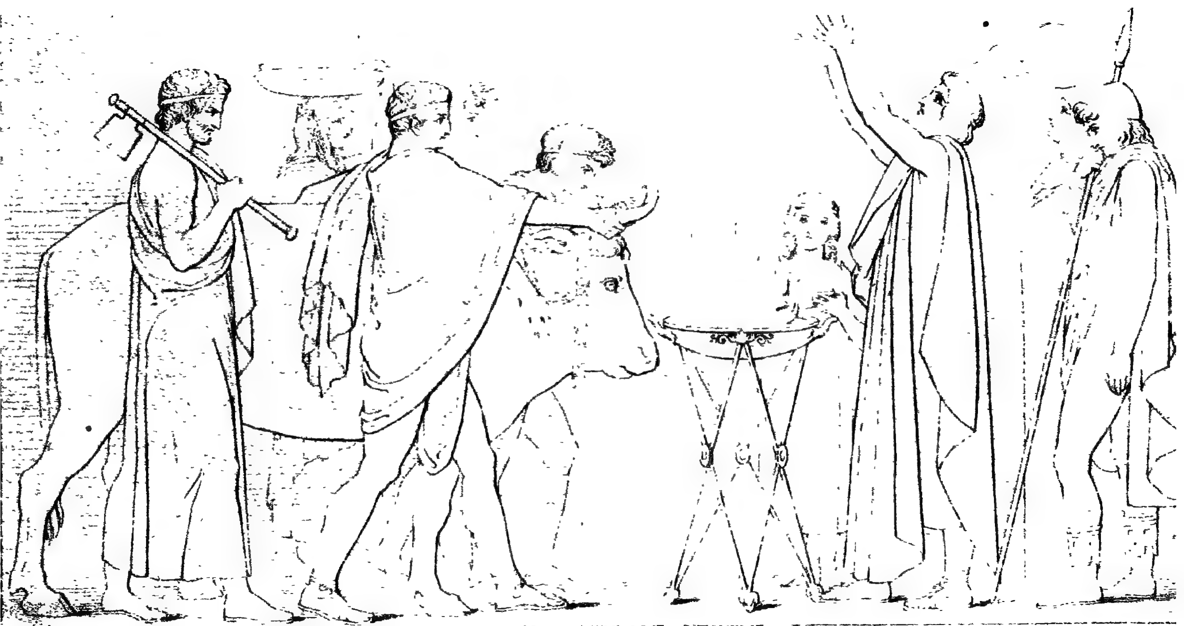
'Me would ye leave, who boast imperial sway,
'When beds of royal state invite your stay?
'No—long as life this mortal shall inspire,
'Or as my children imitate their sire,
'Here shall the wandering stranger find his home,
'And hospitable rites adorn the dome.'
'Well hast thou spoke,' (the blue-ey'd maid replies,)
'Belov'd old man! benevolent as wise.
'Be the kind dictates of thy heart obey'd,
'And let thy words Telemachus persuade:
'He to thy palace shall thy steps pursue;
'I to the ship, to give the orders due,
'Prescribe directions, and confirm the crew.
'For I alone sustain their naval cares,
'Who boast experience from these silver hairs;
'All youths the rest, whom to this journey move
'Like years, like tempers, and their prince's love.
'There in the vessel shall I pass the night;
'And soon as morning paints the fields of light
'I go to challenge from the Caucons[1] bold
'A debt, contracted in the days of old.
'But this thy guest, receiv'd with friendly care,
'Let thy strong coursers swift to Sparta bear;
'Prepare thy chariot at the dawn of day,
'And be thy son companion of his way.'
Then, turning with the word, Minerva flies,
And soars an eagle through the liquid skies.
Vision divine! the throng'd spectators gaze
In holy wonder fix'd, and still amaze.
But chief the reverend sage admir'd; he took
The hand of young Telemachus, and spoke:
'Oh, happy youth! and favour'd of the skies,
'Distinguish'd care of guardian deities!
'Whose early years for future worth engage,
'No vulgar manhood, no ignoble age.
'For lo! none other of the court above
'Than she, the daughter of Almighty Jove,

[1] A people of the Peloponnese, generally considered as a portion of the Arcadians.

'Pallas herself, the war-triumphant maid,
'Confess'd is thine, as once thy father's aid.
'So guide me, goddess! so propitious shine
'On me, my consort, and my royal line!
'A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
'Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke,
'With ample forehead, and yet tender horns,
'Whose budding honours ductile gold adorns.'
Submissive thus the hoary sire preferr'd
His holy vow: the favouring goddess heard.
Then, slowly rising, o'er the sandy space
Precedes the father, follow'd by his race,
(A long procession,) timely marching home
In comely order to the regal dome.
There when arriv'd, on thrones around him placed,
His sons and grandsons the wide circle graced.
To these the hospitable sage, in sign
Of social welcome, mix'd the racy wine,
(Late from the mellowing cask restor'd to light,
By ten long years refin'd, and rosy bright.)
To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crown'd,
And sprinkled large libations on the ground.
Each drinks a full oblivion of his cares,
And to the gifts of balmy sleep repairs.
Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade:
Fast by his side Pisistratus lay spread,
(In age his equal) on a splendid bed:
But in an inner court, securely clos'd,
The reverend Nestor and his queen repos'd.
When now Aurora, daughter of the dawn,
With rosy lustre purpled o'er the lawn;
The old man early rose, walk'd forth, and sate
On polish'd stone before his palace-gate:[1]
With unguents smooth the lucid marble shone,
Where ancient Neleus sate, a rustic throne;
But he descending to th' infernal shade,
Sage Nestor fill'd it, and the sceptre sway'd.

[1] Pope observes, that kings placed themselves thus in public, in old times, for the administration of justice; as we read in Scripture of judges sitting at the gate.

His sons around him mild obeisance pay,
And duteous take the orders of the day.
First Echephron and Stratius quit their bed
Then Perseus, Aretus, and Thrasymed;
The last Pisistratus arose from rest:
They came, and near him place the stranger-guest.
To these the senior thus declar'd his will:
'My sons! the dictates of your sire fulfil.
'To Pallas, first of gods, prepare the feast,
'Who graced our rites, a more than mortal guest.
'Let one, despatchful, bid some swain to lead
'A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead;
'One seek the harbour where the vessels moor,
'And bring thy friends, Telemachus! ashore;
'(Leave only two the galley to attend;)
'Another to Laerceus must we send,
'Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold
'The victim's horn with circumfusile gold.
'The rest may here the pious duty share,
'And bid the handmaids for the feast prepare,
'The seats to range, the fragrant wood to bring,
'And limpid waters from the living spring.'
He said, and busy each his care bestow'd;
Already at the gates the bullock low'd,
Already came the Ithacensian crew,
The dexterous smith the tools already drew:
His ponderous hammer, and his anvil sound,
And the strong tongs to turn the metal round.
Nor was Minerva absent from the rite;
She view'd her honours, and enjoy'd the sight.
With reverent hand the king presents the gold,
Which round th' intorted horns the gilder roll'd,
So wrought, as Pallas might with pride behold.
Young Aretus from forth his bridal bower
Brought the full laver, o'er their hands to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour.
Stratius and Echephron the victim led;
The axe was held by warlike Thrasymed,
In act to strike: before him Perseus stood,
The vase extending to receive the blood,



NESTOR'S SACRIFICE

The king himself initiates to the power;
Scatters with quivering hand the sacred flour,
And the stream sprinkles: from the curling brows
The hair collected in the fire he throws.[1]
Soon as due vows on every part were paid,
And sacred wheat upon the victim laid,
Strong Thrasymed discharg'd the speeding blow
Full on his neck, and cut the nerves in two.
Down sunk the heavy beast: the females round,
Maids, wives, and matrons, mix a shrilling sound.
Nor scorn'd the queen the holy choir to join;
(The first-born she, of old Clymenus' line;
In youth by Nestor lov'd, of spotless fame,
And lov'd in age, Eurydice her name.)
From earth they rear him, struggling now with death;
And Nestor's youngest stops the vents of breath.
The soul for ever flies: on all sides round
Streams the black blood, and smokes upon the ground.
The beast they then divide, and disunite
The ribs and limbs, observant of the rite:
On these, in double cauls involv'd with art,
The choicest morsels lay from every part.
The sacred sage before his altar stands,
Turns the burnt-offering with his holy hands,
And pours the wine, and bids the flames aspire:
The youth with instruments surround the fire.
The thighs now sacrificed, and entrails dress'd,
Th' assistants part, transfix, and broil the rest.
While these officious tend the rites divine,
The last fair branch of the Nestorean line,
Sweet Polycastè, took the pleasing toil
To bathe the prince, and pour the fragrant oil.[2]

[1] Iliad, B. iii 342.

[2] This practice of women bathing and anointing men frequently occurs through the whole Odyssey; neither is this done by women of inferior quality, but we have here a young princess bathing and anointing Telemachus. I confess it would be immodest in these ages of the world, and the only excuse that occurs to me is, to say that custom established it. It is in manners, in some degree, as in dress; if a practice prevails universally, though not reconcileable to real modesty, yet no person can be said to be immodest who comes into it, because it is agreeable to the custom of the times and countries. *Pope.*

O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he threw,
And issued, like a god, to mortal view.
His former seat beside the king he found,
(His people's father with his peers around;)
All placed at ease the holy banquet join,
And in the dazzling goblet laughs the wine.
The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress'd,
The monarch turns him to his royal guest;
And for the promis'd journey bids prepare
The smooth-hair'd horses, and the rapid car.
Observant of his word, the word scarce spoke,
The sons obey, and join them to the yoke.
Then bread and wine a ready handmaid brings,
And presents, such as suit the state of kings,
The glittering seat Telemachus ascends;
His faithful guide Pisistratus attends;
With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew:
He lash'd the coursers, and the coursers flew.
Beneath the bounding yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and smoked along the field.
The towers of Pylos sink, its views decay,
Fields after fields fly back, till close of day:
Then sunk the sun, and darken'd all the way.
To Pheræ now, Diocleus' stately seat,
(Of Alpheus' race,) the weary youths retreat.
His house affords the hospitable rite,
And pleas'd they sleep, the blessing of the night.
But when Aurora, daughter of the dawn,
With rosy lustre purpled o'er the lawn,
Again they mount, their journey to renew,
And from the sounding portico they flew.
Along the waving fields their way they hold,
The fields receding as their chariot roll'd:
Then slowly sunk the ruddy globe of light,
And o'er the shaded landscape rush'd the night.

BOOK IV.

ARGUMENT

THE CONFERENCE WITH MENELAUS.

Telemachus with Pisistratus arriving at Sparta, is hospitably received by Menelaus, to whom he relates the cause of his coming, and learns from him many particulars of what befel the Greeks since the destruction of Troy. He dwells more at large upon the prophecies of Proteus to him in his return, from which he acquaints Telemachus, that Ulysses is detained in the island of Calypso.

In the meantime the suitors consult to destroy Telemachus in his voyage home. Penelope is apprised of this, but comforted in a dream by Pallas, in the shape of her sister Iphthima.

And now proud Sparta with their wheels resounds,
Sparta whose walls a range of hills surrounds:
At the fair dome the rapid labour ends,
Where sate Atrides 'midst his bridal friends,
With double vows invoking Hymen's power,
To bless his son's and daughter's nuptial hour.
That day, to great Achilles' son[1] resign'd,
Hermione, the fairest of her kind,
Was sent to crown the long-protracted joy,
Espous'd before the final doom of Troy:
With steeds and gilded cars, a gorgeous train
Attend the nymph to Phthia's distant reign.
Meanwhile at home, to Megapenthes' bed
The virgin-choir Alector's daughter led.
Brave Megapenthes from a stolen amour
To great Atrides' age his handmaid bore:
To Helen's bed the gods alone assign
Hermione, t' extend the regal line;[2]
On whom a radiant pomp of Graces wait,
Resembling Venus in attractive state.
While this gay friendly troop the king surround,
With festival and mirth the roofs resound:

[1] Neoptolemus. [2] Helen had no child but Hermione. Megapenthes was the son of Menelaus by a female slave, and married Iphiloche, daughter of Alector, a descendant of Pelops.

A bard amid the joyous circle sings
High airs, attemper'd to the vocal strings;
Whilst, warbling to the varied strain, advance
Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance.
'Twas then, that, issuing through the palace gate,
The splendid car roll'd slow in regal state:
On the bright eminence young Nestor shone,
And fast beside him great Ulysses' son:
Grave Eteoneus saw the pomp appear,
And, speeding, thus address'd the royal ear:
'Two youths approach, whose semblant features prove
'Their blood devolving from the source of Jove.
'Is due reception deign'd, or must they bend
'Their doubtful course to seek a distant friend?'
'Insensate!' (with a sigh the king replies,)
'Too long, misjudging, have I thought thee wise:
'But sure relentless folly steels thy breast,
'Obdurate to reject the stranger-guest;
'To those dear hospitable rites a foe,
'Which in my wanderings oft reliev'd my woe:
'Fed by the bounty of another's board,
'Till pitying Jove my native realm restor'd:
'Straight be the coursers from the car releas'd;
'Conduct the youths to grace the genial feast.'
The seneschal rebuk'd in haste withdrew;
With equal haste a menial train pursue:
Part led the coursers, from the car enlarged,
Each to a crib with choicest grain surcharged;
Part in a portico, profusely graced
With rich magnificence, the chariot placed:
Then to the dome the friendly pair invite,
Who eye the dazzling roofs with vast delight;
Resplendent as the blaze of summer-noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon.
From room to room their eager view they bend;
Thence to the bath, a beauteous pile, descend;
Where a bright damsel-train attends the guests
With liquid odours, and embroider'd vests.
Refresh'd, they wait them to the bower of state,
Where circled with his peers Atrides sate:

Thron'd next the king, a fair attendant brings
The purest product of the crystal springs;
High on a massy vase of silver mould,
The burnish'd laver flames with solid gold.
In solid gold the purple vintage flows,
And on the board a second banquet rose
When thus the king with hospitable port:
'Accept this welcome to the Spartan court;
'The waste of nature let the feast repair,
'Then your high lineage and your names declare,
'Say from what sceptred ancestry ye claim,
'Recorded eminent in deathless fame?
'For vulgar parents cannot stamp their race
'With signatures of such majestic grace.'
Ceasing, benevolent he straight assigns
The royal portion of the choicest chines[1]
To each accepted friend with grateful haste
They share the honours of the rich repast.
Sufficed, soft whispering thus to Nestor's son,
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun.
'View'st thou unmov'd, O ever honour'd most'
'These prodigies of art, and wondrous cost!
'Above, beneath, around the palace shines
'The sumless treasure of exhausted mines:
'The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
'And studded amber darts a golden ray:
'Such, and not nobler, in the realms above
'My wonder dictates is the dome of Jove.'
The monarch took the word, and grave replied,
'Presumptuous are the vaunts, and vain the pride
'Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove contest,
'Unchanged, immortal, and supremely blest!
'With all my affluence when my woes are weigh'd,
'Envy will own the purchase dearly paid.
'For eight slow-circling years by tempest toss'd,
'From Cyprus to the far Phoenician coast
'(Sidon the capital) I stretch'd my toil
'Through regions fatten'd with the flows of Nile.

[1] Kings and chiefs and important personages, were customarily served with a larger portion than others, that they might have opportunity to compliment whom they pleased with a part of it. Cowper.

'Next, Æthiopia's utmost bound explore,
'And the parch'd borders of th' Arabian shore:
'Then warp my voyage on the southern gales,
'O'er the warm Lybian wave to spread my sails:
'That happy clime, where, each revolving year,
'The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear;
'And two fair crescents of translucent horn
'The brows of all their young increase adorn:
'The shepherd swains, with sure abundance bless'd,
'On the fat flock and rural dainties feast;
'Nor want of herbage makes the dairy fail,
'But every season fills the foaming pail.
'Whilst, heaping unwish'd wealth, I distant roam,
'The best of brothers, at his natal home,
'By the dire fury of a traitress wife,
'Ends the sad evening of a stormy life:
'Whence with incessant grief my soul annoy'd,
'These riches are possess'd, but not enjoy'd!
'My wars, the copious theme of every tongue,
'To you your fathers have recorded long:
'How favouring Heaven repaid my glorious toils
'With a sack'd palace, and barbaric spoils.
'Oh! had the gods so large a boon denied,
'And life, the just equivalent, supplied
'To those brave warriors, who, with glory fir'd,
'Far from their country in my cause expir'd!
'Still in short intervals of pleasing woe,
'Regardful of the friendly dues I owe,
'I to the glorious dead, for ever dear!
'Indulge the tribute of a grateful tear.
'But oh! Ulysses—deeper than the rest
'That sad idea wounds my anxious breast!
'My heart bleeds fresh with agonising pain;
'The bowl and tasteful viands tempt in vain;
'Nor sleep's soft power can close my streaming eyes,
'When imaged to my soul his sorrows rise.
'No peril in my cause he ceas'd to prove,
'His labours equall'd only by my love:
'And both alike to bitter fortune born,
'For him to suffer, and for me to mourn!

'Whether he wanders on some friendless coast,
'Or glides in Stygian gloom a pensive ghost,
'No fame reveals; but, doubtful of his doom,
'His good old sire with sorrow to the tomb
'Declines his trembling steps; untimely care
'Withers the blooming vigour of his heir;
'And the chaste partner of his bed and throne
'Wastes all her widow'd hours in tender moan.'
While thus pathetic to the prince he spoke,
From the brave youth the streaming passion broke.
Studious to veil the grief, in vain repress'd,
His face he shrouded with his purple vest:
The conscious monarch pierced the coy disguise,
And view'd his filial love with vast surprise:
Dubious to press the tender theme, or wait
To hear the youth inquire his father's fate.
In this suspense bright Helen graced the room
Before her breath'd a gale of rich perfume.
So moves, adorn'd with each attractive grace,
The silver-shafted goddess of the chase!
The seat of majesty Adrasté brings,
With art illustrious, for the pomp of kings;
To spread the pall (beneath the regal chair)
Of softest woof, is bright Alcippé's care.
A silver canister, divinely wrought,
In her soft hands the beauteous Phylo brought;
To Sparta's queen of old the radiant vase
Alcandra gave, a pledge of royal grace:
For Polybus her lord, (whose sovereign sway
The wealthy tribes of Pharian Thebes obey,)
When to that court Atrides came, caress'd
With vast munificence th' imperial guest:
Two lavers from the richest ore refin'd,
With silver tripods, the kind host assign'd:
And bounteous from the royal treasure told
Ten equal talents of refulgent gold.
Alcandra, consort of his high command,
A golden distaff gave to Helen's hand;
And that rich vase, with living sculpture wrought,
Which heap'd with wool the beauteous Phylo brought:

The silken fleece, impurpled for the loom,
Rivall'd the hyacinth in vernal bloom.
The sovereign seat then Jove-born Helen press'd,
And pleasing thus her sceptred lord address'd:
'Who grace our palace now, that friendly pair,
'Speak they their lineage, or their names declare?
'Uncertain of the truth, yet uncontroll'd
'Hear me the bodings of my breast unfold.
'With wonder wrapp'd, on yonder cheek I trace
'The feature of the Ulyssean race:[1]
'Diffus'd o'er each resembling line appear,
'*In just similitude, the grace and air*
'*Of young Telemachus! the lovely boy,*
'Who bless'd Ulysses with a father's joy,
'What time the Greeks combin'd their social arms,
'T' avenge the stain of my ill-fated charms!'
'Just is thy thought,' (the king assenting cries,)
'Methinks Ulysses strikes my wondering eyes:
'Full shines the father in the filial frame,
'His port, his features, and his shape the same:
'Such quick regards his sparkling eyes bestow;
'Such wavy ringlets o'er his shoulders flow!
'And when he heard the long disastrous store
'Of cares, which in my cause Ulysses bore;
'Dismay'd, heart-wounded with paternal woes,
'Above restraint the tide of sorrow rose:
'Cautious to let the gushing grief appear,
'His purple garment veil'd the falling tear.'
'See there confess'd,' (Pisistratus replies,)
'The genuine worth of Ithacus the wise!
'Of that heroic sire the youth is sprung,
'But modest awe hath chain'd his timorous tongue.
'Thy voice, O king! with pleas'd attention heard,
'Is like the dictates of a god rever'd.

[1] It may seem strange that Helen should at first view recollect the features of Ulysses in Telemachus; and that Menelaus, who was better acquainted with him, and his constant friend, should not make the same observation. But Athenæus, to reconcile this to probability, says, that women are curious and skilful observers of the likeness of children to parents. *Pope.*

'With him, at Nestor's high command, I came,
'Whose age I honour with a parent's name
'By adverse destiny constrain'd to sue
'For counsel and redress, he sues to you.
'Whatever ill the friendless orphan bears,
'Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
'Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,
'If, hopeful of your aid, he hopes in vain:
'Affianced in your friendly power alone,
'The youth would vindicate the vacant throne.'
'Is Sparta blest, and these desiring eyes
'View my friend's son?' (the king exulting cries;)
'Son of my friend, by glorious toils approv'd,
'Whose sword was sacred to the man he lov'd:
'Mirror of constant faith, rever'd and mourn'd!—
'When Troy was ruin'd, had the chief return'd,
'No Greek an equal space had ere possess'd
'Of dear affection, in my grateful breast.
'I, to confirm the mutual joys we shar'd,
'For his abode a capital prepar'd;
'Argos the seat of sovereign rule I chose;
'Fair in the plan the future palace rose,
'Where my Ulysses and his race might reign,
'And portion to his tribes the wide domain.
'To them my vassals had resign'd a soil,
'With teeming plenty to reward their toil.
'There with commutual zeal we both had strove
'In acts of dear benevolence and love:
'Brothers in peace, not rivals in command,
'And death alone dissolv'd the friendly band!
'Some envious power the blissful scene destroys;
'Vanish'd are all the visionary joys:
'The soul of friendship to my hope is lost,
'Fated to wander from his natal coast!'
He ceas'd; a gust of grief began to rise;
Fast streams a tide from beauteous Helen's eyes;
Fast for the sire the filial sorrows flow;
The weeping monarch swells the mighty woe:
Thy cheeks, Pisistratus, the tears bedew,
While pictur'd to thy mind appear'd in view

Thy martial brother;[1] on the Phrygian plain
Extended pale, by swarthy Memnon slain!
But silence soon the son of Nestor broke,
And, melting with fraternal pity, spoke:
'Frequent, O king, was Nestor wont to raise
'And charm attention with thy copious praise:
'To crown thy various gifts, the sage assign'd
'The glory of a firm capacious mind:
'With that superior attribute control
'This unavailing impotence of soul.
'Let not your roof with echoing grief resound,
'Now for the feast the friendly bowl is crown'd:
'But when, from dewy shade emerging bright,
'Aurora streaks the sky with orient light,
'Let each deplore his dead:[2] the rites of woe
'Are all, alas! the living can bestow:
'O'er the congenial dust enjoin'd to shear
'The graceful curl,[3] and drop the tender tear.
'Then, mingling in the mournful pomp with you,
'I'll pay my brother's ghost a warrior's due,
'And mourn the brave Antilochus, a name
'Not unrecorded in the rolls of fame:
'With strength and speed superior form'd, in fight
'To face the foe, or intercept his flight:
'Too early snatch'd by fate ere known to me!
'I boast a witness of his worth in thee.'
'Young and mature!' (the monarch thus rejoins,)
'In thee renew'd the soul of Nestor shines:
'Form'd by the care of that consummate sage,
'In early bloom an oracle of age.
'Whene'er his influence Jove vouchsafes to shower,
'To bless the natal, and the nuptial hour;

[1] Antilochus.

[2] It may be asked why sorrow for the dead should be more unseasonable in the evening than in the morning. Eustathius answers, lest others should look upon our evening tears as the effect of wine, and not of love to the dead. I fancy that there may be a more rational account given of this expression. The time of feasting was ever looked upon as a time of joy and thanksgiving to the gods; it bore a religious veneration among the ancients, and consequently to shed tears when they should express their gratitude to the gods with joy, was esteemed a profanation. *Pope.*

[3] See Il. B. xxiii. 173, 188, 192.

'From the great sire, transmissive to the race,
'The boon devolving gives distinguish'd grace.
'Such, happy Nestor! was thy glorious doom;
'Around thee full of years, thy offspring bloom,
'Expert of arms, and prudent in debate;
'The gifts of Heaven to guard thy hoary state.
'But now let each becalm his troubled breast,
'Wash, and partake serene the friendly feast.
'To move thy suit, Telemachus, delay,
'Till heaven's revolving lamp restores the day.'
He said, Asphalion swift the laver brings;
Alternate all partake the grateful springs:
Then from the rites of purity repair,
And with keen gust the savoury viands share.
Meantime, with genial joy to warm the soul,
Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-inspiring bowl:
Temper'd with drugs of sovereign use, t' assuage
The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage;
To clear the cloudy front of wrinkled care,
And dry the tearful sluices of despair:
Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All sense of woe delivers to the wind.
Though on the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother groan'd his life away,
Or darling son, oppress'd by ruffian-force,
Fell breathless at his feet, a mangled corse;
From morn to eve, impassive and serene,
The man entranced would view the deathful scene.
These drugs, so friendly to the joys of life,
Bright Helen learn'd from Thone's imperial wife;
Who sway'd the sceptre, where prolific Nile
With various simples clothes the fatten'd soil.
With wholesome herbage mix'd, the direful bane
Of vegetable venom taints the plain;
From Pæon sprung, their patron-god imparts
To all the Pharian race his healing arts
The beverage now prepared t' inspire the feast,
The circle thus the beauteous queen address'd:
'Thron'd in omnipotence, supremest Jove
Tempers the fates of human race above;

'By the firm sanction of his sovereign will,
'Alternate are decreed our good and ill.
'To feastful mirth be this white hour assign'd,
'And sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind.
'Myself, assisting in the social joy,
'Will tell Ulysses' bold exploit in Troy,
'Sole witness of the deed I now declare:
'Speak you, who saw, his wonders in the war.
'Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own sabre gave,
'In the vile habit of a village-slave,
'The foe deceiv'd, he pass'd the tented plain,
'In Troy to mingle with the hostile train.
'In this attire, secure from searching eyes,
'Till, haply piercing through the dark disguise,
'The chief I challenged; he, whose practis'd wit
'Knew all the serpent mazes of deceit,
'Eludes my search: but when his form I view'd
'Fresh from the bath with fragrant oils renew'd,
'His limbs in military purple dress'd,
'Each brightening grace the genuine Greek confess'd.
'A previous pledge of sacred faith obtain'd,
'Till he the lines and Argive fleet regain'd,
'To keep his stay conceal'd; the chief declar'd
'The plans of war against the town prepar'd.
'Exploring then the secrets of the state,
'He learn'd what best might urge the Dardan fate:
'And, safe returning to the Grecian host,
'Sent many a shade to Pluto's dreary coast.
'Loud grief resounded through the towers of Troy,
'But my pleas'd bosom glow'd with secret joy:
'For then, with dire remorse and conscious shame,
'I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame,
'Which, kindled by th' imperious queen of love,
'Constrain'd me from my native realm to rove:
'And oft in bitterness of soul deplor'd
'My absent daughter, and my dearer lord;
'Admir'd among the first of human race,
'For every gift of mind and manly grace.'
'Right well,' (replied the king,) 'your speech displays
'The matchless merit of the chief you praise:



MORNING

'Heroes in various climes myself have found,
'For martial deeds and depth of thought renown'd;
'But Ithacus, unrivall'd in his claim,
'May boast a title to the loudest fame:
'In battle calm, he guides the rapid storm,
'Wise to resolve, and patient to perform.
'What wondrous conduct in the chief appear'd,
'When the vast fabric of the steed we rear'd!
'Some demon, anxious for the Trojan doom,
'Urged you with great Deïphobus to come,
'T' explore the fraud: with guile opposed to guile,
'Slow-pacing thrice around th' insidious pile;
'Each noted leader's name you thrice invoke,
'Your accent varying as their spouses spoke:[1]
'The pleasing sounds each latent warrior warm'd,
'But most Tydides' and my heart alarm'd:
'To quit the steed we both impatient press,
'Threat'ning to answer from the dark recess.
'Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;
'And the vain ardours of our love restrain'd:
'But Anticlus,[2] unable to control,
'Spoke loud the language of his yearning soul:
'Ulysses straight, with indignation fir'd,
'(For so the common care of Greece requir'd,)
'Firm to his lips his forceful hands applied,
'Till on his tongue the fluttering murmurs died.
'Meantime Minerva, from the fraudful horse,
'Back to the court of Priam bent your course.'
'Inclement fate!' (Telemachus replies;)
'Frail is the boasted attribute of wise:

[1] There was a tradition that Helen had the faculty of mimicking persons' voices. Eustathius attributes the power which she showed on this occasion to the inspiration of the "demon anxious for the Trojan doom." "As for the objection concerning the impossibility of the Greeks believing their wives could be in Troy, Madame Dacier answers, that the authors of this objection have not sufficiently considered human nature. The voice of a beloved person might of a sudden, and by surprise, draw from any person a word involuntarily, before he has time to make reflection." *Pope.*

[2] Nothing more is known of him.

'The leader, mingling with the vulgar host,
'Is in the common mass of matter lost!'[1]
'But now let sleep the painful waste repair
'Of sad reflection, and corroding care.'
He ceas'd; the menial fair that round her wait,
At Helen's beck prepare the room of state;
Beneath an ample portico they spread
The downy fleece to form the slumbrous bed;
And, o'er soft palls of purple grain, unfold
Rich tapestry, stiff with inwoven gold:
Then, through th' illumin'd dome, to balmy rest
Th' obsequious herald guides each princely guest;
While to his regal bower the king ascends,
And beauteous Helen on her lord attends.
Soon as the morn, in orient purple dress'd,
Unbarr'd the portal of the roseate east,
The monarch rose; magnificent to view,
Th' imperial mantle o'er his vest he threw:
The glittering zone, athwart his shoulder cast,
A starry falchion low-depending graced;
Clasp'd on his feet th' embroider'd sandals shine;
And forth he moves, majestic and divine:
Instant to young Telemachus he press'd,
And thus benevolent his speech address'd:
'Say, royal youth, sincere of soul, report
'What cause hath led you to the Spartan court?
'Do public or domestic cares constrain
'This toilsome voyage o'er the surgy main?'
'O highly-favour'd delegate of Jove!'
Replies the prince, 'inflam'd with filial love,
'And anxious hope, to hear my parent's doom,
'A suppliant to your royal court I come.
'Our sovereign seat a lewd usurping race
'With lawless riot and misrule disgrace;
'To pamper'd insolence devoted fall
'Prime of the flock, and choicest of the stall:

[1] Fenton is here far from faithful to his original, which signifies that "the fate of Ulysses was hard, if such virtues, and a heart of steel, were unable to keep off destruction from him."

'For wild ambition wings their bold desire,
'And all to mount th' imperial bed aspire.
'But prostrate I implore, O king! relate
'The mournful series of my father's fate:
'Each known disaster of the man disclose,
'Born by his mother to a world of woes!
'Recite them; nor in erring pity fear
'To wound with storied grief the filial ear:
'If e'er Ulysses, to reclaim your right,
'Avow'd his zeal in council or in fight,
'If Phrygian camps the friendly toils attest,
'To the sire's merit give the son's request.'
Deep from his inmost soul Atrides sigh'd,
And thus indignant to the prince replied:
'Heavens! would a soft, inglorious, dastard train
'An absent hero's nuptial joys profane!
'So with her young, amid the woodland shades,
'A timorous hind the lion's court invades,
'Leaves in the fatal lair the tender fawns,
'Climbs the green cliff, or feeds the flowery lawns:
'Meantime return'd, with dire remorseless sway
'The monarch-savage rends the trembling prey.[1]
'With equal fury, and with equal fame,
'Ulysses soon shall re-assert his claim.
'O Jove, supreme, whom gods and men revere!
'And thou! to whom 'tis given to gild the sphere,[2]
'With power congenial join'd, propitious aid
'The chief adopted by the martial maid!
'Such to our wish the warrior soon restore,
'As when contending on the Lesbian shore
'His prowess Philomelides[3] confess'd,
'And loud-acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd:
'Then soon th' invaders of his bed and throne
'Their love presumptuous shall with life atone.

[1] This is the first simile that Homer has inserted in the Odyssey. The nature of the poem requires a difference of style from the Iliad. The Iliad rushes along like a torrent; the Odyssey flows gently on, like a deep stream, with a smooth tranquillity; Achilles is all fire, Ulysses all wisdom. *Pope.* [2] Apollo.

[3] A king of Lesbos, put to death by Ulysses and Diomed.

'With patient ear, O royal youth, attend
'The storied labours of thy father's friend:
'Fruitful of deeds, the copious tale is long,
'But truth severe shall dictate to my tongue:
'Learn what I heard the sea-born seer relate,
'Whose eye can pierce the dark recess of fate.
'Long on th' Egyptian coast by calms confin'd,
'Heaven to my fleet refus'd a prosperous wind;
'No vows had we preferr'd, nor victim slain!
'For this the gods each favouring gale restrain;
'Jealous, to see their high behests obey'd;
'Severe, if men th' eternal rights evade.
'High o'er a gulfy sea, the Pharian isle
'Fronts the deep roar of disemboguing Nile:
'Her distance from the shore, the course begun
'At dawn, and ending with the setting sun,
'A galley measures; when the stiffer gales
'Rise on the poop, and fully stretch the sails.
'There, anchor'd vessels safe in harbour lie,
'Whilst limpid springs the failing cask supply.
'And now the twentieth sun, descending, laves
'His glowing axle in the western waves;
'Still with expanded sails we court in vain
'Propitious winds to waft us o'er the main:
'And the pale mariner at once deplores
'His drooping vigour and exhausted stores.
'When lo! a bright cærulean form appears,
'The fair Eidothea; to dispel my fears;
'Proteus her sire divine. With pity press'd,
'Me sole the daughter of the deep address'd;
'What time, with hunger pin'd, my absent mates
'Roam the wide isle in search of rural cates,
'Bait the barb'd steel, and from the fishy flood
'Appease th' afflictive fierce desire of food.
'Whoe'er thou art (the azure goddess cries)
'Thy conduct ill deserves the praise of wise:
'Is death thy choice, or misery thy boast,
'That here inglorious on a barren coast
'Thy brave associates droop, a meagre train
'With famine pale, and ask thy care in vain?'

'Struck with the kind reproach, I straight reply;
'Whate'er thy title in thy native sky,
'A goddess sure! for more than mortal grace
'Speaks thee descendant of ethereal race:
'Deem not, that here of choice my fleet remains;
'Some heavenly power averse my stay constrains:
'O, piteous of my fate, vouchsafe to shew
'(For what's sequester'd from celestial view?)
'What power becalms th' innavigable seas?
'What guilt provokes him, and what vows appease?
'I ceas'd, when affable the goddess cried:
'Observe, and in the truths I speak confide:
'Th' oraculous seer frequents the Pharian coast,
'From whose high bed my birth divine I boast;
'Proteus, a name tremendous o'er the main,
'The delegate of Neptune's watery reign.
'Watch with insidious care his known abode;
'There fast in chains constrain the various god;
'Who bound, obedient to superior force,
'Unerring will prescribe your destin'd course.
'If, studious of your realms, you then demand
'Their state, since last you left your natal land;
'Instant the god obsequious will disclose
'Bright tracts of glory, or a cloud of woes.
'She ceas'd: and suppliant thus I made reply:
'O goddess! on thy aid my hopes rely:
'Dictate propitious to my duteous ear,
'What arts can captivate the changeful seer;
'For perilous th' assay, unheard the toil,
'T' elude the prescience of a god by guile.
'Thus to the goddess mild my suit I end.
'Then she. Obedient to my rule, attend:
'When through the zone of heaven the mounted sun
'Hath journey'd half, and half remains to run;
'The seer, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep,
'Basks on the breezy shore, in grateful sleep,
'His oozy limbs. Emerging from the wave,
'The phocæ swift surround his rocky cave,
'Frequent and full; the consecrated train
'Of her, whose azure trident awes the main:[1]

[1] Amphitrite.

'There wallowing warm, th' enormous herd exhales
'An oily steam, and taints the noontide gales.
'To that recess, commodious for surprise,
'When purple light shall next suffuse the skies,
'With me repair; and from thy warrior-band
'Three chosen chiefs of dauntless soul command:
'Let their auxiliar force befriend the toil;
'For strong the god, and perfected in guile.
'Stretch'd on the shelly shore, he first surveys
'The flouncing herd ascending from the seas;
'Their number summ'd, repos'd in sleep profound
'The scaly charge their guardian god surround
'So with his battening flocks the careful swain
'Abides pavilion'd on the grassy plain.
'With powers united, obstinately bold,
'Invade him, couch'd amid the scaly fold:
'Instant he wears, elusive of the rape,
'The mimic force of every savage shape;
'Or glides with liquid lapse a murmuring stream,
'Or, wrapp'd in flame, he glows at every limb.
'Yet still retentive, with redoubled might,
'Through each vain passive form constrain his flight.
'But when, his native shape resum'd, he stands
'Patient of conquest, and your cause demands;
'The cause that urged the bold attempt declare,
'And soothe the vanquish'd with a victor's prayer.
'The bands relax'd, implore the seer to say
'What godhead interdicts the watery way?
'Who, straight propitious, in prophetic strain
'Will teach you to repass th' unmeasur'd main.
'She ceas'd, and bounding from the shelfy shore,
'Round the descending nymph the waves redounding roar.
'High wrapp'd in wonder of the future deed,
'With joy impetuous, to the port I speed
'The wants of nature with repast suffice,
'Till night with grateful shade involv'd the skies,
'And shed ambrosial dews. Fast by the deep,
'Along the tented shore, in balmy sleep,
'Our cares were lost. When o'er the eastern lawn,
'In saffron robes, the daughter of the dawn

'Advanced her rosy steps; before the bay,
'Due ritual honours to the gods I pay;
'Then seek the place the sea-born nymph assign'd,
'With three associates of undaunted mind.
'Arriv'd, to form along th' appointed strand
'For each a bed, she scoops the hilly sand:
'Then, from her azure car the finny spoils
'Of four vast phocæ takes, to veil her wiles:
'Beneath the finny spoils, extended prone,
'Hard toil! the prophet's piercing eye to shun;
'New from the corse, the scaly frauds diffuse
'Unsavoury stench of oil, and brackish ooze;
'But the bright sea-maid's gentle power implor'd,
'With nectar'd drops the sickening sense restor'd.
'Thus till the sun had travell'd half the skies,
'Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold emprise:
'When, thronging quick to bask in open air,
'The flocks of Ocean to the strand repair:
'Couch'd on the sunny sand the monsters sleep:
'Then Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,
'Surveys his charge, unknowing of deceit:
'(In order told, we make the sum complete.)
'Pleas'd with the false review, secure he lies,
'And leaden slumbers press his drooping eyes.
'Rushing impetuous forth, we straight prepare
'A furious onset with the sound of war,
'And shouting seize the god: our force t' evade,
'His various arts he soon resumes in aid:
'A lion now, he curls a surgy mane;
'Sudden, our hands a spotted pard restrain;
'Then, arm'd with tusks, and lightning in his eyes,
'A boar's obscener shape the god belies:
'On spiry volumes, there, a dragon rides;
'Here, from our strict embrace a stream he glides:
'And last, sublime, his stately growth he rears,
'A tree, and well-dissembled foliage wears.
'Vain efforts! with superior power compress'd,
'Me with reluctance thus the seer address'd:
'Say, son of Atreus, say what god inspir'd
'This daring fraud, and what the boon desir'd?

'I thus: O thou, whose certain eye foresees,
'The fix'd event of fate's remote decrees;
'After long woes, and various toil endur'd,
'Still on this desert isle my fleet is moor'd;
'Unfriended of the gales. All-knowing! say,
'What godhead interdicts the watery way?
'What vows repentant will the power appease,
'To speed a prosperous voyage o'er the seas?'
'To Jove (with stern regard the god replies)
'And all th' offended synod of the skies,
'Just hecatombs with due devotion slain,
'Thy guilt absolv'd, a prosperous voyage gain.
'To the firm sanction of thy fate attend!
'An exile thou, nor cheering face of friend,
'Nor sight of natal shore, nor regal dome,
'Shalt yet enjoy, but still art doom'd to roam.
'Once more the Nile, who from the secret source
'Of Jove's high seat descends with sweepy force,
'Must view his billows white beneath thy oar,
'And altars blaze along his sanguine shore.
'Then will the gods, with holy pomp ador'd,
'To thy long vows a safe return accord.
'He ceas'd: heart-wounded with afflictive pain,
'(Doom'd to repeat the perils of the main,
'A shelfy track and long!) O seer, I cry,
'To the stern sanction of th' offended sky
'My prompt obedience bows. But deign to say,
'What fate propitious, or what dire dismay,
'Sustain those peers, the relics of our host,
'Whom I with Nestor on the Phrygian coast
'Embracing left? Must I the warriors weep,
'Whelm'd in the bottom of the monstrous deep?
'Or did the kind domestic friend deplore
'The breathless heroes on their native shore?
'Press not too far, (replied the god:) but cease
'To know, what known will violate thy peace.
'Too curious of their doom! with friendly woe
'Thy breast will heave, and tears eternal flow.
'Part live; the rest, a lamentable train!
'Range the dark bounds of Pluto's dreary reign.

'Two, foremost in the roll of Mars renown'd,
'Whose arms with conquest in thy cause were crown'd,
'Fell by disastrous fate: by tempests toss'd,
'A third lives wretched on a distant coast.
'By Neptune rescued from Minerva's hate,[1]
'On Gyræ, safe Oïlean Ajax sate,
'His ship o'erwhelm'd: but, frowning on the floods,
'Impious he roar'd defiance to the gods;
'To his own prowess all the glory gave,
'The power defrauding who vouchsaf'd to save.
'This heard the raging ruler of the main;
'His spear, indignant for such high disdain,
'He launch'd; dividing with his forky mace
'Th' aërial summit from the marble base:
'The rock rush'd seaward, with impetuous roar
'Ingulf'd, and to th' abyss the boaster bore.
'By Juno's guardian aid, the watery vast,
'Secure of storms, your royal brother pass'd:
'Till, coasting nigh the cape, where Malea[2] shrouds
'Her spiry cliffs amid surrounding clouds,
'A whirling gust tumultuous from the shore
'Across the deep his labouring vessel bore.
'In an ill-fated hour the coast he gain'd,
'Where late in regal pomp Thyestes reign'd;
'But, when his hoary honours bow'd to fate,
'Ægisthus govern'd in paternal state.
'The surges now subside, the tempest ends;
'From his tall ship the king of men descends:
'There fondly thinks the gods conclude his toil!
'Far from his own domain salutes the soil:
'With rapture oft the verge of Greece reviews,
'And the dear turf with tears of joy bedews.
'Him thus exulting on the distant strand,
'A spy distinguish'd from his airy stand:
'To bribe whose vigilance, Ægisthus told
'A mighty sum of ill-persuading gold:
'There watch'd this guardian of his guilty fear,
'Till the twelfth moon had wheel'd her pale career;

[1] Ajax had offended Minerva by offering violence to Cassandra in her mple. Gyræ was a group of rocky islands in the Ægean Sea, not far from ubœa.
[2] B. iii. 366.

'And now, admonish'd by his eye, to court,
'With terror wing'd, conveys the dread report.
'Of deathful arts expert, his lord employs
'The ministers of blood in dark surprise;
'And twenty youths, in radiant mail encas'd,
'Close ambush'd nigh the spacious hall he plac'd.
'Then bids prepare the hospitable treat:
'Vain shows of love to veil his felon-hate!
'To grace the victor's welcome from the wars,
'A train of coursers, and triumphal cars
'Magnificent he leads; the royal guest,
'Thoughtless of ill, accepts the fraudful feast.
'The troop, forth-issuing from the dark recess,
'With homicidal rage the king oppress!
'So, whilst he feeds luxurious in the stall,
'The sovereign of the herd is doom'd to fall.
'The partners of his fame and toils at Troy,
'Around their lord, a mighty ruin! lie;
'Mix'd with the brave, the base invaders bleed
'Ægisthus sole survives to boast the deed.
'He said: chill horrors shook my shivering soul,
'Rack'd with convulsive pangs in dust I roll:
'And hate, in madness of extreme despair,
'To view the sun, or breathe the vital air.
'But when, superior to the rage of woe,
'I stood restor'd, and tears had ceas'd to flow;
'Lenient of grief the pitying god began:
'Forget the brother, and resume the man:
'To Fate's supreme dispose the dead resign,
'That care be Fate's, a speedy passage thine.
'Still lives the wretch who wrought the death deplor'd,
'But lives a victim for thy vengeful sword:
'Unless with filial rage Orestes glow,
'And swift prevent the meditated blow:
'You timely will return a welcome guest,
'With him to share the sad funereal feast
'He said: new thoughts my beating heart employ,
'My gloomy soul receives a gleam of joy.
'Fair hope revives; and eager I address'd
'The prescient godhead to reveal the rest.

'The doom decreed of those disastrous two
'I've heard with pain, but, oh! the tale pursue;
'What third brave son of Mars the Fates constrain
'To roam the howling desert of the main;
'Or, in eternal shade, if cold he lies,
'Provoke new sorrow from these grateful eyes
'That chief (rejoin'd the god) his race derives
'From Ithaca, and wondrous woes survives;
'Laertes' son: girt with circumfluous tides,
'He still calamitous constraint abides,
'Him in Calypso's cave of late I view'd,
'When streaming grief his faded cheek bedew'd.
'But vain his prayer, his arts are vain, to move
'Th' enamour'd goddess, or elude her love:
'His vessel sunk, and dear companions lost,
'He lives reluctant on a foreign coast.
'But oh, belov'd by Heaven! reserv'd to thee
'A happier lot the smiling Fates decree:
'Free from that law, beneath whose mortal sway
'Matter is changed, and varying forms decay,[1]
'Elysium shall be thine: the blissful plains
'Of utmost earth, where Rhadamanthus reigns.
'Joys ever young, unmix'd with pain or fear,
'Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year:
'Stern winter smiles on that auspicious clime:
'The fields are florid with unfading prime;
'From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
'Mould the round hail, or flake the fleecy snow;
'But from the breezy deep the blest inhale
'The fragrant murmurs of the western gale.
'This grace peculiar will the gods afford
'To thee, the son of Jove, and beauteous Helen's lord.
'He ceas'd, and, plunging in the vast profound,
'Beneath the god the whirling billows bound.
'Then speeding back, involv'd in various thought,
'My friends attending at the shore I sought.
'Arriv'd, the rage of hunger we control,
'Till night with silent shade invests the pole;

[1] This couplet deviates exorbitantly from the original, which expresses no more than that "it was not the fate of Menelaus to die at Argos."

'Then lose the cares of life in pleasing rest.—
'Soon as the morn reveals the roseate east,
'With sails we wing the masts, our anchors weigh,
'Unmoor the fleet, and rush into the sea.
'Ranged on the banks, beneath our equal oars
'White curl the waves, and the vex'd ocean roars.
'Then, steering backward from the Pharian isle,
'We gain the stream of Jove-descended Nile;
'There quit the ships, and on the destin'd shore
'With ritual hecatombs the gods adore:
'Their wrath aton'd, to Agamemnon's name
'A cenotaph I raise of deathless fame.
'These rites to piety and grief discharg'd,
'The friendly gods a springing gale enlarged:
'The fleet swift tilting o'er the surges flew,
'Till Grecian cliffs appear'd, a blissful view!
'Thy patient ear hath heard me long relate
'A story, fruitful of disastrous fate:
'And now, young prince, indulge my fond request:
'Be Sparta honour'd with his royal guest,[1]
'Till, from his eastern goal, the joyous sun
'His twelfth diurnal race begins to run.
'Meantime my train the friendly gifts prepare,
'Three sprightly coursers[2] and a polish'd car:
'With these, a goblet of capacious mould,
'Figur'd with art to dignify the gold,
'(Form'd for libation to the gods,) shall prove
'A pledge and monument of sacred love.'
'My quick return' (young Ithacus rejoin'd)
'Damps the warm wishes of my raptur'd mind:
'Did not my fate my needful haste constrain,
'Charm'd by your speech, so graceful and humane,
'Lost in delight the circling year would roll.
'While deep attention fix'd my listening soul
'But now to Pyle permit my destin'd way;
'My lov'd associates chide my long delay:

[1] *His* is in all the copies, but it may be questioned whether Pope did not write *her* royal guest.

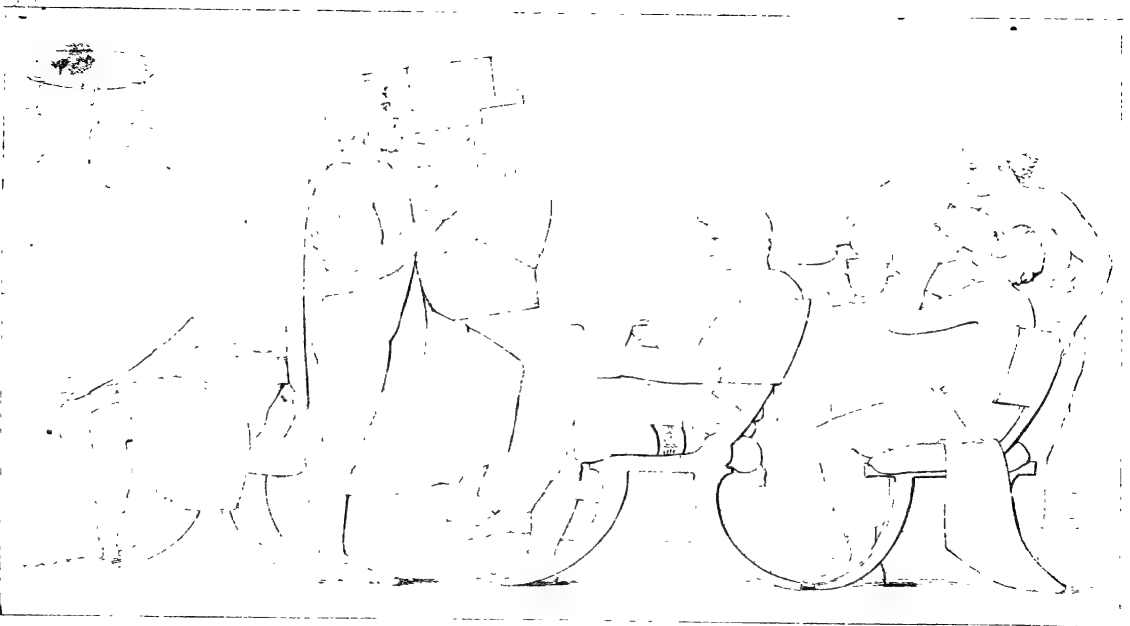
[2] This was a complete set in those days, observes Eustathius, for four-horse chariots had not then come into use.

'In dear remembrance of your royal grace,
'I take the present of the promis'd vase;
'The coursers, for the champaign sports retain;
'That gift our barren rocks will render vain:
'Horrid with cliffs, our meagre land allows
'Thin herbage for the mountain goat to browse,
'But neither mead nor plain supplies, to feed
'The sprightly courser, or indulge his speed:
'To sea-surrounded realms the gods assign
'Small tract of fertile lawn, the least to mine.'
His hand the king with tender passion press'd,
And, smiling, thus the royal youth address'd:
'O early worth! a soul so wise, and young,
'Proclaims you from the sage Ulysses sprung.
'Selected from my stores, of matchless price
'An urn shall recompense your prudent choice:
'Not mean the massy mould of silver, grac'd
'By Vulcan's art, the verge with gold enchas'd.
'A pledge the sceptred power of Sidon gave,
'When to his realm I plough'd the orient wave.'
Thus they alternate; while with artful care
The menial train the regal feast prepare:
The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant wines the cheering bowl supply;
A female band the gift of Ceres bring;
And the gilt roofs with genial triumph ring.
Meanwhile, in Ithaca, the suitor-powers
In active games divide their jovial hours:
In areas varied with mosaic art,
Some whirl the disk, and some the javelin dart.
Aside, sequester'd from the vast resort,
Antinoüs sate spectator of the sport;
With great Eurymachus, of worth confess'd,
And high descent, superior to the rest;
Whom young Noëmon lowly thus address'd:
'My ship, equipp'd within the neighbouring port,
'The prince, departing for the Pylian court,
'Requested for his speed;[1] but, courteous, say
'When steers he home, or why this long delay?

[1] B. ii. 434.

'For Elis I should sail with utmost speed,
''T import twelve mares which there luxurious feed,
'And twelve young mules, a strong laborious race,
'New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace.'
  Unknowing of the course to Pyle design'd,
A sudden horror seiz'd on either mind:
The prince in rural bower they fondly thought,
Numbering his flocks and herds, not far remote.
'Relate,' (Antinoüs cries,) 'devoid of guile,
'When spread the prince his sail for distant Pyle?
'Did chosen chiefs across the gulfy main
'Attend his voyage, or domestic train?
'Spontaneous did you speed his secret course,
'Or was the vessel seiz'd by fraud or force?'
  'With willing duty, not reluctant mind,'
(Noëmon cried,) 'the vessel was resign'd.
'Who, in the balance, with the great affairs
'Of courts, presume to weigh their private cares?
'With him, the peerage next in power to you:[1]
'And Mentor, captain of the lordly crew,
'Or some celestial in his rev'rend form,
'Safe from the secret rock and adverse storm,
'Pilots the course; for when the glimmering ray
'Of yester dawn disclos'd the tender day,
'Mentor himself I saw, and much admir'd.'
Then ceas'd the youth, and from the court retir'd.
  Confounded and appall'd, th' unfinished game
The suitors quit, and all to council came,
Antinoüs first th' assembled peers address'd.
Rage sparkling in his eyes, and burning in his breast.
  'O shame to manhood! shall one daring boy
'The scheme of all our happiness destroy?
'Fly unperceiv'd, seducing half the flower
'Of nobles, and invite a foreign power?
'The ponderous engine rais'd to crush us all,
'Recoiling, on his head is sure to fall.
'Instant prepare me, on the neighbouring strand,
'With twenty chosen mates a vessel mann'd;

1 Noble youths, next in rank to yourselves, go with him.



PHE... S SINGING TO THE SUITORS

'For, ambush'd close beneath the Samian shore,
'His ship returning shall my spies explore:
'He soon his rashness shall with life atone,
'Seek for his father's fate, but find his own.'
With vast applause the sentence all approve;
Then rise, and to the feastful hall remove:
Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the consult of the dire divan:
Before her dome the royal matron stands,
And thus the message of his haste demands:
'What will the suitors? must my servant-train
'Th' allotted labours of the day refrain,
'For them to form some exquisite repast?
'Heaven grant this festival may prove their last!
'Or, if they still must live, from me remove
'The double plague of luxury and love!
'Forbear, ye sons of insolence! forbear,
'In riot to consume a wretched heir.
'In the young soul illustrious thought to raise,
'Were ye not tutor'd with Ulysses' praise?
'Have not your fathers oft my lord defin'd,
'Gentle of speech, beneficent of mind?
'Some kings with arbitrary rage devour,
'Or in their tyrant-minions vest the power:
'Ulysses let no partial favours fall,
'The people's parent, he protected all;
'But absent now, perfidious and ingrate!
'His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state.'
He thus: 'O were the woes you speak the worst!
'They form a deed more odious and accurs'd·
'More dreadful than your boding soul divines·
'But pitying Jove avert the dire designs!
'The darling object of your royal care
'Is mark'd to perish in a deathful snare;
'Before he anchors in his native port,
'From Pyle re-sailing and the Spartan court,
'Horrid to speak! in ambush is decreed
'The hope and heir of Ithaca to bleed!'
Sudden she sunk beneath the weighty woes,
The vital streams a chilling horror froze;

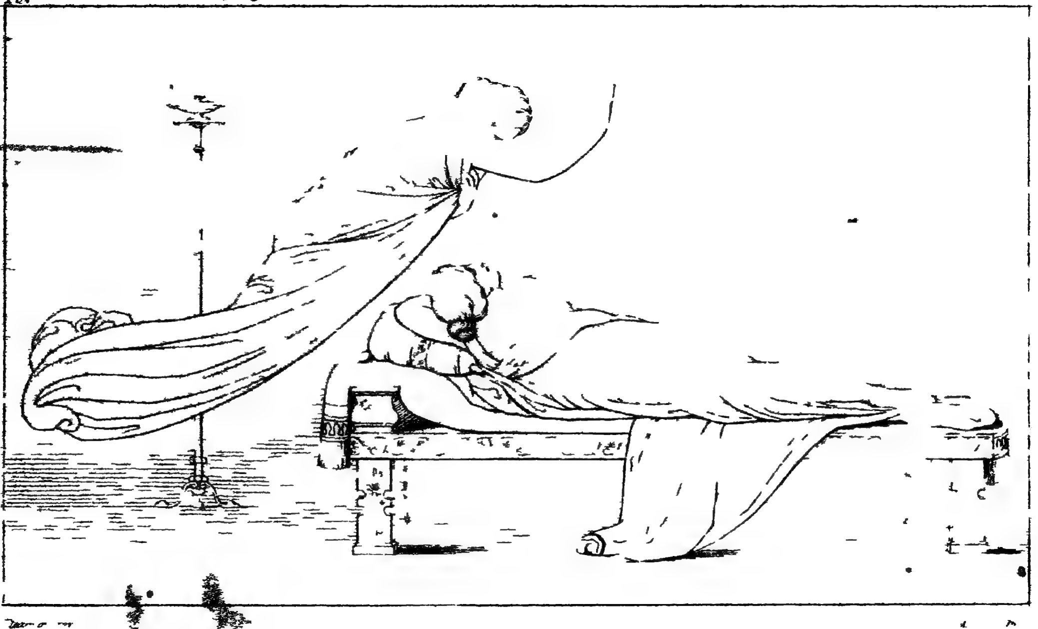
The big round tear stands trembling in her eye
And on her tongue imperfect accents die.
At length, in tender language interwove
With sighs, she thus express'd her anxious love:
'Why rashly would my son his fate explore,
'Ride the wild waves, and quit the safer shore?
'Did he, with all the greatly wretched, crave
'A blank oblivion, and untimely grave?'
'Tis not,' replied the sage, 'to Medon given
'To know, if some inhabitant of heaven
'In his young breast the daring thought inspir'd;
'Or if, alone with filial duty fir'd,
'The winds and waves he tempts in early bloom,
'Studious to learn his absent father's doom.'
The sage retir'd. Unable to control
The mighty griefs that swell her labouring soul,
Rolling convulsive on the floor is seen
The piteous object of a prostrate queen.
Words to her dumb complaint a pause supplies,
And breath, to waste in unavailing cries.
Around their sovereign wept the menial fair,
To whom she thus address'd her deep despair:
'Behold a wretch whom all the gods consign
'To woe! Did ever sorrows equal mine?
'Long to my joys my dearest lord is lost,
'His country's buckler, and the Grecian boast:
'Now from my fond embrace, by tempests torn,
'Our other column of the state is borne:
'Nor took a kind adieu, nor sought consent!—
'Unkind confederates in his dire intent!
'Ill suits it with your shows of duteous zeal,
'From me the purpos'd voyage to conceal:
'Though at the solemn midnight hour he rose,
'Why did you fear to trouble my repose?
'He either had obey'd my fond desire,
'Or seen his mother pierc'd with grief expire.
'Bid Dolius quick attend, the faithful slave
'Whom to my nuptial train Icarius gave,
'To tend the fruit-groves: with incessant speed
He shall this violence of death decreed

'To good Laërtes tell. Experienced age
'May timely intercept the ruffian rage,
'Convene the tribes, the murderous plot reveal,
'And to their power to save his race appeal.'
Then Euryclea thus. 'My dearest dread!
'Though to the sword I bow this hoary head,
'Or if a dungeon be the pain decreed,
'I own me conscious of th' unpleasing deed:
'Auxiliar to his flight, my aid implor'd,
'With wine and viands I the vessel stor'd;
'A solemn oath, impos'd, the secret seal'd,
'Till the twelfth dawn the light of heaven reveal'd.
Dreading th' effect of a fond mother's fear,
'He dar'd not violate your royal ear.
'But bathe, and, in imperial robes array'd,
'Pay due devotions to the martial maid,[1]
'And rest affianced in her guardian aid.
'Send not to good Laërtes, nor engage
'In toils of state the miseries of age:
''Tis impious to surmise, the powers divine
'To ruin doom the Jove-descended line:
'Long shall the race of just Arcesius[2] reign,
'And isles remote enlarge his old domain.'
The queen her speech with calm attention hears,
Her eyes restrain the silver-streaming tears:
She bathes, and, robed, the sacred dome ascends;
Her pious speed a female train attends:
The salted cakes in canisters are laid,
And thus the queen invokes Minerva's aid:
'Daughter divine of Jove, whose arm can wield
'Th' avenging bolt, and shake the dreadful shield!

[1] Minerva. Penelope commands a servant to fly with the news of the absence of Telemachus to Laërtes, which could not at all advantage Telemachus and only grieve Laërtes: Euryclea immediately diverts her from that vain intention, advises her to have recourse to Heaven, and not add misery to the already miserable Laërtes: this is wisdom in Euryclea. But it must be confessed that the other is nature in Penelope. Euryclea is calm; Penelope in a passion; grief and resentment give Penelope no time to deliberate, whereas Euryclea is less concerned, and consequently capable of thinking with more tranquillity. *Pope.*

[2] The maternal grandfather of Ulysses.

'If e'er Ulysses to thy fane preferr'd
'The best and choicest of his flock and herd,
'Hear, goddess, hear, by those oblations won;
'And for the pious sire preserve the son:
'His wish'd return with happy power befriend,
'And on the suitors let thy wrath descend.'
She ceas'd; shrill ecstacies of joy declare
The favouring goddess present to the prayer:
The suitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice
A signal of her hymeneal choice:
Whilst one most jovial thus accosts the board:
'Too late the queen selects a second lord;
'In evil hour the nuptial rite intends,
'When o'er her son disastrous death impends.'
Thus he, unskill'd of what the fates provide!
But with severe rebuke Antinoüs cried:
'These empty vaunts will make the voyage vain:
'Alarm not with discourse the menial train:
'The great event with silent hope attend;
'Our deeds alone our counsel must commend.'
His speech thus ended short, he frowning rose,
And twenty chiefs renown'd for valour chose;
Down to the strand he speeds with haughty strides,
Where anchor'd in the bay the vessel rides,
Replete with mail and military store,
In all her tackle trim to quit the shore.
The desperate crew ascend, unfurl the sails,
(The seaward prow invites the tardy gales,)
Then take repast, till Hesperus display'd
His golden circlet in the western shade.
Meantime the queen, without refection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew:
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes roll,
And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul.
So, when the woodman's toil her cave surrounds,
And with the hunter's cry the grove resounds,
With grief and rage the mother-lion stung,
Fearless herself, yet trembles for her young.
While pensive in the silent slumberous shade,
Sleep's gentle powers her drooping eyes invade;



PENELOPE'S DREAM

Minerva, life-like, on embodied air
Impress'd the form of Iphthima the fair;
(Icarius' daughter she, whose blooming charms
Allur'd Eumelus to her virgin arms;
A sceptred lord, who o'er the fruitful plain
Of Thessaly wide stretch'd his ample reign:)
As Pallas will'd, along the sable skies,
To calm the queen, the phantom-sister flies.
Swift on the regal dome, descending right,
The bolted valves are pervious to her flight.
Close to her head the pleasing vision stands,
And thus performs Minerva's high commands:
'Oh why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
'To render sleep's soft blessing insincere?
'Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme
'The day-reflection, and the midnight-dream!
'Thy son the gods propitious will restore,
'And bid thee cease his absence to deplore.'
To whom the queen: (whilst yet her pensive mind
Was in the silent gates of sleep confin'd:)
'O sister, to my soul for ever dear,
'Why this first visit to reprove my fear?
'How in a realm so distant should you know
'From what deep source my ceaseless sorrows flow?
'To all my hope my royal lord is lost,
'His country's buckler, and the Grecian boast:
'And, with consummate woe to weigh me down,
'The heir of all his honours and his crown,
'My darling son is fled! an easy prey
'To the fierce storms, or men more fierce than they;
'Who, in a league of blood associates sworn,
'Will intercept th' unwary youth's return.'
'Courage resume,' (the shadowy form replied,)
'In the protecting care of Heaven confide:
'On him attends the blue-ey'd martial maid;
'What earthly can implore a surer aid?
'Me now the guardian goddess deigns to send,
'To bid thee patient his return attend.'
The queen replies: 'If in the blest abodes,
'A goddess, thou hast commerce with the gods;

'Say, breathes my lord the blissful realm of light,
'Or lies he wrapp'd in ever-during night?'
'Inquire not of his doom,' (the phantom cries,)
'I speak not all the counsel of the skies:
'Nor must indulge with vain discourse, or long,
'The windy satisfaction of the tongue.'
Swift through the valves the visionary fair
Repass'd, and viewless mix'd with common air.
The queen awakes, deliver'd of her woes;
With florid joy her heart dilating glows:
The vision, manifest of future fate,
Makes her with hope her son's arrival wait.
Meantime the suitors plough the watery plain;
Telemachus in thought already slain!
When sight of lessening Ithaca was lost,
Their sail directed for the Samian coast,
A small but verdant isle appear'd in view,
And Asteris the advancing pilot knew:
An ample port the rocks projected form,
To break the rolling waves and ruffling storm:
That safe recess they gain with happy speed,
And in close ambush wait the murderous deed.[1]

[1] The action of this book takes up the space of two nights and one day, so that from the opening of the poem to the introduction of Ulysses are six days completed. *Pope.*

BOOK V.

ARGUMENT.

THE DEPARTURE OF ULYSSES FROM CALYPSO.

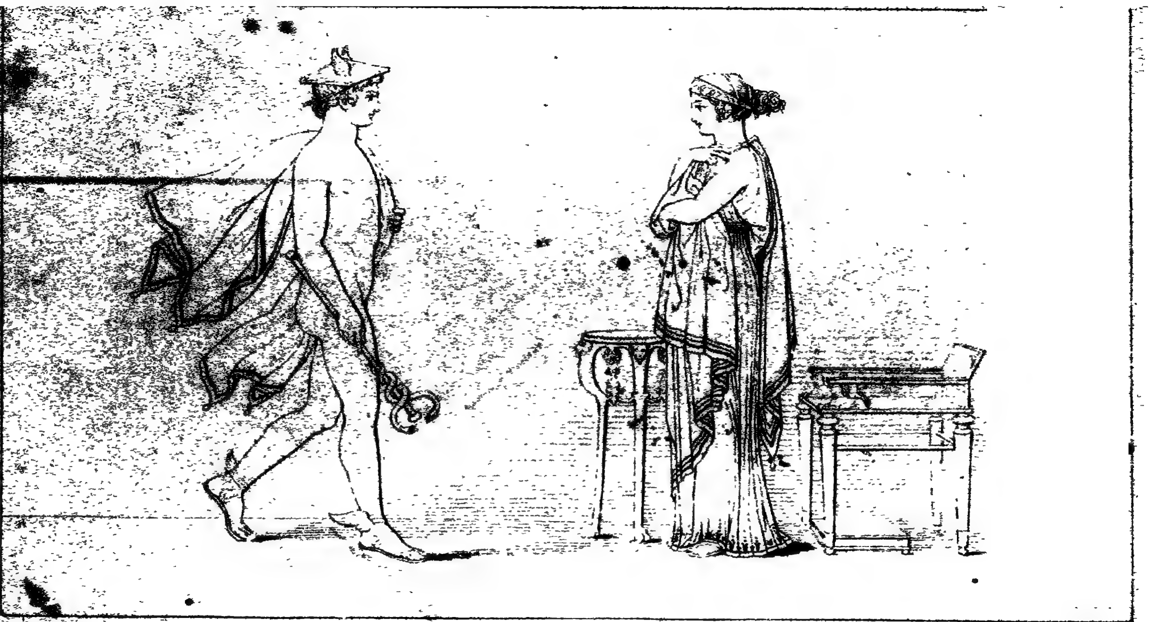
Pallas in a council of the gods complains of the detention of Ulysses in the island of Calypso: whereupon Mercury is sent to command his removal. The seat of Calypso described. She consents with much difficulty; and Ulysses builds a vessel with his own hands, on which he embarks. Neptune overtakes him with a terrible tempest, in which he is shipwrecked, and in the last danger of death; till Leucothea, a sea-

goddess, assists him, and, after innumerable perils, he gets ashore on Phæacia.

The saffron morn, with early blushes spread,
Now rose refulgent from Tithonus' bed;
With new-born day to gladden mortal sight,
And gild the courts of heaven with sacred light.
Then met th' eternal synod of the sky,
Before the god, who thunders from on high,
Supreme in might, sublime in majesty.
Pallas, to these, deplores th' unequal fates
Of wise Ulysses, and his toils relates:
Her hero's danger touch'd the pitying power,
The nymph's seducements, and the magic bower.
Thus she began her plaint. 'Immortal Jove!
'And you who fill the blissful seats above!
'Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
'Or bless a people willing to obey,
'But crush the nations with an iron rod,
'And every monarch be the scourge of God;
'If from your thoughts Ulysses you remove,
'Who rul'd his subjects with a father's love.
'Sole in an isle, encircled by the main,
'Abandon'd, banish'd from his native reign,
'Unbless'd he sighs, detain'd by lawless charms,
'And press'd unwilling in Calypso's arms.
'Nor friends are there, nor vessels to convey,
'Nor oars to cut th' immeasurable way.
'And now fierce traitors, studious to destroy
'His only son, their ambush'd fraud employ;
'Who, pious, following his great father's fame,
'To sacred Pylos and to Sparta came.'
'What words are these?' (replied the power who forms
The clouds of night, and darkens heaven with storms;)
'Is not already in thy soul decreed,
'The chief's return shall make the guilty bleed?
'What cannot Wisdom do? Thou may'st restore
'The son in safety to his native shore;
'While the fell foes, who late in ambush lay,
'With fraud defeated measure back their way.'

Then thus to Hermes the command was given.
'Hermes, thou chosen messenger of heaven!
'Go, to the nymph be these our orders borne·
''Tis Jove's decree, Ulysses shall return:
'The patient man shall view his old abodes,
'Nor help'd by mortal hand, nor guiding gods·
'In twice ten days shall fertile Scheria find,[1]
'Alone, and floating to the wave and wind.
'The bold Phæacians there, whose haughty line
'Is mix'd with gods, half human, half divine,
'The chief shall honour as some heavenly guest,
'And swift transport him to his place of rest.
'His vessels loaded with a plenteous store
'Of brass, of vestures, and resplendent ore,
'(A richer prize than if his joyful isle
'Received him charged with Ilion's noble spoil,)
'His friends, his country, he shall see, though late;
'Such is our sovereign will, and such is fate.'
He spoke. The god who mounts the winged winds
Fast to his feet the golden pinions binds,
That high through fields of air his flight sustain
O'er the wide earth, and o'er the boundless main.
He grasps the wand that causes sleep to fly,
Or in soft slumber seals the wakeful eye:
Then shoots from heaven to high Pieria's steep,
And stoops incumbent on the rolling deep.
So watery fowl, that seek their fishy food,
With wings expanded o'er the foaming flood,
Now sailing smooth the level surface sweep,
Now dip their pinions in the briny deep.
Thus o'er the world of waters Hermes flew,
Till now the distant island rose in view:
Then, swift ascending from the azure wave,
He took the path that winded to the cave.
Large was the grot, in which the nymph he found,
(The fair-hair'd nymph with every beauty crown'd;)
She sate and sung; the rocks resound her lays;
The cave was brighten'd with a rising blaze;

[1] An old name of the island of Corcyra. Comp. B. vi. ver. 11.



MERCURY'S MESSAGE TO CALYPSO

Cedar and frankincense, an odorous pile,
Flam'd on the hearth and wide perfum'd the isle;
While she with work and song the time divides,
And through the loom the golden shuttle guides.
Without the grot a various sylvan scene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypress form'd a fragrant shade;
On whose high branches, waving with the storm,
The birds of broadest wing their mansions form.
The chough, the sea-mew, the loquacious crow,
And scream aloft, and skim the deeps below.
Depending vines the shelving cavern screen,
With purple clusters blushing through the green.
Four limpid fountains from the clefts distil;
And every fountain pours a several rill,
In mazy windings wandering down the hill;
Where bloomy meads with vivid greens were crown'd,
And glowing violets threw odours round.
A scene, where if a god should cast his sight,
A god might gaze, and wander with delight!
Joy touch'd the messenger of heaven: he stay'd
Entranced, and all the blissful haunts survey'd.
Him, entering in the cave, Calypso knew;
For powers celestial to each other's view
Stand still confess'd, though distant far they lie
To habitants of earth, or sea, or sky.
But sad Ulysses, by himself apart,
Pour'd the big sorrows of his swelling heart;
All on the lonely shore he sate to weep,
And roll'd his eyes around the restless deep;
Toward his lov'd coast he roll'd his eyes in vain,
Till, dimm'd with rising grief, they stream'd again.
Now graceful seated on her shining throne,
To Hermes thus the nymph divine begun:
'God of the golden wand! on what behest
'Arriv'st thou here, an unexpected guest?
'Lov'd as thou art, thy free injunctions lay
''Tis mine with joy and duty to obey.

'Till now a stranger, in a happy hour
'Approach, and taste the dainties of my bower.'
Thus having spoke, the nymph the table spread;
(Ambrosial cates, with nectar rosy-red;)
Hermes the hospitable rite partook,
Divine refection! then, recruited, spoke:
'What mov'd this journey from my native sky,
'A goddess asks, nor can a god deny:
'Hear then the truth. By mighty Jove's command
'Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;
'For who, self-mov'd, with weary wing would sweep
'Such length of ocean and unmeasur'd deep:
'A world of waters! far from all the ways
'Where men frequent, or sacred altars blaze?
'But to Jove's will submission we must pay;
'What power so great to dare to disobey?
'A man, he says, a man resides with thee,
'Of all his kind most worn with misery;
'The Greeks, (whose arms for nine long years employ'd
'Their force on Ilion, in the tenth destroy'd,)
'At length embarking in a luckless hour,
'With conquest proud, incens'd Minerva's power.
'Hence on the guilty race her vengeance hurl'd
'With storms pursued them through the liquid world.
'There all his vessels sunk beneath the wave!
'There all his dear companions found their grave!
'Sav'd from the jaws of death by Heaven's decree,
'The tempest drove him to these shores and thee.
'Him, Jove now orders to his native lands
'Straight to dismiss: so destiny commands:
'Impatient fate his near return attends,
'And calls him to his country, and his friends.'
Ev'n to her inmost soul the goddess shook;
Then thus her anguish and her passion broke:
'Ungracious gods! with spite and envy curs'd!
'Still to your own ethereal race the worst!
'Ye envy mortal and immortal joy,
'And love, the only sweet of life, destroy.
'Did ever goddess by her charms engage
'A favour'd mortal, and not feel your rage?

'So when Aurora sought Orion's love,
'Her joys disturb'd your blissful hours above,
'Till, in Ortygia, Dian's winged dart
'Had pierced the hapless hunter to the heart.
'So when the covert of the thrice-ear'd field
'Saw stately Ceres to her passion yield,
'Scarce could Iasion[1] taste her heavenly charms,
'But Jove's swift lightning scorch'd him in her arms.
'And is it now my turn, ye mighty powers!
'Am I the envy of your blissful bowers?
'A man, an outcast to the storm and wave,
'It was my crime to pity and to save;
'When he who thunders rent his bark in twain,
'And sunk his brave companions in the main.
'Alone, abandon'd, in mid ocean toss'd,
'The sport of winds, and driven from every coast,
'Hither this man of miseries I led,
'Receiv'd the friendless, and the hungry fed;
'Nay, promis'd (vainly promis'd!) to bestow
'Immortal life, exempt from age and woe.
''Tis past—and Jove decrees he shall remove:
'Gods as we are, we are but slaves to Jove.
'Go then he may; (he must, if he ordain,
'Try all those dangers, all those deeps, again;)
'But never, never shall Calypso send
'To toils like these her husband and her friend.
'What ships have I, what sailors to convey,
'What oars to cut the long laborious way?
'Yet I'll direct the safest means to go;
'That last advice is all I can bestow.'
To her the power who bears the charming rod:
'Dismiss the man, nor irritate the god;
'Prevent the rage of him who reigns above,
'For what so dreadful as the wrath of Jove?'
Thus having said, he cut the cleaving sky,
And in a moment vanish'd from her eye.
The nymph, obedient to divine command,
To seek Ulysses paced along the sand,

[1] Son of Jupiter and Electra, one of the Atlantides.

Him pensive on the lonely beach she found,
With streaming eyes in briny torrents drown'd,
And inly pining for his native shore;
For now the soft enchantress pleas'd no more:
For now, reluctant, and constrain'd by charms,
Absent he lay in her desiring arms:
In slumber wore the heavy night away,
On rocks and shores consum'd the tedious day;
There sate all desolate, and sigh'd alone,
With echoing sorrows made the mountains groan,
And roll'd his eyes o'er all the restless main,
Till, dimm'd with rising grief, they stream'd again.
Here, on his musing mood the goddess press'd
Approaching soft; and thus the chief address'd
'Unhappy man! to wasting woes a prey,
'No more in sorrows languish life away:
'Free as the winds I give thee now to rove—
'Go, fell the timber of yon lofty grove,
'And form a raft, and build the rising ship,
'Sublime to bear thee o'er the gloomy deep.
'To store the vessel let the care be mine,
'With water from the rock, and rosy wine,
'And life-sustaining bread, and fair array,
'And prosperous gales to waft thee on the way.
'These, if the gods with my desire comply,
'(The gods, alas, more mighty far than I,
'And better skill'd in dark events to come,)
'In peace shall land thee at thy native home.'
With sighs Ulysses heard the words she spoke,
Then thus his melancholy silence broke:
'Some other motive, goddess! sways thy mind,
'(Some close design, or turn of womankind,)
'Nor my return the end, nor this the way,[1]
'On a slight raft to pass the swelling sea,
'Huge, horrid, vast! where scarce in safety sails
'The best-built ship, though Jove inspire the gales.
'The bold proposal how shall I fulfil,
'Dark as I am, unconscious of thy will?

[1] He had long been unable to obtain his dismission with the most urgent entreaties; this voluntary kindness therefore seems suspicious. *Pope.*

'Swear, then, thou mean'st not what my soul forebodes;
'Swear by the solemn oath that binds the gods.'
Him, while he spoke, with smiles Calypso ey'd,
And gently grasp'd his hand, and thus replied:
'This shows thee, friend, by old experience taught,
'And learn'd in all the wiles of human thought,
'How prone to doubt, how cautious are the wise!
'But hear, O earth, and hear, ye sacred skies!
'And thou, O Styx! whose formidable floods
'Glide through the shades, and bind th' attesting gods!
'No form'd design, no meditated end,
'Lurks in the council of thy faithful friend;
'Kind the persuasion, and sincere my aim;
'The same my practice, were my fate the same.
'Heaven has not cursed me with a heart of steel,
'But given the sense to pity and to feel.'
Thus having said, the goddess march'd before:
He trod her footsteps in the sandy shore.
At the cool cave arriv'd, they took their state;
He fill'd the throne where Mercury had sate.
For him the nymph a rich repast ordains,
Such as the mortal life of man sustains;
Before herself were placed the cates divine,
Ambrosial banquet, and celestial wine.
Their hunger satiate, and their thirst repress'd,
Thus spoke Calypso to her god-like guest:
'Ulysses!' (with a sigh she thus began;)
'O sprung from gods! in wisdom more than man!
'Is then thy home the passion of thy heart?
'Thus wilt thou leave me, are we thus to part?
'Farewell! and ever joyful may'st thou be,
'Nor break the transport with one thought of me.
'But, ah, Ulysses! wert thou given to know
'What Fate yet dooms thee, yet, to undergo;
'Thy heart might settle in this scene of ease,
'And ev'n these slighted charms might learn to please.
'A willing goddess, and immortal life,
'Might banish from thy mind an absent wife.
'Am I inferior to a mortal dame?
'Less soft my feature, lest august my frame?

'Or shall the daughters of mankind compare
'Their earth-born beauties with the heavenly fair?'
'Alas! for this' (the prudent man replies)
'Against Ulysses shall thy anger rise?
'Lov'd and ador'd, O goddess, as thou art,
'Forgive the weakness of a human heart.
'Though well I see thy graces far above
'The dear, though mortal, object of my love,
'Of youth eternal well the difference know,
'And the short date of fading charms below;
'Yet every day, while absent thus I roam,
'I languish to return and die at home.[1]
'Whate'er the gods shall destine me to bear
'In the black ocean, or the watery war,
''Tis mine to master with a constant mind;
'Inur'd to perils, to the worst resign'd.
'By seas, by wars, so many dangers run;
'Still I can suffer: their high will be done!'
Thus while he spoke, the beamy sun descends,
And rising night her friendly shade extends.
To the close grot the lonely pair remove,
And slept delighted with the gifts of love.
When rosy morning call'd them from their rest,
Ulysses robed him in the cloak and vest.
The nymph's fair head a veil transparent grac'd,
Her swelling loins a radiant zone embrac'd
With flowers of gold: an under robe, unbound,
In snowy waves flow'd glittering on the ground.
Forth issuing thus, she gave him first to wield
A weighty axe, with truest temper steel'd,
And double-edg'd; the handle smooth and plain,
Wrought of the clouded olive's easy grain;
And next, a wedge to drive with sweepy sway:
Then to the neighbouring forest led the way.
On the lone island's utmost verge there stood
Of poplars, pines, and firs, a lofty wood,

[1] As it is the nature of woman not to endure a rival, Ulysses assigns the desire of his return to another cause than the love of Penelope, and ascribes it solely to the love he bears his country. EUSTATHIUS. *Pope.*

Whose leafless summits to the skies aspire,
Scorch'd by the sun, or sear'd by heavenly fire:
(Already dried.) These pointing out to view,
The nymph just show'd him, and with tears withdrew.
Now toils the hero: trees on trees o'erthrown
Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan:
Sudden, full twenty on the plain are strow'd,
And lopp'd and lighten'd of their branchy load.
At equal angles these disposed to join,
He smooth'd and squar'd them by the rule and line.
(The wimbles for the work Calypso found)
With those he pierced them, and with clinchers bound.
Long and capacious as a shipwright forms
Some bark's broad bottom to out-ride the storms,
So large he built the raft; then ribb'd it strong
From space to space, and nail'd the planks along;
These form'd the sides: the deck he fashion'd last;
Then o'er the vessel raised the taper mast,
With crossing sail-yards dancing in the wind;
And to the helm the guiding rudder join'd;
(With yielding osiers fenced, to break the force
Of surging waves, and steer the steady course.)
Thy loom, Calypso! for the future sails
Supplied the cloth, capacious of the gales.
With stays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
And, roll'd on levers, launch'd her in the deep.
Four days were past, and now, the work complete,
Shone the fifth morn, when from her sacred seat
The nymph dismiss'd him, (odorous garments given,
And bathed in fragrant oils that breath'd of heaven:)
Then fill'd two goat-skins with her hands divine,
With water one, and one with sable wine:
Of every kind provisions heav'd aboard;
And the full decks with copious viands stor'd.
The goddess, last, a gentle breeze supplies,
To curl old Ocean, and to warm the skies.
And now, rejoicing in the prosperous gales,
With beating heart Ulysses spreads his sails:[1]

[1] The poet passes over the parting of Calypso and Ulysses in silence. Nothing but a cold compliment could have proceeded from Ulysses, he

Placed at the helm he sate, and mark'd the skies,
Nor clos'd in sleep his ever-watchful eyes.
There view'd the Pleiads, and the Northern Team,
And great Orion's more refulgent beam,
To which, around the axle of the sky,
The Bear, revolving, points his golden eye:
Who shines exalted on th' ethereal plain,
Nor bathes his blazing forehead in the main.
Far on the left those radiant fires to keep
The nymph directed, as he sail'd the deep.
Full seventeen nights he cut the foamy way:
The distant land appear'd the following day:
Then swell'd to sight Phæacia's dusky coast,
And woody mountains, half in vapours lost;
That lay before him indistinct and vast,
Like a broad shield amid the watery waste.
  But him, thus voyaging the deeps below,
From far, on Solyme's aërial brow,[1]
The king of ocean saw, and seeing burn'd,
(From Æthiopia's happy climes return'd;)[2]
The raging monarch shook his azure head,
And thus in secret to his soul he said:
  'Heavens! how uncertain are the powers on high!
'Is then revers'd the sentence of the sky,
'In one man's favour: while a distant guest
'I shar'd secure the Æthiopian feast?
'Behold how near Phæacia's land he draws!
'The land affix'd by Fate's eternal laws
'To end his toils. Is then our anger vain?
'No; if this sceptre yet commands the main.'
  He spoke, and high the forky trident hurl'd,
Rolls clouds on clouds, and stirs the watery world,
At once the face of earth and sea deforms,
Swells all the winds, and rouses all the storms.
Down rush'd the night: east, west, together roar;
And south and north roll mountains to the shore:

being overjoyed at the prospect of returning to his country; it was therefore judicious in Homer to omit the relation; and not draw Calypso in tears, and Ulysses in a transport of joy. *Pope.*

[1] The top of some mountains in Lycia. [2] See B. i. 30.

Then shook the hero, to despair resign'd,
And question'd thus his yet unconquer'd mind:
'Wretch that I am! what farther fates attend
'This life of toils, and what my destin'd end?
'Too well, alas! the island goddess knew
'On the black sea what perils should ensue.
'New horrors now this destin'd head enclose;
'Unfill'd is yet the measure of my woes:
'With what a cloud the brows of heaven are crown'd!
'What raging winds! what roaring waters round!
''Tis Jove himself the swelling tempest rears;
'Death, present death, on every side appears.
'Happy! thrice happy! who, in battle slain,
'Press'd, in Atrides' cause, the Trojan plain!
'Oh! had I died before that well-fought wall;
'Had some distinguish'd day renown'd my fall;
'(Such as was that when showers of javelins fled
'From conquering Troy around Achilles dead;)
'All Greece had paid me solemn funerals then,
'And spread my glory with the sons of men.
'A shameful fate now hides my hapless head,
'Unwept, unnoted, and for ever dead!'[1]
A mighty wave rush'd o'er him as he spoke,
The raft it cover'd, and the mast it broke:
Swept from the deck, and from the rudder torn,
Far on the swelling surge the chief was borne;
While by the howling tempest rent in twain
Flew sail and sail-yards rattling o'er the main.
Long-press'd, he heav'd beneath the weighty wave,
Clogg'd by the cumb'rous vest Calypso gave:
At length emerging, from his nostrils wide
And gushing mouth effus'd the briny tide;
Ev'n then, not mindless of his last retreat,
He seiz'd the raft, and leap'd into his seat,
Strong with the fear of death. The rolling flood
Now here, now there, impell'd the floating wood.
As when a heap of gather'd thorns is cast
Now to, now fro, before th' autumnal blast;

[1] Drowning was esteemed by the ancients an accursed death, as it deprived their bodies of the rites of sepulture. *Pope.*

Together clung, it rolls around the field;
So roll'd the float, and so its texture held:
And now the south, and now the north, bear sway,
And now the east the foamy floods obey,
And now the west wind whirls it o'er the sea.
The wandering chief, with toils on toils oppress'd,
Leucothea saw, and pity touch'd her breast.[1]
(Herself a mortal once, of Cadmus' strain,
But now an azure sister of the main.)
Swift as a sea-mew springing from the flood,
All radiant on the raft the goddess stood:
Then thus address'd him. 'Thou whom heaven decrees
'To Neptune's wrath, stern tyrant of the seas!
'(Unequal contest!) not his rage and power,
'Great as he is, such virtue shall devour.
'What I suggest, thy wisdom will perform:
'Forsake thy float, and leave it to the storm:
'Strip off thy garments; Neptune's fury brave
'With naked strength, and plunge into the wave.
'To reach Phæacia all thy nerves extend,
'There Fate decrees thy miseries shall end.
'This heavenly scarf beneath thy bosom bind,
'And live; give all thy terrors to the wind.
'Soon as thy arms the happy shore shall gain,
'Return the gift, and cast it in the main;
'Observe my orders, and with heed obey,
'Cast it far off, and turn thy eyes away.'
With that, her hand the sacred veil bestows,
Then down the deeps she dived from whence she rose;
A moment snatch'd the shining form away,
And all was cover'd with the curling sea.
Struck with amaze, yet still to doubt inclin'd,
He stands suspended, and explores his mind.
'What shall I do? unhappy me! who knows
'But other gods intend me other woes?
'Who'er thou art, I shall not blindly join
'Thy pleaded reason, but consult with mine:

[1] *Leucothea*, or Ino, the wife or mistress of Athamas, king of Orchomenus in Bœotia, metamorphosed into a sea-goddess.



LEUCOTHEA PRESERVING ULYSSES

'For scarce in ken appears that distant isle
'Thy voice foretells me shall conclude my toil.
'Thus then I judge: while yet the planks sustain
'The wild waves' fury, here I fix'd remain:
'But when their texture to the tempest yields,
'I launch adventurous on the liquid fields,
'Join to the help of gods the strength of man,
'And take this method, since the best I can.'
While thus his thoughts an anxious council hold,
The raging god a watery mountain roll'd;
Like a black sheet the whelming billows spread,
Burst o'er the float, and thunder'd on his head.
Planks, beams, disparted fly; the scatter'd wood
Rolls diverse, and in fragments strows the flood.
So the rude Boreas, o'er the field new-shorn,
Tosses and drives the scatter'd heaps of corn.
And now a single beam the chief bestrides:
There, pois'd awhile above the bounding tides,
His limbs discumbers of the clinging vest,
And binds the sacred cincture round his breast;
Then, prone on ocean in a moment flung,
Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and shot the seas along.
All naked now, on heaving billows laid,
Stern Neptune ey'd him, and contemptuous said:
'Go, learn'd in woes, and other foes essay!
'Go, wander helpless on the watery way:
'Thus, thus find out the destin'd shore, and then
'(If Jove ordains it) mix with happier men:
'Whate'er thy fate, the ills our wrath could raise
'Shall last remember'd in thy best of days.'
This said, his sea-green steeds divide the foam,
And reach high Ægæ[1] and the towery dome.
Now, scarce withdrawn the fierce earth-shaking power,
Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the favouring hour;
Back to their caves she bade the winds to fly,
And hush'd the blustering brethren of the sky.
The drier blasts alone of Boreas sway,
And bear him soft on broken waves away;

[1] An island or islands near Eubœa. Il. B. xiii. 33.

With gentle force impelling to that shore,
Where Fate has destin'd he shall toil no more.
And now two nights and now two days were past,
Since wide he wander'd on the watery waste;
Heav'd on the surge with intermitting breath,
And hourly panting in the arms of death.
The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main;
Then glassy smooth lay all the liquid plain;
The winds were hush'd, the billows scarcely curl'd,
And a dead silence still'd the watery world,
When, lifted on a ridgy wave, he spies
The land at distance, and with sharpen'd eyes.
As pious children joy with vast delight
When a lov'd sire revives before their sight,
(Who, lingering long, has call'd on death in vain,
Fix'd by some demon to his bed of pain,
Till Heaven by miracle his life restore;)
So joys Ulysses at th' appearing shore;
And sees (and labours onward as he sees)
The rising forests, and the tufted trees.
And now, as near approaching as the sound
Of human voice the listening ear may wound,
Amidst the rocks he hears a hollow roar
Of murmuring surges breaking on the shore:
Nor peaceful port was there, nor winding bay,
To shield the vessel from the rolling sea,
But cliffs, and shaggy shores, a dreadful sight!
All rough with rocks, with foamy billows white.
Fear seiz'd his slacken'd limbs and beating heart,
And thus he commun'd with his soul apart:
'Ah me! when o'er a length of waters toss'd,
'These eyes at last behold th' unhop'd-for coast,
'No port receives me from the angry main,
'But the loud deeps demand me back again.
'Above sharp rocks forbid access; around
'Roar the wild waves; beneath is sea profound!
'No footing sure affords the faithless sand,
To stem too rapid, and too deep to stand.
If here I enter, my efforts are vain,
Dash'd on the cliffs or heav'd into the main:

'Or round the island if my course I bend,
'Where the ports open, or the shores descend,
'Back to the seas the rolling surge may sweep,
'And bury all my hopes beneath the deep.
'Or some enormous whale the god may send;
'(For many such on Amphitrite attend;)
'Too well the turns of mortal chance I know,
'And hate relentless of my heavenly foe.'
While thus he thought, a monstrous wave upbore
The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore;
Torn was his skin, nor had the ribs been whole,
But instant Pallas enter'd in his soul.
Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung,
And stuck adherent, and suspended hung;
Till the huge surge roll'd off: then, backward sweep
The refluent tides, and plunge him in the deep.
As when the polypus, from forth his cave
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave;
His ragged claws are stuck with stones and sands;
So the rough rock had shagg'd Ulysses' hands.
And now had perish'd, whelm'd beneath the main,
Th' unhappy man; ev'n fate had been in vain;
But all-subduing Pallas lent her power,
And prudence sav'd him in the needful hour.
Beyond the beating surge his course he bore,
(A wider circle, but in sight of shore,)
With longing eyes, observing, to survey
Some smooth ascent, or safe sequester'd bay.
Between the parting rocks at length he spied
A falling stream with gentler waters glide;
Where to the seas the shelving shore declin'd,
And form'd a bay impervious to the wind.
To this calm port the glad Ulysses press'd,
And hail'd the river, and its god address'd:
'Whoe'er thou art, before whose stream unknown
'I bend, a suppliant at thy watery throne,
'Hear, azure king! nor let me fly in vain
'To thee from Neptune and the raging main.
'Heaven hears and pities hapless men like me,
'For sacred ev'n to gods is misery:[1]

[1] This expression is bold, yet reconcilable to truth: Heaven in reality

'Let then thy waters give the weary rest,
'And save a suppliant, and a man distress'd.
He pray'd, and straight the gentle stream subsides,
Detains the rushing current of his tides,
Before the wanderer smooths the watery way,
And soft receives him from the rolling sea.
That moment, fainting as he touch'd the shore,
He dropp'd his sinewy arms; his knees no more
Perform'd their office, or his weight upheld;
His swoln heart heav'd; his bloated body swell'd;
From mouth and nose the briny torrent ran;
And lost in lassitude lay all the man,
Depriv'd of voice, of motion, and of breath;
The soul scarce waking in the arms of death.
Soon as warm life its wonted office found,
The mindful chief Leucothea's scarf unbound,
Observant of her word, he turn'd aside
His head, and cast it on the rolling tide.
Behind him far, upon the purple waves
The waters waft it, and the nymph receives.
Now parting from the stream, Ulysses found
A mossy bank with pliant rushes crown'd;
The bank he press'd, and gently kiss'd the ground;
Where on the flowery herb as soft he lay,
Thus to his soul the sage began to say:
'What will ye next ordain, ye powers on high!
'And yet, ah yet, what fates are we to try?
'Here by the stream, if I the night out-wear,
'Thus spent already, how shall nature bear
'The dews descending, and nocturnal air?
'Or chilly vapours breathing from the flood
'When morning rises?—If I take the wood,
'And in thick shelter of innumerous boughs
'Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows;
'Though fenced from cold, and though my toil be pass'd,
'What savage beasts may wander in the waste!
'Perhaps I yet may fall a bloody prey
'To prowling bears, or lions in the way.'

has regard to the misery and affliction of good men, and at last delivers them from it. *Pope.*

Thus long debating in himself he stood:
At length he took the passage to the wood,
Whose shady horrors on a rising brow
Wav'd high, and frown'd upon the stream below.
There grew two olives, closest of the grove,
With roots entwin'd, and branches interwove;
Alike their leaves, but not alike they smil'd
With sister-fruits; one fertile, one was wild.
Nor here the sun's meridian rays had power,
Nor wind sharp-piercing, nor the rushing shower;
The verdant arch so close its texture kept:
Beneath this covert great Ulysses crept.
Of gather'd leaves an ample bed he made;
(Thick strewn by tempest thro' the bowery shade;)
Where three at least might winter's cold defy,
Though Boreas rag'd along th' inclement sky.
This store with joy the patient hero found,
And, sunk amidst them, heap'd the leaves around.
As some poor peasant, fated to reside
Remote from neighbours in a forest wide,
Studious to save what human wants require,
In embers heap'd, preserves the seeds of fire:
Hid in dry foliage thus Ulysses lies,
Till Pallas pour'd soft slumbers on his eyes:
And golden dreams (the gift of sweet repose)
Lull'd all his cares, and banish'd all his woes.[1]

[1] This book begins with the seventh day, and comprehends the space of twenty-five days, the first of which is taken up in the message of Mercury, and interview between Calypso and Ulysses; the four following, in the building of the vessel; eighteen before the storm, and two after it. So that one and thirty days are completed, since the opening of the poem. *Pope.*

BOOK VI.

ARGUMENT.

Pallas appearing in a dream to Nausicaa (the daughter of Alcinoüs, king of Phæacia), commands her to descend to the river, and wash the robes of state, in preparation to her nuptials. Nausicaa goes with her handmaids to the river; where, while the garments are spread on the bank, they divert themselves in sports. Their voices awake Ulysses, who, addressing himself to the princess, is by her relieved and clothed, and receives directions in what manner to apply to the king and queen of the island.

While thus the weary wanderer sunk to rest,
And peaceful slumbers calm'd his anxious breast,
The martial maid from heaven's aërial height
Swift to Phæacia wing'd her rapid flight.
In elder times the soft Phæacian train
In ease possess'd the wide Hyperian plain;[1]
Till the Cyclopean race in arms arose,
A lawless nation of gigantic foes;
Then great Nausithous from Hyperia far,
Through seas retreating from the sound of war,
The recreant nation to fair Scheria led,[2]
Where never science rear'd her laurell'd head:
There round his tribes a strength of wall he rais'd;
To heav'n the glittering domes and temples blaz'd:
Just to his realms, he parted grounds from grounds,
And shar'd the lands, and gave the lands their bounds.
Now in the silent grave the monarch lay,
And wise Alcinoüs held the regal sway.
To his high palace through the fields of air
The goddess shot; Ulysses was her care.
There as the night in silence roll'd away,
A heaven of charms divine Nausicaa lay:
Through the thick gloom the shining portals blaze;
Two nymphs the portals guard, each nymph a Grace.

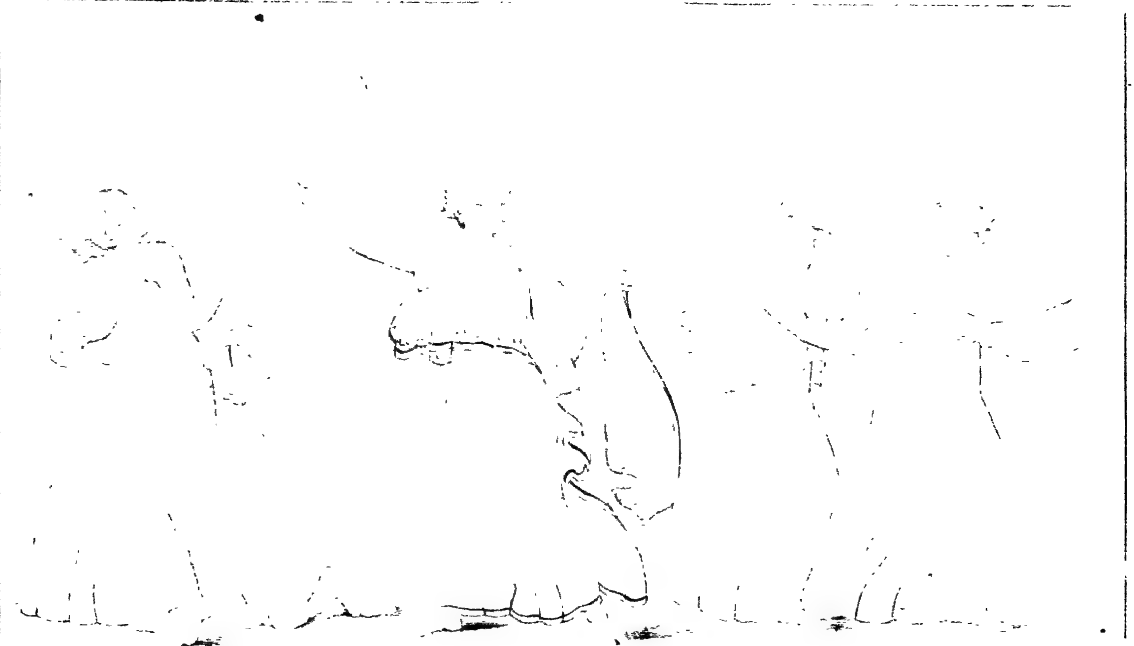
[1] A portion of Sicily.
[2] The same as Phæacia, or Corcyra. B. v. 44.

Light as the viewless air, the warrior-maid
Glides through the valves, and hovers round her head!
A favourite virgin's blooming form she took,
From Dymas sprung, and thus the vision spoke:
'Oh indolent! to waste thy hours away!
'And sleep'st thou careless of the bridal day?
'Thy spousal ornament neglected lies;
'Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise!
'A just applause the cares of dress impart,
'And give soft transport to a parent's heart.
'Haste, to the limpid stream direct thy way,
'When the gay morn unveils her smiling ray:
'Haste to the stream! companion of thy care,
'Lo, I thy steps attend, thy labours share.
'Virgin, awake! the marriage-hour is nigh,
'See! from their thrones thy kindred monarchs[1] sigh!
'The royal car at early dawn obtain,
'And order mules obedient to the rein;
'For rough the way, and distant rolls the wave.
'Where their fair vests Phæacian virgins lave.
'In pomp ride forth; for pomp becomes the great,
'And majesty derives a grace from state.'
Then to the palaces of heaven she sails,
Incumbent on the wings of wafting gales;
The seat of gods; the regions mild of peace,
Full joy, and calm eternity of ease.
There no rude winds presume to shake the skies,
No rains descend, no snowy vapours rise;
But on immortal thrones the blest repose;
The firmament with living splendours glows.
Hither the goddess wing'd th' aërial way,
Through heaven's eternal gates that blaz'd with day.
Now from her rosy car Aurora shed
The dawn, and all the orient flam'd with red.
Up rose the virgin with the morning light,
Obedient to the vision of the night.
The queen she sought: the queen her hours bestow'd
In curious works; the whirling spindle glow'd

[1] The original says merely, "the most noble of all the Phæacians."

With crimson threads, while busy damsels cull
The snowy fleece, or twist the purpled wool.[1]
Meanwhile Phæacia's peers in council sate;
From his high dome the king descends in state,
Then with a filial awe the royal maid
Approach'd him passing, and submissive said:
 'Will my dread sire his ear regardful deign,
'And may his child the royal car obtain?
'Say, with thy garments shall I bend my way,
'Where through the vales the mazy waters stray?
'A dignity of dress adorns the great,
'And kings draw lustre from the robe of state
'Five sons thou hast; three wait the bridal day,
'And spotless robes become the young and gay:
'So when with praise amid the dance they shine,
'By these my cares adorn'd, that praise is mine.'
 Thus she: but blushes ill-restrain'd betray
Her thoughts intentive on the bridal day:
The conscious sire the dawning blush survey'd,
And, smiling, thus bespoke the blooming maid:
'My child, my darling joy, the car receive;
'That, and whate'er our daughter asks, we give.'
 Swift at the royal nod th' attending train
The car prepare, the mules incessant reign.
The blooming virgin with despatchful cares
Tunics, and stoles, and robes imperial, bears.
The queen, assiduous, to her train assigns
The sumptuous viands, and the flavorous wines.
The train prepare a cruse of curious mould,
A cruse of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold;
Odour divine! whose soft refreshing streams
Sleek the smooth skin, and scent the snowy limbs.
 Now mounting the gay seat, the silken reins
Shine in her hand; along the sounding plains
Swift fly the mules: nor rode the nymph alone;
Around, a bevy of bright damsels shone.

[1] This is another image of ancient life: we see a queen amidst her attendants at work at the dawn of day. This is a practice as contrary to the manners of our ages, as the other of washing the robes. *Pope.*



NAUSICAA THROWING THE BALL

They seek the cisterns where Phæacian dames
Wash their fair garments in the limpid streams;
Where, gathering into depth from falling rills,
The lucid wave a spacious basin fills.
The mules unharness'd range beside the main,
Or crop the verdant herbage of the plain.
Then emulous the royal robes they lave,
And plunge the vestures in the cleansing wave;
(The vestures cleans'd o'erspread the shelly sand;
Their snowy lustre whitens all the strand;)
Then with a short repast relieve their toil,
And o'er their limbs diffuse ambrosial oil;
And while the robes imbibe the solar ray,
O'er the green mead the sporting virgins play,
Their shining veils unbound. Along the skies
Toss'd, and retoss'd, the ball incessant flies.
They sport, they feast; Nausicaa lifts her voice,
And, warbling sweet, makes earth and heaven rejoice.
As when o'er Erymanth Diana roves,
Or wide Täygetus' resounding groves;
A sylvan train the huntress queen surrounds;
Her rattling quiver from her shoulder sounds:
Fierce in the sport, along the mountain's brow
They bay the boar, or chase the bounding roe;
High o'er the lawn, with more majestic pace,
Above the nymphs she treads with stately grace;
Distinguish'd excellence the goddess proves;
Exults Latona as the virgin moves.
With equal grace Nausicaa trod the plain,
And shone transcendent o'er the beauteous train.
Meantime (the care and favourite of the skies)
Wrapp'd in embowering shade, Ulysses lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now address'd
To break the bands of all-composing rest.
Forth from her snowy hand Nausicaa threw
The various ball;[1] the ball erroneous flew,

[1] This play with the ball was called *phennis* by the ancients, and from the signification of the word, which is *deception*, we may learn the nature of the play; the ball was thrown to one of the players unexpectedly, and he as unexpectedly threw it to some other of the company to catch. *Pope.*

And swam the stream; loud shrieks the virgin train,
And the loud shriek redoubles from the main
Waked by the shrilling sound, Ulysses rose,
And, to the deaf woods wailing, breath'd his woes.
'Ah me! on what inhospitable coast,
'On what new region is Ulysses toss'd;
'Possess'd by wild barbarians fierce in arms;
'Or men, whose bosom tender pity warms?
'What sounds are these that gather from the shores?
'The voice of nymphs that haunt the sylvan bowers,
'The fair-hair'd Dryads of the shady wood:
'Or azure daughters of the silver flood:
'Or human voice? but, issuing from the shades,
'Why cease I straight to learn what sound invades?'
Then, where the grove with leaves umbrageous bends,
With forceful strength a branch the hero rends;
Around his loins the verdant cincture spreads
A wreathy foliage and concealing shades.
As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blasts, and wet with wintry showers,
Descends terrific from the mountain's brow;
With living flames his rolling eye-balls glow;
With conscious strength elate, he bends his way,
Majestically fierce, to seize his prey
(The steer or stag); or, with keen hunger bold,
Springs o'er the fence, and dissipates the fold.
No less a terror, from the neighbouring groves
(Rough from the tossing surge) Ulysses moves;[1]
Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms;
The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms.
Wide o'er the shore with many a piercing cry
To rocks, to caves, the frighted virgins fly;
All but the nymph: the nymph stood fix'd alone,
By Pallas arm'd with boldness not her own.
Meantime in dubious thought the king awaits,
And, self-considering, as he stands, debates;

[1] This simile, observes Pope, is not introduced merely to show the impression made upon the virgins, but paints Ulysses himself in very strong colours: it is hunger that drives the lion upon his prey, and hunger that compels Ulysses to go down to the virgins.

Distant his mournful story to declare,
Or prostrate at her knee address the prayer.
But fearful to offend, by wisdom sway'd,
At awful distance he accosts the maid:
'If from the skies a goddess, or if earth
'(Imperial virgin) boast thy glorious birth,
'To thee I bend! If in that bright disguise
'Thou visit earth, a daughter of the skies,
'Hail, Dian, hail! the huntress of the groves,
'So shines majestic, and so stately moves,
'So breathes an air divine! But if thy race
'Be mortal, and this earth thy native place,
'Blest is the father from whose loins you sprung,
'Blest is the mother at whose breast you hung,
'Blest are the brethren who thy blood divide,
'To such a miracle of charms allied:
'Joyful they see applauding princes gaze,
'When stately in the dance you swim th' harmonious maze.
'But blest o'er all, the youth with heavenly charms,
'Who clasps the bright perfection in his arms!
'Never, I never view'd till this blest hour
'Such finish'd grace! I gaze, and I adore!
Thus seems the palm, with stately honours crown'd,
'By Phœbus' altars; thus o'erlooks the ground;
'The pride of Delos.[1] (By the Delian coast,
'I voyag'd, leader of a warrior-host,
'But ah, how changed! from thence my sorrow flows;
'O fatal voyage, source of all my woes!)
'Raptur'd I stood, and as this hour amaz'd,
'With reverence at the lofty wonder gaz'd:
'Raptur'd I stand! for earth ne'er knew to bear
'A plant so stately, or a nymph so fair.
'Aw'd from access, I lift my suppliant hands;
'For Misery, O queen, before thee stands!
'Twice ten tempestuous nights I roll'd, resign'd
'To roaring billows, and the warring wind;

[1] The story of the palm is this; when Latona was in travail of Apollo in Delos, the earth that instant produced a large palm, against which she rested in her labour. Homer mentions it in his Hymns. This palm was much celebrated by the ancients, and even in the times of Tully the natives esteemed it immortal. *Pope.*

'Heaven bade the deep to spare! but heaven, my foe,
'Spares only to inflict some mightier woe!
'Inur'd to cares, to death in all its forms;
'Outcast I rove, familiar with the storms!
'Once more I view the face of human kind:
'Oh let soft pity touch thy generous mind!
'Unconscious of what air I breathe, I stand
'Naked, defenceless on a narrow land.
'Propitious to my wants, a vest supply
'To guard the wretched from th' inclement sky:
'So may the gods, who heaven and earth control,
'Crown the chaste wishes of thy virtuous soul;
'On thy soft hours their choicest blessings shed;
'Blest with a husband be thy bridal bed;
'Blest be thy husband with a blooming race,
'And lasting union crown your blissful days.
'The gods, when they supremely bless, bestow
'Firm union on their favourites below:
'Then envy grieves, with inly-pining hate;
'The good exult, and heaven is in our state.'
 To whom the nymph: 'O stranger, cease thy care;
'Wise is thy soul, but man is born to bear:
'Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales,
'And the good suffers, while the bad prevails.
'Bear, with a soul resign'd, the will of Jove;
'Who breathes, must mourn: thy woes are from above.
'But since thou tread'st our hospitable shore,
''Tis mine to bid the wretched grieve no more,
'To clothe the naked, and thy way to guide:
'Know, the Phæacian tribes this land divide;
'From great Alcinoüs' royal loins I spring,
'A happy nation, and a happy king.'
 Then to her maids: 'Why, why, ye coward train,
'These fears, this flight? ye fear, and fly in vain.
'Dread ye a foe? dismiss that idle dread,
''Tis death with hostile step these shores to tread:
'Safe in the love of heaven, an ocean flows
'Around our realm, a barrier from the foes;[1]

[1] Nausicaa knew no greater people than the Phæacians, and having ever

'"Tis ours this son of sorrow to relieve,
'Cheer the sad heart, nor let affliction grieve.
'By Jove the stranger and the poor are sent;
'And what to those we give, to Jove is lent.
'Then food supply, and bathe his fainting limbs
'Where waving shades obscure the mazy streams.'
Obedient to the call, the chief they guide
To the calm current of the secret tide;
Close by the stream a royal dress they lay,
A vest and robe, with rich embroidery gay:
Then unguents in a vase of gold supply,
That breathed a fragrance through the balmy sky.
To them the king: "No longer I detain
'Your friendly care: retire, ye virgin train!
'Retire, while from my wearied limbs I lave
'The foul pollution of the briny wave.
'Ye Gods! since this worn frame refection knew,
'What scenes have I survey'd of dreadful view!
'But, nymphs, recede! sage chastity denies
'To raise the blush, or pain the modest eyes.'
The nymphs withdrawn, at once into the tide
Active he bounds; the flashing waves divide:
O'er all his limbs his hands the wave diffuse,
And from his locks compress the weedy ooze;
The balmy oil, a fragrant shower, he sheds;
Then, dress'd, in pomp magnificently treads.
The warrior-goddess gives his frame to shine
With majesty enlarged, and air divine:
Back from his brows a length of hair unfurls,
His hyacinthine locks descend in wavy curls.
As by some artist, to whom Vulcan gives
His skill divine, a breathing statue lives;
By Pallas taught, he frames the wondrous mould,
And o'er the silver pours the fusile gold.
So Pallas his heroic frame improves
With heavenly bloom, and like a god he moves.
A fragrance breathes around; majestic grace
Attends his steps: th' astonish'd virgins gaze.

lived in full security from enemies, she concludes that it is not in the power of enemies to disturb that security. *Pope.*

Soft he reclines along the murmuring seas,
Inhaling freshness from the fanning breeze.
The wondering nymph his glorious port survey'd.
And to her damsels, with amazement, said:
'Not without care divine the stranger treads
'This land of joy; his steps some godhead leads:
'Would Jove destroy him, sure he had been driven
'Far from this realm, the favourite isle of heaven.
'Late a sad spectacle of woe, he trod
'The desert sands, and now he looks a god.
'Oh heaven! in my connubial hour decree
'This man my spouse, or such a spouse as he![1]
'But haste, the viands and the bowl provide.'
The maids the viands and the bowl supplied:
Eager he fed, for keen his hunger raged,
And with the generous vintage thirst assuaged.
Now on return her care Nausicaa bends,
The robes resumes, the glittering car ascends,
Far blooming o'er the field; and as she press'd
The splendid seat, the listening chief address'd
'Stranger, arise! the sun rolls down the day,
'Lo, to the palace I direct thy way;
'Where in high state the nobles of the land
'Attend my royal sire, a radiant band.
'But hear, though wisdom in thy soul presides,
'Speaks from thy tongue, and every action guides;
'Advance at distance, while I pass the plain
'Where o'er the furrows waves the golden grain:
'Alone I reascend. With airy mounds
'A strength of wall the guarded city bounds:
'The jutting land two ample bays divides;
'Full through the narrow mouths descend the tides;
'The spacious basins arching rocks enclose,
'A sure defence from every storm that blows.

[1] Perceiving his wisdom by his prudent address, she wishes for such a husband, rather than a person of her own country, who had no better qualifications than singing, dancing, and dressing. In this she deserves to be imitated by the fair sex, who ought to prefer a good understanding before a fine coat, and a man of worth before a good dancer. *Pope.*

'Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins;
'And near, a forum flank'd with marble shines,
'Where the bold youth, the numerous fleets to store,
'Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper oar:
'For not the bow they bend, nor boast the skill
'To give the feather'd arrow wings to kill;
'But the tall mast above the vessel rear,
'Or teach the fluttering sail to float in air.
'They rush into the deep with eager joy,
'Climb the steep surge, and through the tempest fly;
'A proud, unpolish'd race. To me belongs
'The care to shun the blast of slanderous tongues;
'Lest malice, prone the virtuous to defame,
'Thus with vile censure taint my spotless name:
"What stranger this, whom thus Nausicaa leads?
"Heavens, with what graceful majesty he treads!
"Perhaps a native of some distant shore,
"The future consort of her bridal hour:
"Or rather some descendant of the skies:
"Won by her prayer, th' aërial bridegroom flies.
"Heaven on that hour its choicest influence shed,
"That gave a foreign spouse to crown her bed!
"All, all the godlike worthies that adorn,
"This realm, she flies: Phæacia is her scorn.'
'And just the blame; for female innocence
'Not only flies the guilt, but shuns th' offence;
'Th' unguarded virgin, as unchaste, I blame;
'And the least freedom with the sex is shame,
'Till our consenting sires a spouse provide,
'And public nuptials justify the bride.
'But wouldst thou soon review thy native plain?
'Attend, and speedy thou shalt pass the main.
'Nigh where a grove with verdant poplars crown'd,
'To Pallas sacred, shades the holy ground,
'We bend our way; a bubbling fount distils
'A lucid lake, and thence descends in rills;
'Around the grove, a mead with lively green
'Falls by degrees, and forms a beauteous scene;
'Here a rich juice the royal vineyard pours;
'And there the garden yields a waste of flowers.

'Hence lies the town, as far as to the ear
'Floats a strong shout along the waves of air.
'There wait embower'd, while I ascend alone
'To great Alcinoüs on his royal throne.
'Arriv'd, advance, impatient of delay,
'And to the lofty palace bend thy way:
'The lofty palace overlooks the town,
'From every dome by pomp superior known:
'A child may point the way. With earnest gait
'Seek thou the queen along the rooms of state:
'Her royal hand a wondrous work designs,
'Around a circle of bright damsels shines,
'Part twist the threads, and part the wool dispose,
'While with the purple orb the spindle glows.
'High on a throne, amid the Scherian powers,
'My royal father shares the genial hours;
'But to the queen thy mournful tale disclose,
'With the prevailing eloquence of woes:
'So shalt thou view with joy thy natal shore,
'Though mountains rise between, and oceans roar.'
She added not, but waving, as she wheel'd,
The silver scourge, it glitter'd o'er the field:
With skill the virgin guides th' embroider'd rein;
Slow rolls the car before th' attending train.
Now, whirling down the heavens, the golden day
Shot through the western clouds a dewy ray;
The grove they reach, where from the sacred shade
To Pallas thus the pensive hero pray'd:
'Daughter of Jove! whose arms in thunder wield
'Th' avenging bolt, and shake the dreadful shield,
'Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid,
'When booming billows clos'd above my head;
'Attend, unconquer'd maid! accord my vows,
'Bid the great hear, and pitying heal my woes.'
This heard Minerva, but forbore to fly
(By Neptune aw'd) apparent from the sky;
Stern god! who raged with vengeance unrestrain'd,
Till great Ulysses hail'd his native land.[1]

[1] This book takes up part of the night, and the whole thirty-second day the vision of Nausicaa is related in the preceding night, and Ulysses enters



ULYSSES FOLLOWING THE CAR OF NAUSICAA

BOOK VII.

ARGUMENT.

THE COURT OF ALCINOÜS.

The princess Nausicaa returns to the city, and Ulysses soon after follows thither. He is met by Pallas in the form of a young virgin, who guides him to the palace, and directs him in what manner to address the queen Areté. She then involves him in a mist, which causes him to pass invisible. The palace and gardens of Alcinoüs described. Ulysses, falling at the feet of the queen, the mist disperses, the Phæacians admire, and receive him with respect. The queen inquiring by what means he had the garments he then wore, he relates to her and Alcinoüs his departure from Calypso, and his arrival on their dominions.

The same day continues, and the book ends with the night.

The patient heavenly man thus suppliant pray'd;
While the slow mules draw on th' imperial maid:
Through the proud street she moves, the public gaze;
The turning wheel before the palace stays.
With ready love her brothers gathering round,
Receiv'd the vestures, and the mules unbound.
She seeks the bridal bower: a matron there
The rising fire supplies with busy care,
Whose charms in youth her father's heart inflam'd;
Now worn with age, Eurymedusa nam'd:
The captive dame Phæacian rovers bore,
Snatch'd from Epirus, her sweet native shore,
(A grateful prize,) and in her bloom bestow'd
On good Alcinous, honour'd as a god;
Nurse of Nausicaa from her infant years,
And tender second to a mother's cares.
  Now from the sacred thicket, where he lay,
To town Ulysses took the winding way.

the city a little after the sun sets in the following evening. So that thirty two days are completed since the opening of the poem. This book in general is full of life and variety: it is true the subject of it is simple and unadorned, but improved by the poet, and rendered entertaining and noble *Pope.*

Propitious Pallas, to secure her care,
Around him spread a veil of thicken'd air;
To shun th' encounter of the vulgar crowd,
Insulting still, inquisitive and loud.
When near the fam'd Phæacian walls he drew,
The beauteous city opening to his view,
His step a virgin met, and stood before:
A polish'd urn the seeming virgin bore,
And youthful smil'd; but in the low disguise
Lay hid the goddess with the azure eyes.
'Show me, fair daughter,' (thus the chief demands,
'The house of him who rules these happy lands
'Through many woes and wanderings, lo! I come
'To good Alcinoüs' hospitable dome.
'Far from my native coast, I rove alone,
'A wretched stranger, and of all unknown!'
The goddess answer'd: 'Father, I obey,
'And point the wandering traveller his way:
'Well known to me the palace you inquire,
'For fast beside it dwells my honour'd sire:
'But silent march, nor greet the common train
'With question needless, or inquiry vain:
'A race of rugged mariners are these:
'Unpolish'd men, and boisterous as their seas:
'The native islanders alone their care,
'And hateful he who breathes a foreign air.
'These did the ruler of the deep ordain
'To build proud navies, and command the main;
'On canvas wings to cut the watery way;
'No bird so light, no thought so swift as they.
Thus having spoke, th' unknown celestial leads:
The footsteps of the deity he treads,
And secret moves along the crowded space,
Unseen of all the rude Phæacian race.
(So Pallas order'd. Pallas to their eyes
The mist objected, and condens'd the skies.)
The chief with wonder sees th' extended streets,
The spreading harbours, and the riding fleets;
He next their princes' lofty domes admires,
In separate islands, crown'd with rising spires;

And deep intrenchments, and high walls of stone,
That gird the city like a marble-zone.
At length the kingly palace gates he view'd;
There stopp'd the goddess, and her speech renew'd.
'My task is done; the mansion you inquire
'Appears before you: enter, and admire.
'High-thron'd, and feasting, there thou shalt behold
'The sceptred rulers. Fear not, but be bold:
'A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
'Succeeds, and ev'n a stranger recommends.
'First to the queen prefer a suppliant's claim,
'Alcinous' queen, Aretè is her name,
'The same her parents, and her power the same.
'For know, from ocean's god Nausithoüs sprung,
'And Periboea, beautiful and young;
'(Eurymedon's last hope, who rul'd of old
'The race of giants,[1] impious, proud, and bold;
'Perish'd the nation in unrighteous war,
'Perish'd the prince, and left this only heir;)
'Who now, by Neptune's amorous power compress'd,
'Produced a monarch that his people bless'd,
'Father and prince of the Phæacian name;
'From him[2] Rhexenor and Alcinoüs came.
'The first by Phoebus' burning arrows fir'd,
'New from his nuptials, hapless youth! expir'd.
'No son surviv'd: Aretè heir'd his state,
'And her Alcinoüs chose his royal mate.
'With honours yet to womankind unknown
'This queen he graces, and divides the throne;
'In equal tenderness her sons conspire,
'And all the children emulate their sire.
'When through the street she gracious deigns to move,
'(The public wonder and the public love,)
'The tongues of all with transport sound her praise,
'The eyes of all, as on a goddess, gaze.
'She feels the triumph of a generous breast;

[1] In Hyperia, a region of Sicily, of which Eurymedon, father of Periboea, was king. Compare B. vi. ver. 6, *seq.* [2] Nausithoüs. The reader has to gather, from the circumlocution of the text, that Nausithoüs was the son of Neptune and Periboea, and father of Alcinoüs, who married his own niece Aretè, the daughter of his elder brother, Rhexenor.

'To heal divisions, to relieve th' oppress'd;
'In virtue rich; in blessing others, bless'd.
'Go then secure, thy humble suit prefer,
'And owe thy country and thy friends to her.'
With that the goddess deign'd no longer stay,
But o'er the world of waters wing'd her way:
Forsaking Scheria's ever-pleasing shore,
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore:
Thence, where proud Athens rears her towery head,
With opening streets and shining structures spread,
She pass'd, delighted with the well-known seats;
And to Erectheus' sacred dome retreats.
Meanwhile Ulysses at the palace waits,
There stops, and anxious with his soul debates,
Fix'd in amaze before the royal gates.
The front appear'd with radiant splendours gay,
Bright as the lamp of night, or orb of day.
The walls were massy brass: the cornice high
Blue metals crown'd in colours of the sky;
Rich plates of gold the folding doors incase;
The pillars silver, on a brazen base;
Silver the lintels deep-projecting o'er,
And gold, the ringlets that command the door.
Two rows of stately dogs on either hand,
In sculptur'd gold and labour'd silver stand.
These Vulcan form'd with art divine, to wait
Immortal guardians at Alcinoüs' gate;
Alive each animated frame appears,
And still to live beyond the power of years.
Fair thrones within from space to space were rais'd,
Where various carpets with embroidery blaz'd,
The work of matrons: these the princes press'd,
Day following day, a long-continued feast.
Refulgent pedestals the walls surround,
Which boys of gold with flaming torches crown'd;
The polish'd ore, reflecting every ray,
Blaz'd on the banquets with a double day.
Full fifty handmaids form the household train;
Some turn the mill, or sift the golden grain;

Some ply the loom; their busy fingers move
Like poplar-leaves when Zephyr fans the grove.
Not more renown'd the men of Scheria's isle,
For sailing arts and all the naval toil,
Than works of female skill their women's pride,
The flying shuttle through the threads to guide:
Pallas to these her double gifts imparts,
Inventive genius, and industrious arts.
Close to the gates a spacious garden lies,
From storms defended and inclement skies.
Four acres was th' allotted space of ground,
Fenced with a green enclosure all around.
Tall thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mould;
The reddening apple ripens here to gold.
Here the blue fig with luscious juice o'erflows,
With deeper red the full pomegranate glows;
The branch here bends beneath the weighty pear,
And verdant olives flourish round the year.
The balmy spirit of the western gale
Eternal breathes on fruits, untaught to fail;
Each dropping pear a following pear supplies,
On apples apples, figs on figs arise:
The same mild season gives the blooms to blow,
The buds to harden, and the fruits to grow.
Here order'd vines in equal ranks appear,
With all th' united labours of the year;
Some to unload the fertile branches run,
Some dry the blackening clusters in the sun;
Others to tread the liquid harvest join,
The groaning presses foam with floods of wine,
Here are the vines in early flower descried,
Here grapes discolour'd on the sunny side,
And there in autumn's richest purple dyed.
Beds of all various herbs, for ever green,
In beauteous order terminate the scene.
Two plenteous fountains the whole prospect crown'd
This through the gardens leads its streams around,
Visits each plant, and waters all the ground;
While that in pipes beneath the palace flows,
And thence its current on the town bestows:

To various use their various streams they bring,
The people one, and one supplies the king.
Such were the glories which the gods ordain'd,
To grace Alcinous, and his happy land.
Ev'n from the chief whom men and nations knew,
Th' unwonted scene surprise and rapture drew,
In pleasing thought he ran the prospect o'er,
Then hasty enter'd at the lofty door.
Night now approaching, in the palace stand,
With goblets crown'd, the rulers of the land;
Prepar'd for rest, and offering to the god[1]
Who bears the virtue of the sleepy rod
Unseen he glided through the joyous crowd.
With darkness circled, and an ambient cloud,
Direct to great Alcinous' throne he came,
And prostrate fell before th' imperial dame
Then from around him dropp'd the veil of night,
Sudden he shines, and manifest to sight.
The nobles gaze, with awful fear oppress'd;
Silent they gaze, and eye the godlike guest.
'Daughter of great Rhexenor!' (thus began,
Low at her knees, the much-enduring man,)
'To thee, thy consort, and this royal train,
'To all that share the blessings of your reign,
'A suppliant bends: oh pity human woe!
''Tis what the happy to th' unhappy owe.
'A wretched exile to his country send,
'Long worn with griefs, and long without a friend.
'So may the gods your better days increase,
'And all your joys descend on all your race.
'So reign for ever on your country's breast,
'Your people blessing, by your people bless'd!'
Then to the genial hearth he bow'd his face,
And humbled in the ashes took his place.[2]
Silence ensued. The eldest first began,
Echeneus sage, a venerable man!
Whose well-taught mind the present age surpass'd,
And join'd to that th' experience of the last.

[1] Mercury. [2] This was the custom of suppliants they betook themselves to the hearth as sacred, and a place of refuge. It was particularly in the protection of Vesta. *Pope*

Fit words attended on his weighty sense,
And mild persuasion flow'd in eloquence.
'Oh sight' (he cried) 'dishonest and unjust!
'A guest, a stranger, seated in the dust!
'To raise the lowly suppliant from the ground
'Befits a monarch. Lo! the peers around
'But wait thy word, the gentle guest to grace,
'And seat him fair in some distinguish'd place.
'Let first the herald due libation pay
'To Jove, who guides the wanderer on his way;
'Then set the genial banquet in his view,
'And give the stranger-guest a stranger's due.'
His sage advice the listening king obeys;
He stretch'd his hand the prudent chief to raise,
And from his seat Laodamas remov'd,
(The monarch's offspring, and his best-belov'd;)
There next his side the godlike hero sate;
With stars of silver shone the bed of state.
The golden ewer a beauteous handmaid brings,
Replenish'd from the cool translucent springs,
Whose polish'd vase with copious streams supplies
A silver laver of capacious size.
The table next in regal order spread,
The glittering canisters are heap'd with bread:
Viands of various kinds invite the taste,
Of choicest sort and savour, rich repast!
Thus feasting high, Alcinoüs gave the sign,
And bade the herald pour the rosy wine.
'Let all around the due libation pay
'To Jove, who guides the wanderer on his way.'
He said. Pontonoüs heard the king's command;
The circling goblet moves from hand to hand;
Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man.
Alcinoüs then, with aspect mild, began:
'Princes and peers, attend; while we impart
'To you the thoughts of no inhuman heart.
'Now pleas'd and satiate from the social rite
'Repair we to the blessings of the night;
'But with the rising day, assembled here,
'Let all the elders of the land appear,

'Pious observe our hospitable laws,
'And Heaven propitiate in the stranger's cause;
'Then join'd in council, proper means explore
'Safe to transport him to the wished-for shore:
'(How distant that, imports not us to know,
'Nor weigh the labour, but relieve the woe.)
'Meantime, nor harm nor anguish let him bear:
'This interval, Heaven trusts him to our care;
'But to his native land our charge resign'd,
'Heaven's is his life to come, and all the woes behind.
'Then must he suffer what the Fates ordain;
'For Fate has wove the thread of life with pain!
'And twins ev'n from the birth are Misery and Man!
'But if, descended from th' Olympian bower,
'Gracious approach us some immortal power;
'If in that form thou com'st a guest divine;
'Some high event the conscious gods design.
'As yet, unbid they never graced our feast,
'The solemn sacrifice call'd down the guest;
'Then manifest of heaven the vision stood,
'And to our eyes familiar was the god.
'Oft with some favour'd traveller they stray,
'And shine before him all the desert way;
'With social intercourse, and face to face,
'The friends and guardians of our pious race.
'So near approach we their celestial kind,
'By justice, truth, and probity of mind;
'As our dire neighbours of Cyclopean birth
'Match in fierce wrong the giant-sons of earth.'[1]
'Let no such thought' (with modest grace rejoin'd
The prudent Greek) 'possess the royal mind.
'Alas! a mortal, like thyself, am I;
'No glorious native of yon azure sky:
'In form, ah how unlike their heavenly kind!
'How more inferior in the gifts of mind!
'Alas, a mortal! most oppress'd of those
'Whom Fate has loaded with a weight of woes;
'By a sad train of miseries alone
'Distinguish'd long, and second now to none!

[1] See ver. 7.

'By heaven's high will compell'd from shore to shore
'With heaven's high will prepar'd to suffer more.
'What histories of toil could I declare!
'But still long-wearied nature wants repair;
'Spent with fatigue, and shrunk with pining fast,
'My craving bowels still require repast.
'Howe'er the noble, suffering mind, may grieve
'Its load of anguish, and disdain to live,
'Necessity demands our daily bread;
'Hunger is insolent, and will be fed.
'But finish, oh ye peers! what you propose,
'And let the morrow's dawn conclude my woes.
'Pleas'd will I suffer all the gods ordain,
To see my soil, my son, my friends again.
'That view vouchsaf'd, let instant death surprise
'With ever-during shade these happy eyes!'
Th' assembled peers with general praise approv'd
His pleaded reason, and the suit he mov'd.
Each drinks a full oblivion of his cares,
And to the gifts of balmy sleep repairs.
Ulysses in the regal walls alone
Remain'd: beside him, on a splendid throne,
Divine Aretè and Alcinoüs shone.
The queen, on nearer view, the guest survey'd,
Robed in the garments her own hands had made,
Not without wonder seen. Then thus began,
Her words addressing to the godlike man:
'Cam'st thou not hither, wondrous stranger! say,
'From lands remote, and o'er a length of sea?
'Tell then whence art thou? whence that princely air?
'And robes like these, so recent and so fair?'
'Hard is the task, O princess! you impose,'
(Thus sighing spoke the man of many woes,)
'The long, the mournful series to relate
'Of all my sorrows sent by Heaven and Fate!
'Yet what you ask, attend.[1] An island lies
'Beyond these tracts, and under other skies,

[1] The queen asked him who he was, but he passes over this without any reply, and reserves the greatest part of his story to a time of more leisure,

'Ogygia nam'd, in Ocean's watery arms;
'Where dwells Calypso, dreadful in her charms!
'Remote from gods or men she holds her reign,
'Amid the terrors of the rolling main.
'Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,
'Unblest! to tread that interdicted shore:
'When Jove tremendous in the sable deeps
'Launch'd his red lightning at our scatter'd ships,
'Then, all my fleet, and all my followers lost,
'Sole on a plank, on boiling surges toss'd,
'Heaven drove my wreck th' Ogygian isle to find,
'Full nine days floating to the wave and wind.
'Met by the goddess there with open arms,
'She bribed my stay with more than human charms;
'Nay, promis'd, vainly promis'd, to bestow
'Immortal life, exempt from age and woe;
'But all her blandishments successless prove,
'To banish from my breast my country's love.
'I stay reluctant seven continued years,
'And water her ambrosial couch with tears;
'The eighth she voluntary moves to part,
'Or urged by Jove, or her own changeful heart.
'A raft was form'd to cross the surging sea;
'Herself supplied the stores and rich array,
'And gave the gales to waft me on the way.
'In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing coast,
'And woody mountains half in vapours lost.
'Joy touch'd my soul: my soul was joy'd in vain,
'For angry Neptune rous'd the raging main;
'The wild winds whistle, and the billows roar;
'The splitting raft the furious tempest tore;
'And storms vindictive intercept the shore.
'Soon as their rage subsides, the seas I brave
'With naked force, and shoot along the wave,
'To reach this isle; but there my hopes were lost,
'The surge impell'd me on a craggy coast.
'I chose the safer sea, and chanced to find
'A river's mouth impervious to the wind,

that he may discover himself to a better advantage before the whole peerage of the Phæacians. *Pope.*

'And clear of rocks. I fainted by the flood;
'Then took the shelter of the neighbouring wood.
''Twas night, and cover'd in the foliage deep,
'Jove plunged my senses in the death of sleep.
'All night I slept, oblivious of my pain:
'Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus shin'd in vain,
'Nor, till oblique he sloped his evening ray,
'Had Somnus dried the balmy dews away.
'Then female voices from the shore I heard:
'A maid amidst them, goddess-like, appear'd;
'To her I sued, she pitied my distress;
'Like thee in beauty, nor in virtue less.
'Who from such youth could hope considerate care?
'In youth and beauty wisdom is but rare!
'She gave me life, reliev'd with just supplies
'My wants, and lent these robes that strike your eyes.
'This is the truth: and oh, ye powers on high!
'Forbid that want should sink me to a lie.'
To this the king: 'Our daughter but express'd
'Her cares imperfect to her godlike guest.
'Suppliant to her since first he chose to pray,
'Why not herself did she conduct the way,
'And with her handmaids to our court convey?'
'Hero and king,' (Ulysses thus replied,)
'Nor blame her faultless, nor suspect of pride:
'She bade me follow in th' attendant train;
'But fear and reverence did my steps detain,
'Lest rash suspicion might alarm thy mind:
'Man's of a jealous and mistaking kind.'
'Far from my soul' (he cried) 'the gods efface
'All wrath ill-grounded, and suspicion base!
'Whate'er is honest, stranger, I approve,
'And would to Phœbus, Pallas, and to Jove,
'Such as thou art, thy thought and mine were one,
'Nor thou unwilling to be call'd my son.
'In such alliance could'st thou wish to join,
'A palace stor'd with treasures should be thine.
'But if reluctant, who shall force thy stay?
'Jove bids to set the stranger on his way,
'And ships shall wait thee with the morning ray.

'Till then, let slumber cross thy careful eyes;
'The wakeful mariners shall watch the skies,
'And seize the moment when the breezes rise
'Then gently waft thee to the pleasing shore,
'Where thy soul rests, and labour is no more.
'Far as Eubœa though thy country lay,
'Our ships with ease transport thee in a day.
'Thither of old, earth's giant son[1] to view,
'On wings of winds with Rhadamanth they flew;
'This land, from whence their morning course begun,
'Saw them returning with the setting sun.
'Your eyes shall witness and confirm my tale,
'Our youth how dexterous and how fleet our sail,
'When justly timed with equal sweep they row,
'And ocean whitens in long tracks below.'
Thus he. No word the experienced man replies,
But thus to heaven, (and heavenward lifts his eyes,)
'O Jove! O father! what the king accords
'Do thou make perfect! sacred be his words!
'Wide o'er the world Alcinoüs' glory shine!
'Let fame be his, and ah! my country mine!'[2]
Meantime Aretè, for the hour of rest,
Ordains the fleecy couch, and covering vest;
Bids her fair train the purple quilts prepare,
And the thick carpets spread with busy care.
With torches blazing in their hands they pass'd,
And finish'd all their queen's command with haste:
Then gave the signal to the willing guest:
He rose with pleasure, and retir'd to rest.
There soft-extended, to the murmuring sound
Of the high porch, Ulysses sleeps profound!
Within, releas'd from cares Alcinoüs lies;
And fast beside were closed Aretè's eyes.

[1] Tityus. [2] Ulysses makes no reply directly to the obliging proposition which the king made concerning his daughter. A refusal might have been disadvantageous in his present circumstances, yet an answer is implied in his prayer, which shows his impatience to return to his country. *Dacier.*

BOOK VIII.

ARGUMENT.

Alcinoüs calls a council, in which it is resolved to transport Ulysses into his country. After which, splendid entertainments are made, where the celebrated musician and poet Demodocus plays and sings to the guests. They next proceed to the games, the race, the wrestling, discus, &c., where Ulysses casts a prodigious length, to the admiration of all the spectators They return again to the banquet, and Demodocus sings the loves of Mars and Venus. Ulysses, after a compliment to the poet, desires him to sing the introduction of the wooden horse into Troy. which subject provoking his tears, Alcinoüs inquires of his guest his name, parentage, and fortunes.

Now fair Aurora lifts her golden ray,
And all the ruddy orient flames with day:
Alcinoüs, and the chief, with dawning light,
Rose instant from the slumbers of the night;
Then to the council-seat they bend their way,
And fill the shining thrones along the bay.
Meanwhile Minerva, in her guardian care,
Shoots from the starry vault through fields of air;
In form, a herald of the king she flies
From peer to peer, and thus incessant cries:
'Nobles and chiefs who rule Phæacia's states,
'The king in council your attendance waits;
'A prince of grace divine your aid implores,
'O'er unknown seas arriv'd from unknown shores.'
She spoke, and sudden with tumultuous sounds
Of thronging multitudes the shore rebounds:
At once the seats they fill; and every eye
Gaz'd as before some brother of the sky.
Pallas with grace divine his form improves,
More high he treads, and more enlarged he moves:
She sheds celestial bloom, regard to draw;
And gives a dignity of mien, to awe;
With strength, the future prize of fame to play,
And gather all the honours of the day.

Then from his glittering throne Alcinous rose:
'Attend' (he cried) 'while we our will disclose:
'Your present aid this godlike stranger craves,
'Toss'd by rude tempests through a war of waves;
'Perhaps from realms that view the rising day,
'Or nations subject to the western ray.
'Then grant, what here all sons of woe obtain:
'(For here affliction never pleads in vain:)
'Be chosen youths prepar'd, expert to try
'The vast profound, and bid the vessel fly:
'Launch the tall bark, and order every oar:
'Then in our court indulge the genial hour.
'Instant, you sailors, to this task attend;
'Swift to the palace, all ye peers, ascend;
'Let none to strangers honours due disclaim:
'Be there Demodocus, the bard of fame,
'Taught by the gods to please, when high he sings
'The vocal lay, responsive to the strings.'
Thus spoke the prince: th' attending peers obey:
In state they move; Alcinous leads the way.
Swift to Demodocus the herald flies:
At once the sailors to their charge arise:
They launch the vessel, and unfurl the sails,
And stretch the swelling canvas to the gales;
Then to the palace move: a gathering throng,
Youth, and white age, tumultuous pour along.
Now all accesses to the dome are fill'd;
Eight boars, the choicest of the herd, are kill'd:
Two beeves, twelve fatlings, from the flock they bring
To crown the feast; so wills the bounteous king.
The herald now arrives, and guides along
The sacred master of celestial song;
Dear to the Muse! who gave his days to flow
With mighty blessings, mix'd with mighty woe;
With clouds of darkness quench'd his visual ray,
But gave him skill to raise the lofty lay.[1]
High on a radiant throne, sublime in state,
Encircled by huge multitudes, he sate:

[1] It was the opinion of Maximus Tyrius, that Homer, in this short history of the Phæacian bard, gives us in reality his own. *Cowper.*

With silver shone the throne: his lyre, well strung
To rapturous sounds, at hand Pontonoüs hung;
Before his seat a polish'd table shines,
And a full goblet foams with generous wines:
His food a herald bore: and now they fed;
And now the rage of craving hunger fled.
  Then, fir'd by all the Muse, aloud he sings
The mighty deeds of demi-gods and kings:
From that fierce wrath the noble song arose,
That made Ulysses and Achilles foes:
How o'er the feast they doom the fall of Troy;
The stern debate Atrides hears with joy:[1]
For heaven foretold the contest, when he trod
The marble threshold of the Delphic god,
Curious to learn the counsels of the sky,
Ere yet he loos'd the rage of war on Troy.
  Touch'd at the song, Ulysses straight resign'd
To soft affliction all his manly mind.
Before his eyes the purple vest he drew,
Industrious to conceal the falling dew:
But when the music paus'd, he ceas'd to shed
The flowing tear, and rais'd his drooping head,
And, lifting to the gods a goblet crown'd,
He pour'd a pure libation to the ground.
  Transported with the song, the listening train
Again with loud applause demand the strain:
Again Ulysses veil'd his pensive head,
Again unmann'd, a shower of sorrows shed;
Conceal'd he wept: the king observ'd alone
The silent tear, and heard the secret groan:
Then to the bard aloud: 'O cease to sing,
'Dumb be thy voice, and mute th' harmonious string:
'Enough the feast has pleas'd, enough the power
'Of heavenly song has crown'd the genial hour!

[1] Before the opening of the war of Troy, Agamemnon consulted the oracle concerning the issue of it; Apollo answered, that Troy should be taken when two princes most renowned, the one for valour and the other for wisdom, should contend at a sacrifice of the gods; after the death of Hector, a contest arose between Achilles and Ulysses, whether force or stratagem should be employed to take the city, Agamemnon rejoiced to see the prediction fulfilled, knowing that the destruction of Troy was at hand, the oracle being accomplished by the contest of Ulysses and Achilles. *Pope.*

'Incessant in the games your strength display,
'Contest, ye brave, the honours of the day!
'That pleas'd th' admiring stranger may proclaim
'In distant regions the Phæacian fame:
'None wield the gauntlet with so dire a sway,
'Or swifter in the race devour the way;
'None in the leap spring with so strong a bound,
'Or firmer, in the wrestling, press the ground.'
Thus spoke the king: th' attending peers obey;
In state they move, Alcinous leads the way:
His golden lyre Demodocus, unstrung,
High on a column in the palace hung;
And, guided by a herald's guardian cares,
Majestic to the lists of Fame repairs.
Now swarms the populace: a countless throng,
Youth and hoar age; and man drives man along.
The games begin: ambitious of the prize,
Acroneus, Thoon, and Eretmeus rise;
The prize Ocyalus and Prymneus claim,
Anchialus and Ponteus, chiefs of fame.
There Proreus, Nautes, Eratreus, appear,
And famed Amphialus, Polyneus' heir;
Euryalus, like Mars terrific, rose,
When clad in wrath he withers hosts of foes;
Naubolides with grace unequall'd shone,
Or equall'd by Laodamas alone.
With these came forth Ambasineus the strong:
And three brave sons, from great Alcinous sprung.
Ranged in a line the ready racers stand,
Start from the goal, and vanish o'er the strand:
Swift as on wings of wind, upborne they fly,
And drifts of rising dust involve the sky.
Before the rest, what space the hinds allow
Between the mule and ox, from plough to plough,[1]
Clytoneus sprung: he winged the rapid way,
And bore th' unrivall'd honours of the day.

[1] Aristarchus, as Didymus informs us, thus interprets Homer, "As much as a yoke of mules set to work at the same time with a yoke of oxen, outgoes the oxen, (for mules are swifter than oxen,) so much Clytoneus outwent his competitors."

With fierce embrace the brawny wrestlers join;
The conquest, great Euryalus, is thine.
Amphialus sprung forward with a bound,
Superior in the leap, a length of ground.
From Elatreus' strong arm the discus flies,
And sings with unmatch'd force along the skies.
And Laodam whirls high, with dreadful sway,
The gloves of death, victorious in the fray.
While thus the peerage in the games contends,
In act to speak, Laodamas ascends:
'O friends,' (he cries,) 'the stranger seems well-skill'd
'To try th' illustrious labours of the field:
'I deem him brave: then grant the brave man's claim,
'Invite the hero to his share of fame.
'What nervous arms he boasts! how firm his tread.
'His limbs how turn'd! how broad his shoulders spread!
'By age unbroke!—but all-consuming care
'Destroys perhaps the strength that time would spare:
'Dire is the ocean, dread in all its forms!
'Man must decay, when man contends with storms.'
'Well hast thou spoke,' (Euryalus replies,)
'Thine is the guest, invite him thou to rise.'
Swift at the word, advancing from the crowd,
He made obeisance, and thus spoke aloud:
'Vouchsafes the reverend stranger to display
'His manly worth, and share the glorious day?
'Father, arise! for thee thy port proclaims
'Expert to conquer in the solemn games.
'To fame arise! for what more fame can yield
'Than the swift race, or conflict of the field?
'Steal from corroding care one transient day,
'To glory give the space thou hast to stay;
'Short is the time, and lo! even now the gales
'Call thee aboard, and stretch the swelling sails.'
To whom with sighs Ulysses gave reply:
'Ah why th' ill-suiting pastime must I try?
'To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free;
'Ill the gay sports with troubled hearts agree:
'Sad from my natal hour my days have ran,
'A much afflicted, much-enduring man!

'Who, suppliant to the king and peers, implores
'A speedy voyage to his native shores.'
'Wide wanders, Laodam, thy erring tongue,
'The sports of glory to the brave belong,
'(Retorts Euryalus:) he boasts no claim
'Among the great, unlike the sons of Fame.
'A wandering merchant he frequents the main;
'Some mean sea-farer in pursuit of gain;
'Studious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd,
'But dreads th' athletic labours of the field.'
Incens'd Ulysses with a frown replies:
'O forward to proclaim thy soul unwise!
'With partial hands the gods their gifts dispense:
'Some greatly think, some speak with manly sense;
'Here heaven an elegance of form denies,
'But wisdom the defect of form supplies:
'This man with energy of thought controls,
'And steals with modest violence our souls;
'He speaks reserv'dly, but he speaks with force,
'Nor can one word be changed but for a worse;
'In public more than mortal he appears,
'And, as he moves, the gazing crowd reveres.
'While others, beauteous as th' ethereal kind,
'The nobler portion want, a knowing mind.
'In outward show heaven gives thee to excel,
'But heaven denies the praise of thinking well.
'Ill bear the brave a rude ungovern'd tongue,
'And, youth, my generous soul resents the wrong:
'Skill'd in heroic exercise, I claim
'A post of honour with the sons of Fame.
'Such was my boast while vigour crown'd my days,
'Now care surrounds me, and my force decays;
'Inur'd a melancholy part to bear,
'In scenes of death, by tempest and by war.
'Yet thus by woes impair'd, no more I waive
'To prove the hero. Slander stings the brave.'
Then, striding forward with a furious bound,
He wrench'd a rocky fragment from the ground,
By far more ponderous, and more huge by far,
Than what Phæacia's sons discharged in air.

Fierce from his arm th' enormous load he flings,
Sonorous through the shaded air it sings,
Couch'd to the earth, tempestuous as it flies,
The crowd gaze upward while it cleaves the skies
Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round
Down rushing, it up-turns a hill of ground
  That instant Pallas, bursting from a cloud,
Fix'd a distinguish'd mark, and cried aloud
  'Even he who sightless wants his visual ray
'May by his touch alone award the day
'Thy signal throw transcends the utmost bound
'Of every champion by a length of ground
'Securely bid the strongest of the train
'Arise to throw, the strongest throws in vain'
  She spoke and momentary mounts the sky
The friendly voice Ulysses hears with joy,
Then thus aloud, (elate with decent pride)
'Rise, ye Phœnicians, try your force' (he cried)
'If with this throw the strongest caster vie,
'Still further still, I bid the discus fly
'Stand forth, ye champions, who the gauntlet wield,
'Or ye, the swiftest racers of the field!
'Stand forth, ye wrestlers, who these pastimes grace!
'I wield the gauntlet, and I run the race
'In such heroic games I yield to none,
'Or yield to brave Laodamas alone.
'Shall I with brave Laodamas contend?
'A friend is sacred, and I style him friend
'Ungenerous were the man, and base of heart,
'Who takes the kind, and pays th' ungrateful part
'Chiefly the man, in foreign realms confin'd,
'Base to his friend, to his own interest blind
'All, all your heroes I this day defy,
'Give me a man, that we our might may try.
'Expert in every art, I boast the skill
'To give the feather'd arrow wings to kill;
'Should a whole host at once discharge the bow,
'My well-aim'd shaft with death prevents the foe
'Alone superior in the field of Troy,
'Great Philoctetes taught the shaft to fly.

'From all the sons of earth unrivall'd praise
'I justly claim; but yield to better days;
'To those fam'd days when great Alcides rose,
'And Eurytus, who bade the gods be foes:
'(Vain Eurytus, whose art became his crime;[1]
'Swept from the earth, he perish'd in his prime;
'Sudden th' irremeable way he trod,
'Who boldly durst defy the bowyer god.)
'In fighting fields as far the spear I throw
'As flies an arrow from the well-drawn bow.
'Sole in the race the contest I decline,[2]
'Stiff are my weary joints, and I resign;
'By storms and hunger worn: age well may fail,
'When storms and hunger both at once assail.'
Abash'd, the numbers hear the godlike man,
Till great Alcinoüs mildly thus began:
'Well hast thou spoke, and well thy generous tongue
'With decent pride refutes a public wrong:
'Warm are thy words, but warm without offence;
'Fear only fools, secure in men of sense;
'Thy worth is known. Then hear our country's claim,
'And bear to heroes our heroic fame:
'In distant realms our glorious deeds display,
'Repeat them frequent in the genial day;
'When blest with ease thy woes and wanderings end,
'Teach them thy consort, bid thy sons attend;
'How, lov'd of Jove, he crown'd our sires with praise,
'How we their offspring dignify our race.
'Let other realms the deathful gauntlet wield,
'Or boast the glories of th' athletic field;

[1] A king of Œchalia, who defied even Apollo to equal him in archery.

[2] This is directly contrary to his challenge in the beginning of the speech, where he mentions the race amongst the other games. How then is this difference to be reconciled? Very naturally. Ulysses speaks with a generous warmth, and is transported with anger in the beginning of his oration. Here the heat of it is cooled, and consequently reason takes place, and he has time to reflect, that a man so disabled by calamities is not an equal match for a younger and less fatigued antagonist. This is an exact representation of human nature; when our passions remit, the vehemence of our speech remits; at first he speaks like a man in anger, here like the wise Ulysses. *Pope.*

'We in the course unrivall'd speed display,
'Or through cærulean billows plough the way;
'To dress, to dance, to sing, our sole delight,
'The feast or bath by day, and love by night:
'Rise, then, ye skill'd in measures; let him bear
'Your fame to men that breathe a distant air:
'And faithful say, to you the powers belong
'To race, to sail, to dance, to chant the song.
'But, herald, to the palace swift repair,
'And the soft lyre to grace our pastimes bear.'
Swift at the word, obedient to the king,
The herald flies the tuneful lyre to bring.
Up rose nine seniors, chosen to survey
The future games, the judges of the day.
With instant care they mark a spacious round,
And level for the dance th' allotted ground;
The herald bears the lyre; intent to play,
The bard advancing meditates the lay.
Skill'd in the dance, tall youths, a blooming band,
Graceful before the heavenly minstrel stand:
Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise,
Their feet half-viewless quiver in the skies:
Ulysses gaz'd, astonish'd to survey
The glancing splendours as their sandals play.
Meantime the bard, alternate to the strings,
The loves of Mars and Cytherea sings;
How the stern god, enamour'd with her charms,
Clasp'd the gay panting goddess in his arms,
By bribes seduced; and how the sun, whose eye
Views the broad heavens, disclos'd the lawless joy.
Stung to the soul, indignant through the skies
To his black forge vindictive Vulcan flies:
Arriv'd, his sinewy arms incessant place
Th' eternal anvil on the massy base.
A wondrous net he labours, to betray
The wanton lovers, as entwin'd they lay,
Indissolubly strong! Then instant bears
To his immortal dome the finish'd snares
Above, below, around, with art dispread,
The sure inclosure folds the genial bed;

Whose texture even the search of gods deceives,
Thin as the filmy threads the spider weaves.
Then, as withdrawing from the starry bowers,
He feigns a journey to the Lemnian shores,
His favourite isle: observant Mars descries
His wish'd recess, and to the goddess flies;
He glows, he burns; the fair-hair'd queen of love
Descends smooth gliding from the courts of Jove,
Gay blooming in full charms: her hand he press'd
With eager joy, and with a sigh address'd:
'Come, my belov'd! and taste the soft delights;
'Come, to repose the genial bed invites:
'Thy absent spouse, neglectful of thy charms,
'Prefers his barbarous Sintians[1] to thy arms!'
Then, nothing loth, th' enamour'd fair he led,
And sunk transported on the conscious bed.
Down rush'd the toils, inwrapping as they lay
The careless lovers in their wanton play:
In vain they strive; th' entangling snares deny
(Inextricably firm) the power to fly.
Warn'd by the god who sheds the golden day,
Stern Vulcan homeward treads the starry way:
Arriv'd, he sees, he grieves, with rage he burns:
Full horribly he roars, his voice all heaven returns:
'O Jove,' (he cried,) 'O all ye powers above,
'See the lewd dalliance of the queen of love!
'Me, awkward me, she scorns; and yields her charms
'To that fair lecher, the strong god of arms.
'If I am lame, that stain my natal hour
'By fate impos'd: such me my parent bore.
'Why was I born? See how the wanton lies!
'Oh sight tormenting to a husband's eyes!
'But yet I trust, this once even Mars would fly
'His fair-one's arms—he thinks her, once, too nigh.
'But there remain, ye guilty, in my power,
'Till Jove refunds his shameless daughter's dower.[2]
'Too dear I priz'd a fair enchanting face:
'Beauty unchaste is beauty in disgrace.'

[1] A people of Lemnos. See Il. B. i. 765.
[2] See Note on B. ii. ver. 154.

'Meanwhile the gods the dome of Vulcan throng;
Apollo comes, and Neptune comes along;
With these gay Hermes trod the starry plain;
But modesty withheld the goddess train.
All heaven beholds, imprison'd as they lie,
And unextinguish'd laughter shakes the sky.
Then mutual thus they spoke: 'Behold on wrong
'Swift vengeance waits; and art subdues the strong!
'Dwells there a god on all th' Olympian brow
'More swift than Mars, and more than Vulcan slow?
'Yet Vulcan conquers, and the god of arms
'Must pay the penalty for lawless charms.'
Thus serious they! but he who gilds the skies,
The gay Apollo, thus to Hermes cries:
'Would'st thou enchain'd like Mars, O Hermes, lie,
'And bear the shame like Mars, to share the joy?'
'O envied shame!' (the smiling youth rejoin'd;)
'Add thrice the chains, and thrice more firmly bind;
'Gaze all ye gods, and every goddess gaze,
'Yet eager would I bless the sweet disgrace.'
Loud laugh the rest, ev'n Neptune laughs aloud,
Yet sues importunate to loose the god:
'And free,' (he cries,) 'O Vulcan! free from shame
'Thy captives; I ensure the penal claim.'
'Will Neptune' (Vulcan then) 'the faithless trust?
'He suffers who gives surety for th' unjust:
'But say, if that lewd scandal of the sky,
'To liberty restor'd, perfidious fly;
'Say wilt thou bear the mulct?' He instant cries,
'The mulct I bear, if Mars perfidious flies.'
To whom appeas'd: 'No more I urge delay;
'When Neptune sues, my part is to obey.'
Then to the snares his force the god applies;
They burst; and Mars to Thrace indignant flies:
To the soft Cyprian shores the goddess moves,
To visit Paphos and her blooming groves,
Where to the Power an hundred altars rise,
And breathing odours scent the balmy skies;
Conceal'd she bathes in consecrated bowers,
The Graces unguents shed, ambrosial showers,

Unguents that charm the gods! she last assumes
Her wondrous robes; and full the goddess blooms.
  Thus sung the bard: Ulysses hears with joy,
And loud applauses rend the vaulted sky.
  Then to the sports his sons the king commands;
Each blooming youth before the monarch stands,
In dance unmatch'd. A wondrous ball is brought,
(The work of Polybus, divinely wrought,)
This youth with strength enormous bids it fly,
And bending backward whirls it to the sky;
His brother, springing with an active bound,
At distance intercepts it from the ground
The ball dismiss'd, in dance they skim the strand,
Turn and return, and scarce imprint the sand
Th' assembly gazes with astonish'd eyes,
And sends in shouts applauses to the skies.
  Then thus Ulysses: 'Happy king, whose name
'The brightest shines in all the rolls of fame!
'In subjects happy! with surprise I gaze.
'Thy praise was just; their skill transcends thy praise.'
  Pleas'd with his people's fame, the monarch hears,
And thus benevolent accosts the peers:
'Since wisdom's sacred guidance he pursues,
'Give to the stranger-guest a stranger's dues.
'Twelve princes in our realm dominion share,
'O'er whom supreme, imperial power I bear:
'Bring gold, a pledge of love: a talent bring,
'A vest, a robe, and imitate your king.
'Be swift to give, that he this night may share
'The social feast of joy, with joy sincere.
'And thou, Euryalus, redeem thy wrong;
'A generous heart repairs a slanderous tongue.'
  Th' assenting peers, obedient to the king,
In haste their heralds send the gifts to bring.
Then thus Euryalus. 'O prince, whose sway
'Rules this bless'd realm, repentant I obey!
'Be his this sword, whose blade of brass displays
'A ruddy gleam; whose hilt a silver blaze;
'Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious pride,
'Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side.'

He said, and to his hand the sword consign'd;
'And if,' he cried, 'my words affect thy mind,
'Far from thy mind those words, ye whirlwinds, bear,
'And scatter them, ye storms, in empty air!
'Crown, O ye heavens, with joy his peaceful hours,
'And grant him to his spouse, and native shores!'
'And blest be thou, my friend,' (Ulysses cries,)
'Crown him with every joy, ye favouring skies!
'To thy calm hours continued peace afford,
'And never, never may'st thou want this sword'
He said, and o'er his shoulder flung the blade.
Now o'er the earth ascends the evening shade:
The precious gifts th' illustrious heralds bear,
And to the court the embodied peers repair.
Before the queen Alcinous' sons unfold
The vests, the robes, and heaps of shining gold;
Then to the radiant thrones they move in state:
Aloft the king in pomp imperial sate.
Thence to the queen: 'O partner of our reign
'O sole belov'd! command thy menial train
'A polish'd chest and stately robes to bear,
'And healing waters for the bath prepare,
That, bath'd, our guest may bid our sorrows cease,
'Hear the sweet song, and taste the feast in peace.
'A bowl that flames with gold of wondrous frame,
'Ourself we give, memorial of our name;
'To raise in offerings to almighty Jove,
'And every god that treads the courts above.'
Instant the queen, observant of the king,
Commands her train a spacious vase to bring,
The spacious vase with ample streams suffice,
Heap the high wood, and bid the flames arise.
The flames climb round it with a fierce embrace,
The fuming waters bubble o'er the blaze
Herself, the chest prepares: (in order roll'd
The robes, the vests are ranged, and heaps of gold:)
And, adding a rich dress inwrought with art,
A gift expressive of her bounteous heart,
Thus spoke to Ithacus: 'To guard with bands
'Insolvable these gifts, thy care demands;

'Lest, in thy slumbers on the watery main,
'The hand of rapine make our bounty vain.'
Then bending with full force, around he roll'd
A labyrinth of bands in fold on fold,
Clos'd with Circæan art.[1] A train attends
Around the bath: the bath the king ascends;
(Untasted joy, since that disastrous hour
He sail'd ill-fated from Calypso's bower;)
Where happy as the gods that range the sky,
He feasted every sense with every joy.
He bathes; the damsels, with official toil,
Shed sweets, shed unguents, in a shower of oil:
Then o'er his limbs a gorgeous robe he spreads,
And to the feast magnificently treads.
Full where the dome its shining valves expands,
Nausicaa blooming as a goddess stands;
With wondering eyes the hero she survey'd,
And graceful thus began the royal maid:
'Hail, godlike stranger! and when heaven restores
To thy fond wish thy long-expected shores,
'This ever grateful in remembrance bear,
'To me thou ow'st, to me, the vital air.'
'O royal maid,' (Ulysses straight returns,)
'Whose worth the splendours of thy race adorns,
'So may dread Jove (whose arm in vengeance forms
'The writhen bolt, and blackens heaven with storms,)
'Restore me safe, through weary wanderings toss'd,
'To my dear country's ever pleasing coast,
'As, while the spirit in this bosom glows,
'To thee, my goddess, I address my vows;
'My life, thy gift I boast!' He said, and sate
Fast by Alcinous on a throne of state.
Now each partakes the feast, the wine prepares,
Portions the food, and each his portion shares.
The bard an herald guides; the gazing throng
Pay low obeisance as he moves along.

[1] Eustathius observes that keys were not in use in these ages, but were afterwards invented by the Lacedæmonians. This knot of Ulysses became a proverb, to express an insoluble difficulty. This is the reason why he is said to have learned it from Circe. *Pope.*

Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits enthron'd,
The peers encircling form an awful round.
Then, from the chine Ulysses carves with art,
Delicious food, an honorary part;
'This, let the master of the lyre receive,
'A pledge of love! 'tis all a wretch can give.
'Lives there a man beneath the spacious skies
'Who sacred honours to the bard denies?
'The Muse the bard inspires, exalts his mind;
'The Muse indulgent loves th' harmonious kind.
The herald to his hand the charge conveys,
Not fond of flattery, nor unpleas'd with praise.
When now the rage of hunger was allay'd,
Thus to the lyrist wise Ulysses said:
'O more than man! thy soul the Muse inspires,
'Or Phœbus animates with all his fires;
'For who, by Phœbus uninform'd, could know
'The woe of Greece, and sing so well the woe?
'Just to the tale, as present at the fray,
'Or taught the labours of the dreadful day:
'The song recalls past horrors to my eyes,
'And bids proud Ilion from her ashes rise.
'Once more harmonious strike the sounding string,
'Th' Epean fabric,[1] fram'd by Pallas, sing:
'How stern Ulysses, furious to destroy,
With latent heroes sack'd imperial Troy.
'If faithful thou record the tale of fame,
'The god himself inspires thy breast with flame;
'And mine shall be the task henceforth to raise
'In every land thy monument of praise.'
Full of the god he rais'd his lofty strain,
How the Greeks rush'd tumultuous to the main;
How blazing tents illumin'd half the skies,
While from the shores the winged navy flies;
How even in Ilion's walls, in deathful bands,
Came the stern Greeks by Troy's assisting hands:
All Troy up-heav'd the steed; of differing mind,
Various the Trojans counsell'd: part consign'd

[1] That is, the Trojan horse, made by Epeus. See B. iv. 374.

The monster to the sword; part sentence gave
To plunge it headlong in the whelming wave;
Th' unwise award to lodge it in the towers,
An offering sacred to th' immortal powers:
Th' unwise prevail, they lodge it in the walls,
And by the gods' decree proud Ilion falls:
Destruction enters in the treacherous wood,
And vengeful slaughter, fierce for human blood.
  He sung the Greeks stern-issuing from the steed,
How Ilion burns, how all her fathers bleed,
How to thy dome, Deiphobus, ascends
The Spartan king; how Ithacus attends
Horrid as Mars, and how with dire alarms
He fights, subdues; for Pallas strings his arms.
  Thus while he sung, Ulysses' griefs renew,
Tears bathe his cheeks, and tears the ground bedew.
As some fond matron views in mortal fight
Her husband falling in his country's right:
Frantic through clashing swords she runs, she flies,
As ghastly pale he groans, and faints, and dies,
Close to his breast she grovels on the ground,
And bathes with floods of tears the gaping wound
She cries, she shrieks: the fierce insulting foe
Relentless mocks her violence of woe:
To chains condemn'd, as wildly she deplores,
A widow, and a slave on foreign shores.
  So from the sluices of Ulysses' eyes
Fast fell the tears, and sighs succeeded sighs:
Conceal'd he griev'd: the king observ'd alone
The silent tear and heard the secret groan.
Then to the bard aloud: 'O cease to sing,
'Dumb be thy voice, and mute the tuneful string;
'To every note his tears responsive flow,
'And his great heart heaves with tumultuous woe;
'Thy lay too deeply moves: then cease the lay,
'And o'er the banquet every heart be gay:
'This social right demands: for him the sails,
'Floating in air, invite th' impelling gales.
'His are the gifts of love: the wise and good
'Receive the stranger as a brother's blood.

'And oh, what first, what last shall I relate,
'Of woes unnumber'd sent by Heaven and Fate?
[1] Know first the man (though now a wretch distress'd)
'Who hopes thee, monarch, for his future guest:
'Behold Ulysses! no ignoble name,
'Earth sounds my wisdom, and high heaven my fame.
'My native soil is Ithaca the fair,
'Where high Neritus waves his woods in air;
'Dulichium, Samè, and Zacynthus crown'd
'With shady mountains, spread their isles around;
'(These to the north and night's dark regions run,
'Those to Aurora and the rising sun;)
'Low lies our isle, yet bless'd in fruitful stores;
'Strong are her sons, though rocky are her shores;
'And none, ah none, so lovely to my sight,
'Of all the lands that heaven o'erspreads with light!
'In vain Calypso long constrain'd my stay,
'With sweet, reluctant, amorous delay;
'With all her charms as vainly Circe strove,
'And added magic to secure my love.
'In pomps or joys, the palace or the grot,
'My country's image never was forgot,
'My absent parents rose before my sight,
'And distant lay contentment and delight.
'Hear, then, the woes which mighty Jove ordain'd
'To wait my passage from the Trojan land.
'The winds from Ilion to the Cicons'[2] shore,
'Beneath cold Ismarus, our vessels bore.
'We boldly landed on the hostile place,
'And sack'd the city, and destroy'd the race,
'Their wives made captive, their possessions shar'd,
'And every soldier found a like reward.

[1] Perhaps it may be thought that Ulysses speaks of himself too favourably; but we must consider that Ulysses had nothing but his personal qualifications to engage the Phæacians in his favour. It was therefore requisite to make those qualifications known, and this was not possible to be done but by his own relation, he being a stranger among strangers. *Pope.* Virgil's Æneas speaks of himself in the same way: *Sum pius Æneas—famâ super æthera notus.*

[2] A people of Thrace, near the river Hebrus. It appears from the second book of the Iliad, observes Eustathius, that they were the auxiliaries of Troy, and therefore Ulysses attacks them as enemies.

'I then advis'd to fly; not so the rest,
'Who stay'd to revel, and prolong the feast:
'The fatted sheep and sable bulls they slay,
'And bowls flow round, and riot wastes the day.
'Meantime the Cicons, to their holds retir'd,
'Call on the Cicons, with new fury fir'd;
'With early morn the gather'd country swarms,
'And all the continent is bright with arms;
'Thick as the budding leaves or rising flowers
'O'erspread the land, when spring descends in showers:
'All expert soldiers, skill'd on foot to dare,
'Or from the bounding courser urge the war.
'Now fortune changes (so the Fates ordain);
'Our hour was come to taste our share of pain.
'Close at the ships the bloody fight began,
'Wounded they wound, and man expires on man.
'Long as the morning sun increasing bright
'O'er heaven's pure azure spread the growing light,
'Promiscuous death the form of war confounds,
'Each adverse battle gored with equal wounds;
'But when his evening wheels o'erhung the main,
'Then conquest crown'd the fierce Ciconian train.
'Six brave companions from each ship we lost,[1]
'The rest escape in haste, and quit the coast.
'With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,
'Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life.
'Yet as we fled, our fellows' rites we paid,[2]
'And thrice we call'd on each unhappy shade.
  'Meanwhile the god, whose hand the thunder forms,
'Drives clouds on clouds, and blackens heaven with storms,
'Wide o'er the waste the rage of Bŏreas sweeps,
'And night rush'd headlong on the shaded deeps.
'Now here, now there, the giddy ships are borne,
'And all the rattling shrouds in fragments torn.

[1] Zoilus sneered at this passage, from the improbability that exactly six men would be lost out of each vessel. But Eustathius and others suppose it is meant that an average of six from each ship were lost, or seventy-two in all.

[2] By erecting a cenotaph on some part of the shore; a solemnity which was supposed to facilitate the entrance of the souls of the dead into the Elysian fields..

'We furl'd the sail, we plied the labouring oar.
'Took down our masts, and row'd our ships to shore.
'Two tedious days, and two long nights we lay,
'O'erwatch'd and batter'd in the naked bay.
'But the third morning when Aurora brings,
'We rear the masts, we spread the canvas wings;
'Refresh'd and careless on the deck reclin'd,
'We sit, and trust the pilot and the wind.
'Then to my native country had I sail'd:
'But, the cape doubled, adverse winds prevail'd.
'Strong was the tide, which, by the northern blast
'Impell'd, our vessels on Cythera cast.
'Nine days our fleet th' uncertain tempest bore
'Far in wide ocean, and from sight of shore:
'The tenth we touch'd, by various errors toss'd,
'The land of Lotus,[1] and the flowery coast.
'We climb'd the beach, and springs of water found,
'Then spread our hasty banquet on the ground.
'Three men were sent, deputed from the crew
'(A herald one) the dubious coast to view,
'And learn what habitants possessed the place.
'They went, and found a hospitable race:
'Not prone to ill, nor strange to foreign guest,
'They eat, they drink, and nature gives the feast:
'The trees around them all their food produce;
'Lotus the name: divine, nectareous juice!
'(Thence called Lotophagi;) which whoso tastes,
'Insatiate riots in the sweet repasts,
'Nor other home nor other care intends,
'But quits his house, his country, and his friends.
'The three we sent, from off th' enchanting ground
'We dragged reluctant, and by force we bound:

[1] Homer's Lotophagi, or *Lotus-eaters*, dwelt somewhere on the coast of the Mediterranean, but it is uncertain where. The ancients distinguished two kinds of fruit or vegetables by the term lotus; one was an aquatic plant, which grew on the coast of Egypt, and of which the seeds and root were eaten; the other a sort of sweet date-plum, which was found on the northern coast of Africa, between the two Syrtes, where, as this is generally supposed to have been Homer's lotus, many of the Greeks in consequence supposed that the Lotophagi had their abode.

'The rest in haste forsook the pleasing shore,
'Or, the charm tasted, had return'd no more.
'Now placed in order on their banks, they sweep
'The sea's smooth face, and cleave the hoary deep;
'With heavy hearts we labour through the tide,
'To coasts unknown, and oceans yet untried.
'The land of Cyclops[1] first, a savage kind,
'Nor tam'd by manners, nor by laws confin'd:
'Untaught to plant, to turn the glebe and sow;
'They all their products to free nature owe.
'The soil untill'd a ready harvest yields,
'With wheat and barley wave the golden fields;
'Spontaneous wines from weighty clusters pour,
'And Jove descends in each prolific shower.
'By these no statutes and no rights are known,
'No council held, no monarch fills the throne,
'But high on hills, or airy cliffs, they dwell,
'Or deep in caves whose entrance leads to hell.
'Each rules his race, his neighbour not his care,
'Heedless of others, to his own severe.
'Oppos'd to the Cyclopean coasts, there lay
'An isle, whose hills their subject fields survey;
'Its name Lachæa,[2] crown'd with many a grove,
'Where savage goats through pathless thickets rove:
'No needy mortals here, with hunger bold,
'Or wretched hunters through the wintry cold
'Pursue their flight; but leave them safe to bound
'From hill to hill, o'er all the desert ground.
'Nor knows the soil to feed the fleecy care,
'Or feels the labours of the crooked share;
'But uninhabited, untill'd, unsown
'It lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone.
'For there no vessel with vermilion prore,
'Or bark of traffic, glides from shore to shore;
'The rugged race of savages, unskill'd
'The seas to traverse, or the ships to build,
'Gaze on the coast, nor cultivate the soil,
'Unlearn'd in all th' industrious arts of toil.

[1] On the coast of Sicily, near mount Ætna.
[2] Now called Ægusa, or the isle of goats.

'Yet here all products and all plants abound,
'Sprung from the fruitful genius of the ground;
'Fields waving high with heavy crops are seen,
'And vines that flourish in eternal green,
'Refreshing meads along the murmuring main,
'And fountains streaming down the fruitful plain.
'A port there is, inclos'd on either side,
'Where ships may rest, unanchor'd and untied;
'Till the glad mariners incline to sail,
'And the sea whitens with the rising gale.
'High at the head from out the cavern'd rock,
'In living rills a gushing fountain broke:
'Around it, and above, for ever green,
'The bushy alders form'd a shady scene.
'Hither some favouring god, beyond our thought,
'Through all-surrounding shade our navy brought;
'For gloomy night descended on the main,
'Nor glimmer'd Phœbe in th' ethereal plain:
'But all unseen the clouded island lay,
'And all unseen the surge and rolling sea,
'Till safe we anchor'd in the shelter'd bay:
'Our sails we gather'd, cast our cables o'er,
'And slept secure along the sandy shore.
'Soon as again the rosy morning shone,
'Reveal'd the landscape and the scene unknown,
'With wonder seiz'd, we view the pleasing ground,
'And walk delighted, and expatiate round.
'Rous'd by the woodland nymphs at early dawn,
'The mountain goats came bounding o'er the lawn:
'In haste our fellows to the ships repair,
'For arms and weapons of the sylvan war;
'Straight in three squadrons all our crew we part,
'And bend the bow, or wing the missile dart;
'The bounteous gods afford a copious prey,
'And nine fat goats each vessel bears away:
'The royal bark had ten. Our ships complete
'We thus supplied (for twelve were all the fleet).
'Here, till the setting sun roll'd down the light,
'We sat indulging in the genial rite:

'Nor wines were wanting; those from ample jars
'We drain'd, the prize of our Ciconian wars.
'The land of Cyclops lay in prospect near;
'The voice of goats and bleating flocks we hear,
'And from their mountains rising smokes appear.
'Now sunk the sun, and darkness cover'd o'er
'The face of things: along the sea-beat shore
'Satiate we slept; but when the sacred dawn
'Arising glitter'd o'er the dewy lawn,
'I call'd my fellows, and these words address'd.
"My dear associates here indulge your rest:
"While, with my single ship, adventurous I
"Go forth, the manners of you men to try;
"Whether a race unjust, of barbarous might,
"Rude, and unconscious of a stranger's right,
"Or such who harbour pity in their breast,
"Revere the gods, and succour the distress'd.
'This said, I climb'd my vessel's lofty side;
'My train obey'd me, and the ship untied.
'In order seated on their banks, they sweep
'Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep.
'When to the nearest verge of land we drew,
'Fast by the sea a lonely cave we view,
'High, and with darkening laurels covered o'er;
'Where sheep and goats lay slumbering round the shore.
'Near this, a fence of marble from the rock,
'Brown with o'erarching pine and spreading oak:
'A giant shepherd here his flock maintains
'Far from the rest, and solitary reigns,
'In shelter thick of horrid shade reclin'd;
'And gloomy mischiefs labour in his mind.
'A form enormous! far unlike the race
Of human birth, in stature, or in face;
'As some lone mountain's monstrous growth he stood,
'Crown'd with rough thickets, and a nodding wood.
'I left my vessel at the point of land,
'And close to guard it gave our crew command:
'With only twelve, the boldest and the best,
'I seek th' adventure, and forsake the rest.

'Then took a goatskin, fill'd with precious wine,
'The gift of Maron of Evantheus' line;
'(The priest of Phœbus at th' Ismarian shrine.[1])
'In sacred shade his honour'd mansion stood
'Amidst Apollo's consecrated wood;
'Him, and his house, heaven moved my mind to save,
'And costly presents in return he gave;
'Seven golden talents to perfection wrought,
'A silver bowl that held a copious draught,
'And twelve large vessels of unmingled wine,
'Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine!
'Which now, some ages from his race conceal'd,
'The hoary sire in gratitude reveal'd.
'Such was the wine: to quench whose fervent steam
'Scarce twenty measures from the living stream
'To cool one cup sufficed: the goblet crown'd
'Breathed aromatic fragrances around.
'Of this an ample vase we heav'd aboard,
'And brought another with provisions stor'd.
'My soul foreboded I should find the bower
'Of some fell monster, fierce with barbarous power;
'Some rustic wretch, who liv'd in heaven's despite,
'Contemning laws, and trampling on the right.
'The cave we found, but vacant all within;
'(His flock the giant tended on the green:)
'But round the grot we gaze; and all we view,
'In order ranged, our admiration drew:
'The bending shelves with loads of cheeses press'd,
'The folded flocks each separate from the rest;
'(The larger here, and there the lesser lambs,
'The new-fall'n young here bleating for their dams;
'The kid distinguish'd from the lambkin lies:)
'The cavern echoes with responsive cries.
'Capacious chargers all around were laid,
'Full pails, and vessels of the milking trade.
'With fresh provisions hence our fleet to store
'My friends advise me, and to quit the shore;
'Or drive a flock of sheep and goats away,
'Consult our safety, and put off to sea.

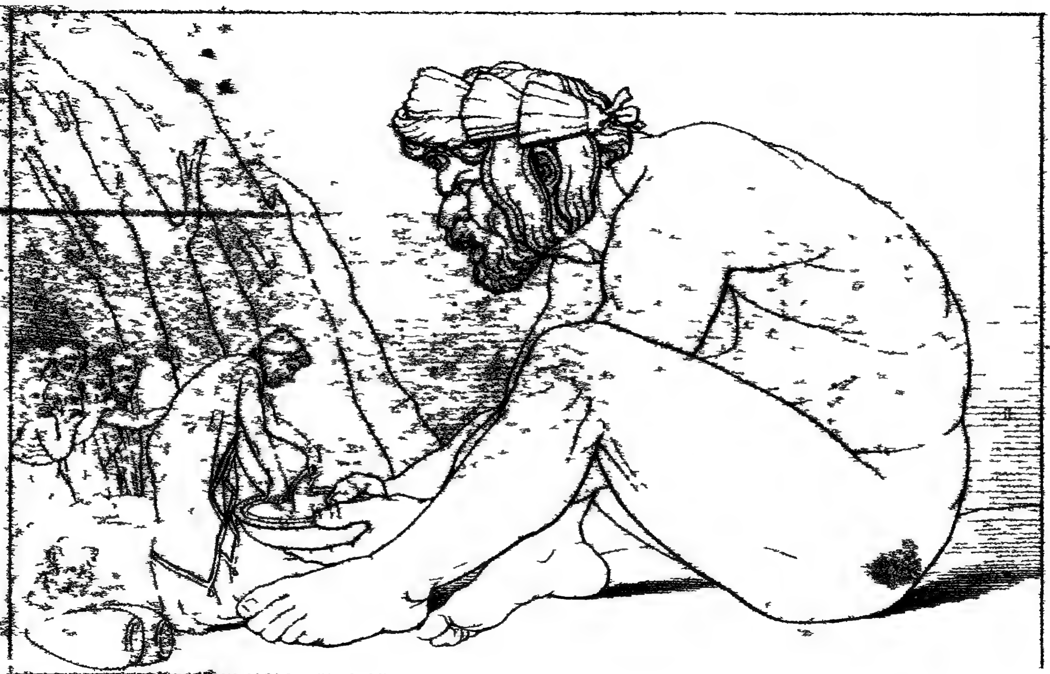
[1] See ver. 42.

'The wholesome counsel rashly I declin'd,
'Curious to view the man of monstrous kind,
'And try what social rites a savage lends:
'Dire rites, alas! and fatal to my friends!
'Then first a fire we kindle, and prepare
'For his return with sacrifice and prayer.
'The loaden shelves afford us full repast;
'We sit expecting. Lo! he comes at last.
'Near half a forest on his back he bore,
'And cast the ponderous burden at the door.
'It thunder'd as it fell. We trembled then,
'And sought the deep recesses of the den.
'Now, driven before him through the arching rock,
'Came tumbling, heaps on heaps, th' unnumber'd flock:
'Big-udder'd ewes, and goats of female kind;
'(The males were penn'd in outward courts behind;)
'Then, heav'd on high, a rock's enormous weight
'To the cave's mouth he roll'd, and clos'd the gate:
'(Scarce twenty four-wheel'd cars, compact and strong,
'The massy load could bear, or roll along.)
'He next betakes him to his evening cares,
'And, sitting down, to milk his flocks prepares;
'Of half their udders eases first the dams,
'Then to the mother's teat submits the lambs.
'Half the white stream to hardening cheese he press'd,
'And high in wicker-baskets heap'd: the rest,
'Reserv'd in bowls, supplied his nightly feast.
'His labour done, he fir'd the pile, that gave
'A sudden blaze, and lighted all the cave.
'We stand discover'd by the rising fires;
'Askance the giant glares, and thus inquires:
"What are ye, guests? on what adventure, say,
"Thus far ye wander through the watery way?
"Pirates perhaps, who seek through seas unknown
"The lives of others, and expose your own?'
'His voice like thunder through the cavern sounds:
'My bold companions thrilling fear confounds,
'Appall'd at sight of more than mortal man!
'At length, with heart recover'd, I began:

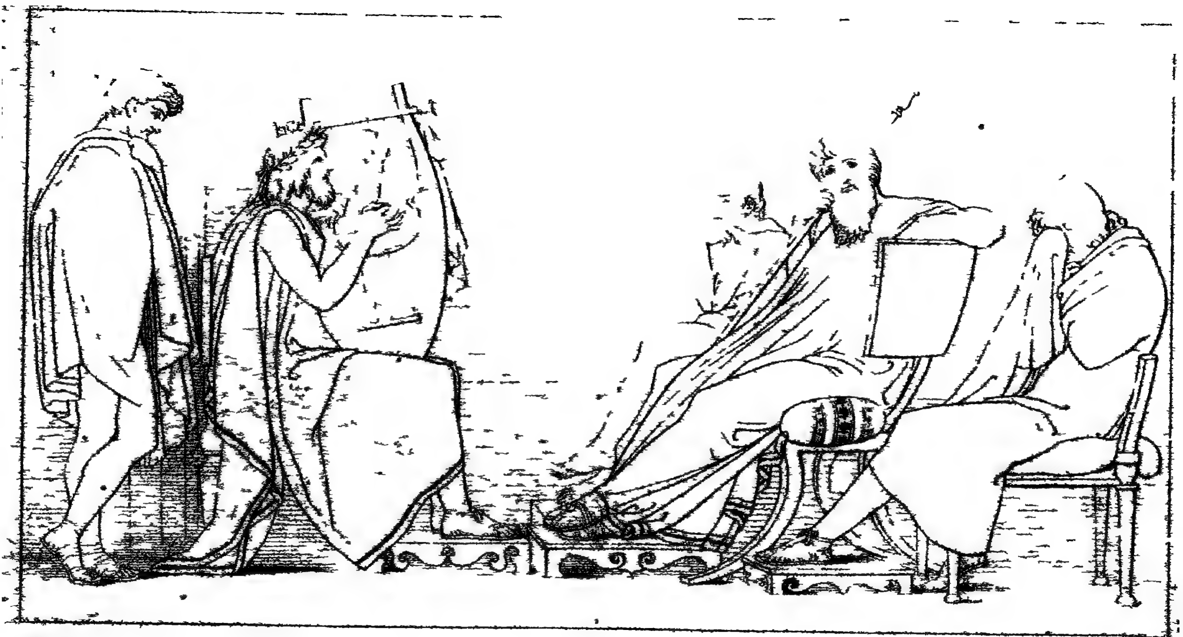
"From Troy's fam'd fields, sad wanderers o'er the main,
"Behold the relics of the Grecian train!
"Through various seas, by various perils, toss'd,
"And forced by storms, unwilling, on your coast:
"Far from our destin'd course and native land,
"Such was our fate, and such high Jove's command!
"Nor what we are befits us to disclaim,
"Atrides' friends, (in arms a mighty name,)
"Who taught proud Troy and all her sons to bow:
"Victors of late, but humble suppliants now!
"Low at thy knee thy succour we implore;
"Respect us, human, and relieve us, poor.
"At least, some hospitable gift bestow;
"'Tis what the happy to th' unhappy owe:
"'Tis what the gods require: those gods revere;
"The poor and stranger are their constant care;
"To Jove their cause, and their revenge belongs,
"He wanders with them, and he feels their wrongs.'
"Fools that ye are," (the savage thus replies,
His inward fury blazing at his eyes,)
"Or strangers, distant far from our abodes,
"To bid me reverence or regard the gods.
"Know then, we Cyclops are a race above
"Those air-bred people, and their goat-nurs'd Jove;
"And learn, our power proceeds with thee and thine,
"Not as he wills, but as ourselves incline.[1]
"But answer, the good ship that brought ye o'er,
"Where lies she anchor'd? near or off the shore?'
'Thus he. His meditated fraud I find,
'(Vers'd in the turns of various human-kind,)
'And, cautious, thus: "Against a dreadful rock,
"Fast by your shore, the gallant vessel broke.
"Scarce with these few I 'scap'd, of all my train:
"Whom angry Neptune whelm'd beneath the main:
"The scatter'd wreck the winds blew back again.'
'He answer'd with his deed: his bloody hand,
'Snatch'd two, unhappy! of my martial band,

[1] It is observable that the Cyclops take no notice of the threat, conveyed by Ulysses, of a human avenger in the person of Agamemnon.

'And dash'd like dogs against the stony floor:
'The pavement swims with brains and mingled gore.
'Torn limb from limb, he spreads his horrid feast,
'And fierce devours it like a mountain beast:
'He sucks the marrow, and the blood he drains,
'Nor entrails, flesh, nor solid bone remains.
'We see the death from which we cannot move,
'And humbled groan beneath the hand of Jove.
'His ample maw with human carnage fill'd,
'A milky deluge next the giant swill'd;
'Then, stretch'd in length o'er half the cavern'd rock,
'Lay senseless, and supine, amidst the flock.
'To seize the time, and with a sudden wound
'To fix the slumbering monster to the ground,
'My soul impels me! and in act I stand
'To draw the sword; but wisdom held my hand.
'A deed so rash had finish'd all our fate,
'No mortal forces from the lofty gate
'Could roll the rock. In hopeless grief we lay,
'And sigh, expecting the return of day.
'Now did the rosy-finger'd morn arise,
'And shed her sacred light along the skies.
'He wakes, he lights the fires, he milks the dams,
'And to the mothers' teats submits the lambs.
'The task thus finish'd of his morning hours,
'Two more he snatches, murders and devours.
'Then pleas'd, and whistling, drives his flock before,
'Removes the rocky mountain from the door,
'And shuts again: with equal ease dispos'd
'As a light quiver's lid is op'd and clos'd.
'His giant voice the echoing region fills:
'His flocks, obedient, spread o'er all the hills.
'Thus left behind, even in the last despair
'I thought, devis'd, and Pallas heard my prayer.
'Revenge, and doubt, and caution, work'd my breast;
'But this of many counsels seem'd the best:
'The monster's club within the cave I spied,
'A tree of stateliest growth, and yet undried,
'Green from the wood: of height and bulk so vast,
'The largest ship might claim it for a mast.



ULYSSES GIVING WINE TO POLYPHEMUS



ULYSSES WEEPS AT THE SONG OF DEMODOCUS

'But, friend, discover faithful what I crave;
'Artful concealment ill becomes the brave:
'Say what thy birth, and what the name you bore,
'Impos'd by parents in the natal hour?
'(For from the natal hour distinctive names,
'One common right, the great and lowly claims.)
'Say from what city, from what regions toss'd,
'And what inhabitants those regions boast?
'So shalt thou instant reach the realm assign'd,
'In wondrous ships, self-mov'd, instinct with mind;
'No helm secures their course, no pilot guides;
'Like man intelligent, they plough the tides,
'Conscious of every coast, and every bay,
'That lies beneath the sun's all-seeing ray;
'Though clouds and darkness veil th' encumber'd sky,
'Fearless thro' darkness and thro' clouds they fly;
'Though tempests rage, though rolls the swelling main,
'The seas may roll, the tempest rage in vain;
'Ev'n the stern god that o'er the waves presides,
'Safe as they pass, and safe repass the tides,
'With fury burns, while careless they convey
'Promiscuous every guest to every bay.
'These ears have heard my royal sire disclose
'A dreadful story, big with future woes;
'How Neptune raged, and how, by his command,
'Firm rooted in the surge a ship should stand
'A monument of wrath; how mound on mound
'Should bury these proud towers beneath the ground.
'But this the gods may frustrate or fulfil,
'As suits the purpose of th' eternal will
'But say through what waste regions hast thou stray'd,
'What customs noted, and what coasts survey'd.
'Possess'd by wild barbarians fierce in arms,
'Or men whose bosom tender pity warms?
'Say why the fate of Troy awaked thy cares,
'Why heav'd thy bosom, and why flow'd thy tears?
'Just are the ways of Heaven: from Heaven proceed
'The woes of man; Heaven doom'd the Greeks to bleed,
'A theme of future song! Say, then, if slain
'Some dear-lov'd brother press'd the Phrygian plain?

'Or bled some friend, who bore a brother's part,
'And claim'd by merit, not by blood, the heart?'

BOOK IX.

ARGUMENT.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE CICONS, LOTOPHAGI, AND CYCLOPS.

Ulysses begins the relations of his adventures; how, after the destruction of Troy, he with his companions made an incursion on the Cicons, by whom they were repulsed; and meeting with a storm, were driven to the coast of the Lotophagi. From thence they sailed to the land of the Cyclops, whose manners and situation are particularly characterized. The giant Polyphemus and his cave described; the usage Ulysses and his companions met with there; and lastly, the method and artifice by which he escaped.

THEN thus Ulysses:[2] 'Thou whom first in sway,
'As first in virtue, these thy realms obey;
'How sweet the products of a peaceful reign!
'The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting strain,
'The well-fill'd palace, the perpetual feast,
'A land rejoicing, and a people bless'd:
'How goodly seems it ever to employ
'Man's social days in union and in joy;
'The plenteous board high heap'd with cates divine,
'And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine!
'Amid these joys, why seeks thy mind to know
'Th' unhappy series of a wanderer's woe?
'Remembrance sad, whose image to review,
'Alas! must open all my wounds anew!

[1] This book takes up the whole thirty-third day, and part of the evening; for the council opens in the morning, and at sun-setting the Phæacians return to the palace from the games; after which Ulysses bathes and sups, and spends some time of the evening in discoursing, and hearing the songs of Demodocus. In the next book Ulysses begins his story, and continues it through the four subsequent. *Pope.*

[2] We are now come to the episodical part of the Odyssey. *Pope.*

'This shorten'd of its top, I gave my train
'A fathom's length, to shape it and to plane:
'The narrower end I sharpen'd to a spire,
'Whose point we harden'd with the force of fire,
'And hid it in the dust that strew'd the cave.
Then to my few companions, bold and brave,
'Propos'd, who first the venturous deed should try,
'In the broad orbit of his monstrous eye
'To plunge the brand, and twirl the pointed wood,
'When slumber next should tame the man of blood
'Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on four:
Myself the fifth We stand and wait the hour
He comes with evening all his fleecy flock
Before him march, and pour into the rock
Not one, or male or female, stayed behind;
'(So fortune chanced, or so some god design'd;)
'Then heaving high the stone's unwieldy weight,
'He roll'd it on the cave, and clos'd the gate.
'First down he sits, to milk the woolly dams,
'And then permits their udder to the lambs.
'Next seiz'd two wretches more, and headlong cast,
'Brain'd on the rock, his second dire repast.
'I then approach'd him reeking with their gore,
'And held the brimming goblet foaming o'er.
Cyclop! since human flesh has been thy feast,
' Now drain this goblet, potent to digest,
' Know hence what treasures in our ship we lost,
' And what rich liquors other climates boast
' We to thy shore the precious freight shall bear,
'If home thou send us, and vouchsafe to spare.
' But oh! thus furious, thirsting thus for gore,
"The sons of men shall ne'er approach thy shore,
"And never shalt thou taste this nectar more"
'He heard, he took, and, pouring down his throat,
'Delighted, swill'd the large luxurious draught
"More! give me more," (he cried) "the boon be thine,
"Whoe'er thou art that bear'st celestial wine!
"Declare thy name not mortal is this juice,
"Such as th' unbless'd Cyclopean climes produce;

"(Though sure our vine the largest cluster yields,
"And Jove's scorn'd thunder serves to drench our fields,)
But this descended from the bless'd abodes,
'A rill of nectar, streaming from the gods."
'He said, and greedy grasp'd the heady bowl,
'Thrice drain'd, and pour'd the deluge on his soul.
'His sense lay cover'd with the dozy fume;
'While thus my fraudful speech I reassume:
"Thy promised boon, O Cyclop! now I claim,
"And plead my title; Noman* is my name.
"By that distinguish'd from my tender years,
"'Tis what my parents call me, and my peers.'
'The giant then: 'Our promised grace receive,
"The hospitable boon we mean to give:
"When all thy wretched crew have felt my power,
"Noman shall be the last I will devour."
'He said; then nodding with the fumes of wine
'Dropp'd his huge head, and snoring lay supine.
'His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders hung,
'Press'd with the weight of sleep, that tames the strong:
'There belch'd the mingled streams of wine and blood,
'And human flesh, his indigested food.
'Sudden I stir the embers, and inspire
'With animating breath the seeds of fire;
'Each drooping spirit with bold words repair,
'And urge my train the dreadful deed to dare.
'The stake now glow'd beneath the burning bed
'(Green as it was) and sparkled fiery red.
'Then forth the vengeful instrument I bring;
'With beating hearts my fellows form a ring.
'Urged by some present god, they swift let fall
'The pointed torment on his visual ball.
'Myself above them from a rising ground
'Guide the sharp stake, and twirl it round and round.
'As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
'Who ply the wimble, some huge beam to bore;
'Urged on all hands, it nimbly spins about,
'The grain deep-piercing till it scoops it out:

* Answering to the Greek Οὔτις, "nobody."

'In his broad eye so whirls the fiery wood;
'From the pierced pupil spouts the boiling blood;
'Singed are his brows; the scorching lids grow black;
'The jelly bubbles, and the fibres crack
'And as when armourers temper in the ford
'The keen edg'd pole-axe, or the shining sword,
'The red-hot metal hisses in the lake,
'Thus in his eye-ball hiss'd the plunging stake.
'He sends a dreadful groan, the rocks around
'Through all their inmost winding caves resound.
'Scar'd we receded Forth with frantic hand
'He tore, and dash'd on earth the gory brand:
'Then calls the Cyclops, all that round him dwell,
'With voice like thunder, and a direful yell
'From all their dens the one-ey'd race repair,
'From rifted rocks, and mountains bleak in air.
'All haste, assembled at his well-known roar,
'Inquire the cause, and crowd the cavern door.
"What hurts thee, Polypheme? what strange affright
"Thus breaks our slumbers, and disturbs the night?
"Does any mortal, in th' unguarded hour
"Of sleep, oppress thee, or by fraud or power?
"Or thieves insidious thy fair flock surprise?"
'Thus they: the Cyclop from his den replies:
"Friends, Noman kills me; Noman, in the hour
"Of sleep, oppresses me with fraudful power."
"If no man hurt thee, but the hand divine
"Inflict disease, it fits thee to resign:
"To Jove or to thy father Neptune pray:"
'The brethren cried, and instant strode away.
'Joy touch'd my secret soul and conscious heart,
'Pleas'd with th' effect of conduct and of art.
'Meantime the Cyclop, raging with his wound,
'Spreads his wide arms, and searches round and round:
'At last, the stone removing from the gate,
'With hands extended in the midst he sate:
'And search'd each passing sheep, and felt it o'er,
'Secure to seize us ere we reach'd the door;
'(Such as his shallow wit he deem'd was mine,)
'But secret I revolved the deep design:

'"Twas for our lives my labouring bosom wrought:
'Each scheme I turn'd, and sharpen'd every thought;
'This way and that I cast to save my friends,
'Till one resolve my varying counsel ends.
'Strong were the rams, with native purple fair,
'Well fed, and largest of the fleecy care.
'These, three and three, with osier bands we tied;
'(The twining bands the Cyclop's bed supplied;)
'The midmost bore a man, the outward two
'Secured each side: so bound we all the crew.
'One ram remain'd, the leader of the flock;
'In his deep fleece my grasping hands I lock,
'And fast beneath, in woolly curls inwove,
'There cling implicit, and confide in Jove.
'When rosy morning glimmer'd o'er the dales,
'He drove to pasture all the lusty males:
'The ewes still folded, with distended thighs
'Unmilk'd, lay bleating in distressful cries.
'But heedless of those cares, with anguish stung,
He felt their fleeces as they pass'd along,
(Fool that he was,) and let them safely go,
'All unsuspecting of their freight below.
'The master ram at last approach'd the gate,
'Charged with his wool, and with Ulysses' fate.
'Him, while he pass'd, the monster blind bespoke:
"What makes my ram the lag of all the flock?
'First thou wert wont to crop the flowery mead,
'First to the field and river's bank to lead;
'And first with stately step at evening hour
'Thy fleecy fellows usher to their bower.
'Now far the last, with pensive pace and slow
'Thou mov'st, as conscious of thy master's woe!
'Seest thou these lids that now unfold in vain?
'(The deed of Noman and his wicked train!)
'Oh! didst thou feel for thy afflicted lord,
'And would but Fate the power of speech afford,
'Soon might'st thou tell me, where in secret here
'The dastard lurks, all trembling with his fear;
'Swung round and round, and dash'd from rock to rock,
'His batter'd brains should on the pavement smoke.

" No ease, no pleasure my sad heart receives,
" While such a monster as vile Noman lives."
  ' The giant spoke, and through the hollow rock
' Dismiss'd the ram, the father of the flock.
' No sooner freed, and through th' inclosure pass'd,
' First I release myself, my fellows last:
' Fat sheep and goats in throngs we drive before,
' And reach our vessel on the winding shore.
' With joy the sailors view their friends return'd,
' And hail us living, whom as dead they mourn'd.
' Big tears of transport stand in every eye:
' I check their fondness, and command to fly.
' Aboard in haste they heave the wealthy[1] sheep,
' And snatch their oars, and rush into the deep.
  ' Now off at sea, and from the shallows clear,
' As far as human voice could reach the ear,
' With taunts the distant giant I accost:
" Hear me, O Cyclop! hear, ungracious host!
" 'Twas on no coward, no ignoble slave,
" Thou meditat'dst thy meal in yonder cave;
" But one the vengeance fated from above
" Doom'd to inflict; the instrument of Jove.
" Thy barbarous breach of hospitable bands
" The god, the god revenges by my hands."
  ' These words the Cyclop's burning rage provoke;
' From the tall hill he rends a pointed rock;
' High o'er the billows flew the massy load,
' And near the ship came thundering on the flood.
' It almost brush'd the helm, and fell before:[2]
' The whole sea shook, and refluent beat the shore.
' The strong concussion on the heaving tide
' Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side:
' Again I shov'd her off; our fate to fly,
' Each nerve we stretch, and every oar we ply.

[1] It is not clear in what sense this word is here used; whether as signifying *rich, fat, plump*, or as denoting *that which constituted wealth*, as cattle did in ancient times. [2] This verse excited some dispute among the ancient critics. Some thought it spurious; others, who thought it genuine, explained it by supposing that Ulysses had turned his ship round while speaking to Polyphemus, so that the rock falling *before*, that is *beyond*, the vessel, might come close upon the helm.

'Just 'scaped impending death, when now again
'We twice as far had furrow'd back the main,
'Once more I raise my voice; my friends, afraid,
'With mild entreaties my design dissuade:
"What boots the godless giant to provoke,
"Whose arm may sink us at a single stroke?
"Already, when the dreadful rock he threw,
"Old Ocean shook, and back his surges flew.
"The sounding voice directs his aim again;
"The rock o'erwhelms us, and we 'scaped in vain."
'But I, of mind elate, and scorning fear,
'Thus with new taunts insult the monster's ear:
"Cyclop! if any, pitying thy disgrace,
"Ask who disfigur'd thus that eyeless face?
"Say 'twas Ulysses; 'twas his deed, declare,
"Laërtes' son, of Ithaca the fair;
"Ulysses, far in fighting fields renown'd,
"Before whose arm Troy tumbled to the ground."
'Th' astonish'd savage with a roar replies:
"Oh heavens! oh faith of ancient prophecies!
"This Telemus Eurymedes foretold:
"(The mighty seer who on these hills grew old;
"Skill'd the dark fates of mortals to declare,
"And learn'd in all wing'd omens of the air,)
"Long since he menaced, such was Fate's command;
"And nam'd Ulysses as the destin'd hand.
"I deem'd some godlike giant to behold,
"Or lofty hero, haughty, brave, and bold;
"Not this weak pigmy-wretch, of mean design,
"Who not by strength subdued me, but by wine.
"But come, accept our gifts, and join to pray
"Great Neptune's blessing on the watery way;
"For his I am, and I the lineage own;
"Th' immortal father no less boasts the son.
"His power can heal me, and re-light my eye,
"And only his, of all the gods on high."
"Oh! could this arm" (I thus aloud rejoin'd)
"From that vast bulk dislodge thy bloody mind,
"And send thee howling to the realms of night,
"As sure as Neptune cannot give thee sight!"

'Thus I; while raging he repeats his cries,
'With hands uplifted to the starry skies:
"Hear me, O Neptune; thou whose arms are hurl'd
"From shore to shore, and gird the solid world.
"If thine I am, nor thou my birth disown,
"And if th' unhappy Cyclop be thy son,
"Let not Ulysses breathe his native air,
"Laertes' son, of Ithaca the fair!
"If to review his country be his fate,
"Be it through toils and sufferings, long and late;
"His lost companions let him first deplore;
"Some vessel, not his own, transport him o'er;
"And when at home from foreign sufferings freed,
"More near and deep, domestic woes succeed!"
'With imprecations thus he fill'd the air,
'And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous prayer.
'A larger rock then heaving from the plain,
'He whirl'd it round; it sung across the main;
'It fell, and brush'd the stern: the billows roar,
'Shake at the weight, and refluent beat the shore.
'With all our force we kept aloof to sea,
'And gain'd the island where our vessels lay.
'Our sight the whole collected navy cheer'd,
'Who, waiting long, by turns had hop'd and fear'd
'There, disembarking on the green sea side,
'We land our cattle, and the spoil divide:
'Of these due shares to every sailor fall;
'The master ram was voted mine by all:
'And him (the guardian of Ulysses' fate)
'With pious mind to Heaven I consecrate.
'But the great god, whose thunder rends the skies,
'Averse, beholds the smoking sacrifice;
'And sees me wandering still from coast to coast:
'And all my vessels, all my people, lost!
'While thoughtless we indulge the genial rite,
'As plenteous cates and flowing bowls invite;
'Till evening Phœbus roll'd away the light:
'Stretch'd on the shores in careless ease we rest,
'Till ruddy morning purpled o'er the east;

'Then from their anchors all our ships unbind,
'And mount the decks, and call the willing wind.
'Now rang'd in order on our banks, we sweep
'With hasty strokes the hoarse resounding deep,
'Blind to the future, pensive with our fears,
'Glad for the living, for the dead in tears.'

BOOK X.

ARGUMENT.

ADVENTURES WITH ÆOLUS, THE LÆSTRYGONS, AND CIRCE

Ulysses arrives at the island of Æolus, who gives him prosperous winds, and incloses the adverse ones in a bag, which his companions untying they are driven back again, and rejected. Then they sail to the Læstrygons, where they lose eleven ships, and, with one only remaining, proceed to the island of Circe. Eurylochus is sent first with some companions, all which, except Eurylochus, are transformed into swine. Ulysses then undertakes the adventure, and by the help of Mercury, who gives him the herb Moly, overcomes the enchantress, and procures the restoration of his men. After a year's stay with her, he prepares, at her instigation, for his voyage to the infernal shades.

'At length we reach'd Æolia's sea-girt shore,
'Where great Hippotades[1] the sceptre bore,
'A floating isle![2] High rais'd by toil divine,
'Strong walls of brass the rocky coast confine.
'Six blooming youths, in private grandeur bred,
'And six fair daughters, graced the royal bed:
'These sons their sisters wed, and all remain
'Their parents' pride, and pleasure of their reign.
'All day they feast, all day the bowls flow round,
'And joy and music through the isle resound:
'At night each pair on splendid carpets lay,
'And crown'd with love the pleasures of the day.

[1] A name of Æolus. [2] Supposed to be one of the group now called Æolian or Vulcanian isles, perhaps Strongylus or Lipara.

'This happy port affords our wandering fleet
'A month's reception, and a safe retreat.
'Full oft the monarch urged me to relate
'The fall of Ilion, and the Grecian fate;
'Full oft I told; at length for parting mov'd,
'The king with mighty gifts my suit approv'd.
'The adverse winds in leathern bags he braced,
'Compress'd their force, and lock'd each struggling blast:
'For him the mighty sire of gods assign'd
The tempest's lord, the tyrant of the wind;
His word alone the listening storms obey,
'To smooth the deep, or swell the foamy sea.
These in my hollow ship the monarch hung,
'Securely fetter'd by a silver thong;
But Zephyrus exempt, with friendly gales
He charged to fill and guide the swelling sails:
'Rare gift! but O, what gift to fools avails?
'Nine prosperous days we plied the labouring oar;
'The tenth presents our welcome native shore:
The hills display the beacon's friendly light,
And rising mountains gain upon our sight.
Then first my eyes, by watchful toils oppress'd,
'Complied to take the balmy gifts of rest;
'Then first my hands did from the rudder part,
(So much the love of home possess'd my heart)
'When lo! on board a fond debate arose;
What rare device those vessels might inclose?
'What sum, what prize from Æolus I brought?
Whilst to his neighbour each express'd his thought:
"Say, whence, ye gods, contending nations strive
"Who most shall please, who most our hero give?
'Long have his coffers groan'd with Trojan spoils;
'Whilst we, the wretched partners of his toils,
"Reproach'd by want, our fruitless labours mourn,
'And only rich in barren fame return.
"Now Æolus, ye see, augments his store:
'But come, my friends, these mystic gifts explore.'
'They said: and (oh cursed fate!) the thongs unbound!
'The gushing tempest sweeps the ocean round;

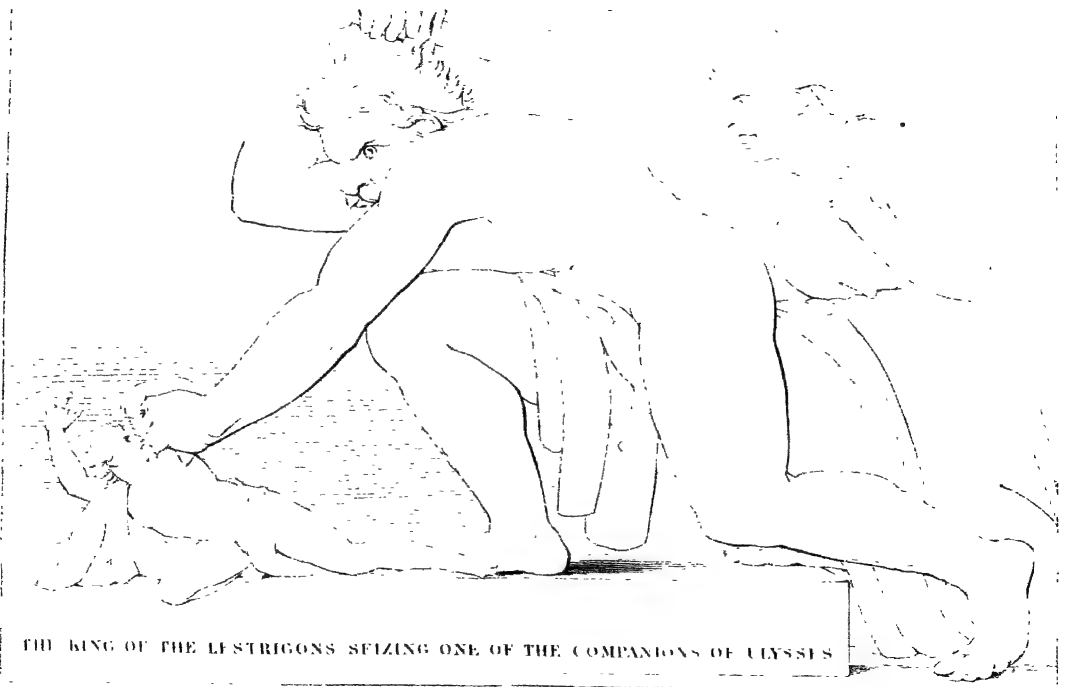
'Snatch'd in the whirl, the hurried navy flew,
'The ocean widen'd, and the shores withdrew.
'Rous'd from my fatal sleep, I long debate
'If still to live, or desperate plunge to fate;
'Thus doubting, prostrate on the deck I lay,
'Till all the coward thoughts of death gave way.
'Meanwhile our vessels plough the liquid plain,
'And soon the known Æolian coast regain,
'Our groans the rocks remurmur'd to the main.
'We leap'd on shore, and with a scanty feast
'Our thirst and hunger hastily repress'd;
'That done, two chosen heralds straight attend
'Our second progress to my royal friend.
'And him amidst his jovial sons we found;
'The banquet steaming, and the goblets crown'd:
'There humbly stopp'd with conscious shame and awe,
'Nor nearer than the gate presum'd to draw.
'But soon his sons their well-known guest descried,
'And, starting from their couches, loudly cried,
"Ulysses here! what dæmon couldst thou meet
"To thwart thy passage, and repel thy fleet?
"Wast thou not furnish'd by our choicest care
"For Greece, for home, and all thy soul held dear?"
'Thus they; in silence long my fate I mourn'd,
'At length these words with accent low return'd:
"Me, lock'd in sleep, my faithless crew bereft
"Of all the blessings of your godlike gift!
"But grant, oh grant our loss we may retrieve;
"A favour you, and you alone can give."
'Thus I with art to move their pity tried,
'And touch'd the youths; but their stern sire replied:
"Vile wretch, begone! this instant I command
"Thy fleet accurs'd to leave our hallow'd land.
"His baneful suit pollutes these bless'd abodes,
"Whose fate proclaims him hateful to the gods."
'Thus fierce he said: we sighing went our way,
'And with desponding hearts put off to sea.
'The sailors spent with toils their folly mourn,
'But mourn in vain; no prospect of return.

'Six days and nights a doubtful course we steer;
'The next proud Lamos'[1] stately towers appear,
And Læstrygonia's gates arise distinct in air.
'The shepherd, quitting here at night the plain,
'Calls, to succeed his cares, the watchful swain;
'But he that scorns the chains of sleep to wear,
'And adds the herdsman's to the shepherd's care,
So near the pastures, and so short the way,
'His double toils may claim a double pay,
'And join the labours of the night and day.[2]
'Within a long recess a bay there lies,
'Edged round with cliffs high pointing to the skies;
'The jutting shores that swell on either side
'Contract its mouth, and break the rushing tide.
'Our eager sailors seize the fair retreat,
'And bound within the port their crowded fleet;
'For here retir'd the sinking billows sleep,
'And smiling calmness silver'd o'er the deep.
'I only in the bay refus'd to moor,
'And fix'd, without, my halsers to the shore.
'From thence we climb'd a point, whose airy brow
'Commands the prospect of the plains below:
'No tracks of beasts, or signs of men, we found,
'But smoky volumes[3] rolling from the ground.
'Two with our herald thither we command,
'With speed to learn what men possess'd the land.
They went, and kept the wheel's smooth beaten road
'Which to the city drew the mountain wood;
'When lo! they met, beside a crystal spring,
'The daughter of Antiphates the king;
'She to Artacia's silver streams came down,
'(Artacia's streams alone supply the town;)
'The damsel they approach, and ask'd what race
'The people were? who monarch of the place?
'With joy the maid th' unwary strangers heard,
'And show'd them where the royal dome appear'd.

[1] The name of an old king of Læstrygonia, a country on the east coast of Sicily, near Leontium. [2] He that could live without sleep, might gain double hire, tending sheep by day and oxen by night. [3] This means nothing more than the smoke ascending from the houses.

'They went; but, as they entering saw the queen
'Of size enormous, and terrific mien,
'(Not yielding to some bulky mountain's height,)
'A sudden horror struck their aching sight
'Swift at her call her husband scour'd away
'To wreak his hunger on the destin'd prey,
'One for his food the raging glutton slew,
'But two rush'd out, and to the navy flew.
'Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies,
'And fills the city with his hideous cries
'A ghastly band of giants hear the roar,
'And, pouring down the mountains, crowd the shore
'Fragments they rend from off the craggy brow,
'And dash the ruins on the ships below.
'The crackling vessels burst, hoarse groans arise,
'And mingled horrors echo to the skies
'The men, like fish, they stuck upon the flood,
'And cramm'd their filthy throats with human food
'Whilst thus their fury rages at the bay,
'My sword our cables cut, I call'd to weigh,
'And charged my men, as they from fate would fly,
'Each nerve to strain, each bending oar to ply
'The sailors catch the word, their oars they seize,
'And sweep with equal strokes the smoky seas
'Clear of the rocks the impatient vessel flies,
'Whilst in the port each wretch encumber'd dies.
'With earnest haste my frighted sailors press,
'While kindling transports glow'd at our success,
'But the sad fate that did our friends destroy,
'Cool'd every breast, and damp'd the rising joy.
'Now dropp'd our anchors in the Ææan bay,[1]
'Where Circe dwelt, the daughter of the Day!
'Her mother Persè, of old Ocean's strain,
'Thus from the Sun descended, and the Main,
'(From the same lineage stern Æætes came,
'The far-fam'd brother of th' enchantress dame·)

[1] Ææa was an island on the western coast of Italy, near the promontory of Circeii.



THE KING OF THE LESTRIGONS SEIZING ONE OF THE COMPANIONS OF ULYSSES

'Goddess, and queen, to whom the powers belong
'Of dreadful magic, and commanding song
'Some god directing to this peaceful bay
'Silent we came, and melancholy lay,
'Spent and o'erwatch'd. Two days and nights roll'd on,
'And now the third succeeding morning shone
'I climb'd a cliff, with spear and sword in hand,
'Whose ridge o'erlook'd a shady length of land;
'To learn if aught of mortal works appear,
'Or cheerful voice of mortal strike the ear?
'From the high point I mark'd, in distant view,
'A stream of curling smoke ascending blue,
'And spiry tops, the tufted trees above,
'Of Circe's palace bosom'd in the grove.
Thither to haste, the region to explore,
'Was first my first thought but, speeding back to shore,
'I deem'd it best to visit first my crew,
'And send out spies the dubious coast to view.
'As down the hill I solitary go,
'Some power divine, who pities human woe,
'Sent a tall stag, descending from the wood,
'To cool his fervour in the crystal flood;
'Luxuriant on the wave worn bank he lay,
'Stretch'd forth and panting in the sunny ray
'I launch'd my spear and with a sudden wound
'Transpierced his back, and fix'd him to the ground.
'He falls, and mourns his fate with human cries.
'Through the wide wound the vital spirit flies.
'I drew, and casting on the river's side
'The bloody spear, his gather'd feet I tied
'With twining osiers which the bank supplied.
'An ell in length the pliant wisp I weav'd,
'And the huge body on my shoulders heav'd:
'Then, leaning on my spear with both my hands,
'Upbore my load, and press'd the sinking sands
'With weighty steps, till at the ship I threw
'The welcome burden, and bespoke my crew:
"Cheer up, my friends! it is not yet our fate
'To glide with ghosts through Pluto's gloomy gate.

"Food in the desert land, behold! is given;
"Live, and enjoy the providence of heaven.'
'The joyful crew survey his mighty size,
'And on the future banquet feast their eyes,
'As huge in length extended lay the beast;
'Then wash their hands, and hasten to the feast.
'There, till the setting sun roll'd down the light,
'They sate indulging in the genial rite.
'When evening rose, and darkness cover'd o'er
'The face of things, we slept along the shore.
'But when the rosy morning warm'd the east,
'My men I summon'd, and these words address'd:
"Followers and friends! attend what I propose,
"Ye sad companions of Ulysses' woes!
"We know not here what land before us lies,
"Or to what quarter now we turn our eyes,
"Or where the sun shall set, or where shall rise.
"Here let us think (if thinking be not vain)
"If any counsel, any hope remain.
"Alas! from yonder promontory's brow
"I view'd the coast, a region flat and low;
"An isle encircled with the boundless flood;
"A length of thickets, and entangled wood.
"Some smoke I saw amidst the forest rise,
"And all around it only seas and skies!'
'With broken hearts my sad companions stood,
'Mindful of Cyclops and his human food,
'And horrid Læstrygons, the men of blood.
'Presaging tears apace began to rain:
'But tears in mortal miseries are vain.
'In equal parts I straight divide my band,
'And name a chief each party to command;
'I led the one, and of the other side
'Appointed brave Eurylochus the guide.
'Then in the brazen helm the lots we throw,
'And fortune casts Eurylochus to go:
'He march'd with twice eleven in his train;[1]
'Pensive they march, and pensive we remain.

[1] Ulysses divides his men into two bodies; each contains two-and-twenty men. This is agreeable, observes Eustathius, to the former account

'The palace in a woody vale they found,
'High raised of stone, a shaded space around;
'Where mountain wolves and brindled lions roam,
'(By magic tamed,) familiar to the dome
'With gentle blandishment our men they meet,
And wag their tails, and fawning lick their feet.
'As from some feast a man returning late,
'His faithful dogs all meet him at the gate,
'Rejoicing round, some morsel to receive,
(Such as the good man ever used to give,)
'Domestic thus the grisly beasts drew near,
'They gaze with wonder not unmix'd with fear.
'Now on the threshold of the dome they stood,
'And heard a voice resounding through the wood
'Placed at her loom within, the goddess sung;
'The vaulted roofs and solid pavement rung
'O'er the fair web the rising figures shine,
'Immortal labour! worthy hands divine.
'Polites to the rest the question mov'd,
'(A gallant leader, and a man I lov'd.)
"What voice celestial, chanting to the loom,
"(Or nymph, or goddess,) echoes from the room?
"Say, shall we seek access?" With that they call,
'And wide unfold the portals of the hall
'The goddess, rising, asks her guests to stay,
'Who blindly follow where she leads the way.
'Eurylochus alone of all the band,
'Suspecting fraud, more prudently remain'd.
'On thrones around with downy coverings graced,
'With semblance fair, th' unhappy men she placed
'Milk newly press'd, the sacred flour of wheat,
'And honey fresh, and Pramnian wines[1] the treat.
'But venom'd was the bread, and mix'd the bowl,
'With drugs of force to darken all the soul.

of Homer, each vessel carried fifty men, six out of every one were destroyed by the Ciconians and therefore forty-four is the exact number inclusive of himself and the surviving company. *Pope*

[1] The product of an excellent species of vine, which probably was so called from having been first found in Pramnus, a place in the island of Icarus, or Icaria, one of the Sporades in the Ægean sea.

'Soon in the luscious feast themselves they lost,
'And drank oblivion of their native coast.
'Instant her circling wand the goddess waves,
'To hogs transforms them, and the sty receives
'No more was seen the human form divine;
'Head, face, and members, bristle into swine
'Still curs'd with sense, their minds remain alone,
'And their own voice affrights them when they groan.
'Meanwhile the goddess in disdain bestows
'The mast and acorn, brutal food! and strows
'The fruits and cornel, as their feast, around,
'Now prone and grovelling on unsavoury ground
'Eurylochus, with pensive steps and slow,
'Aghast returns; the messenger of woe,
'And bitter fate. To speak he made essay;
'In vain essay'd, nor would his tongue obey.
'His swelling heart denied the words their way.
'But speaking tears the want of words supply,
'And the full soul burst copious from his eye.
'Affrighted, anxious for our fellows' fates,
'We press to hear what sadly he relates
"We went, Ulysses! (such was thy command,)
"Through the lone thicket and the desert land
"A palace in a woody vale we found,
"Brown with dark forests, and with shades around
"A voice celestial echoed through the dome,
"Or nymph or goddess, chanting to the loom.
"Access we sought, nor was access denied
"Radiant she came; the portals open'd wide
"The goddess mild invites the guests to stay.
"They blindly follow where she leads the way.
"I only wait behind of all the train:
"I waited long, and ey'd the doors in vain.
"The rest are vanish'd, none repass'd the gate;
"And not a man appears to tell their fate.'
'I heard, and instant o'er my shoulder flung
'The belt in which my weighty faulchion hung,
'(A beamy blade:) then seiz'd the bended bow,
'And bade him guide the way, resolv'd to go.

'He, prostrate falling, with both hands embrac'd
'My knees, and weeping thus his suit address'd:
"O king, belov'd of Jove, thy servant spare,
"And ah, thyself the rash attempt forbear!
"Never, alas! thou never shalt return,
"Or see the wretched, for whose loss we mourn.
"With what remains from certain ruin fly,
"And save the few not fated yet to die.'
'I answer'd stern: 'Inglorious then remain,
"Here feast and loiter, and desert thy train.
"Alone, unfriended, will I tempt my way;
"The laws of fate compel, and I obey.'
'This said, and scornful turning from the shore
'My haughty step, I stalk'd the valley o'er,
'Till now, approaching nigh the magic bower,
'Where dwelt th' enchantress skill'd in herbs of power,
'A form divine forth issued from the wood,
'(Immortal Hermes with the golden rod,)
'In human semblance. On his bloomy face
'Youth smiled celestial, with each opening grace.
'He seiz'd my hand, and gracious thus began:
"Ah whither roam'st thou, much-enduring man?
"O blind to fate! what led thy steps to rove
"The horrid mazes of this magic grove?
"Each friend you seek in yon enclosure lies,
"All lost their form, and habitants of sties.
"Think'st thou by wit to model their escape?
"Sooner shalt thou, a stranger to thy shape,
"Fall prone their equal: first thy danger know,
"Then take the antidote the gods bestow.
"The plant I give through all the direful bower
"Shall guard thee, and avert the evil hour.
"Now hear her wicked arts. Before thy eyes
"The bowl shall sparkle, and the banquet rise;
"Take this, nor from the faithless feast abstain,
"For temper'd drugs and poison shall be vain.
"Soon as she strikes her wand, and gives the word,
"Draw forth and brandish thy refulgent sword,
"And menace death: those menaces shall move
"Her alter'd mind to blandishment and love.

"Nor shun the blessing proffer'd to thy arms
"Ascend her bed, and taste celestial charms
"So shall thy tedious toils a respite find,
"And thy lost friends return to human-kind
"But swear her first by those dread oaths that tie
"The powers below, the blessed in the sky,
"Lest to thee naked secret fraud be meant,
"Or magic bind thee cold and impotent'
'Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he drew,
'Where on th' all-bearing earth unmark'd it grew,
'And show'd its nature and its wondrous power
'Black was the root, but milky white the flower,
'Moly[1] the name, to mortals hard to find,
'But all is easy to th' ethereal kind.
'This Hermes gave, then, gliding off the glade,
'Shot to Olympus from the woodland shade
'While full of thought, revolving fates to come,
'I speed my passage to th' enchanted dome.
'Arriv'd, before the lofty gates I stay'd,
'The lofty gates the goddess wide display'd.
'She leads before, and to the feast invites,
'I follow sadly to the magic rites
'Radiant with starry studs, a silver seat
'Receiv'd my limbs a footstool eas'd my feet
'She mix'd the potion, fraudulent of soul,
'The poison mantled in the golden bowl
'I took, and quaff'd it, confident in heaven
'Then wav'd the wand, and then the word was given
"Hence to thy fellows!" (dreadful she began,)
"Go, be a beast!"—I heard, and yet was man.
'Then sudden whirling, like a waving flame,
'My beamy faulchion, I assault the dame
'Struck with unusual fear, she trembling cries,
'She faints, she falls; she lifts her weeping eyes.
"What art thou? say! from whence, from whom you came?
"O more than human! tell thy race, thy name
"Amazing strength, these poisons to sustain!
"Not mortal thou, nor mortal is thy brain.

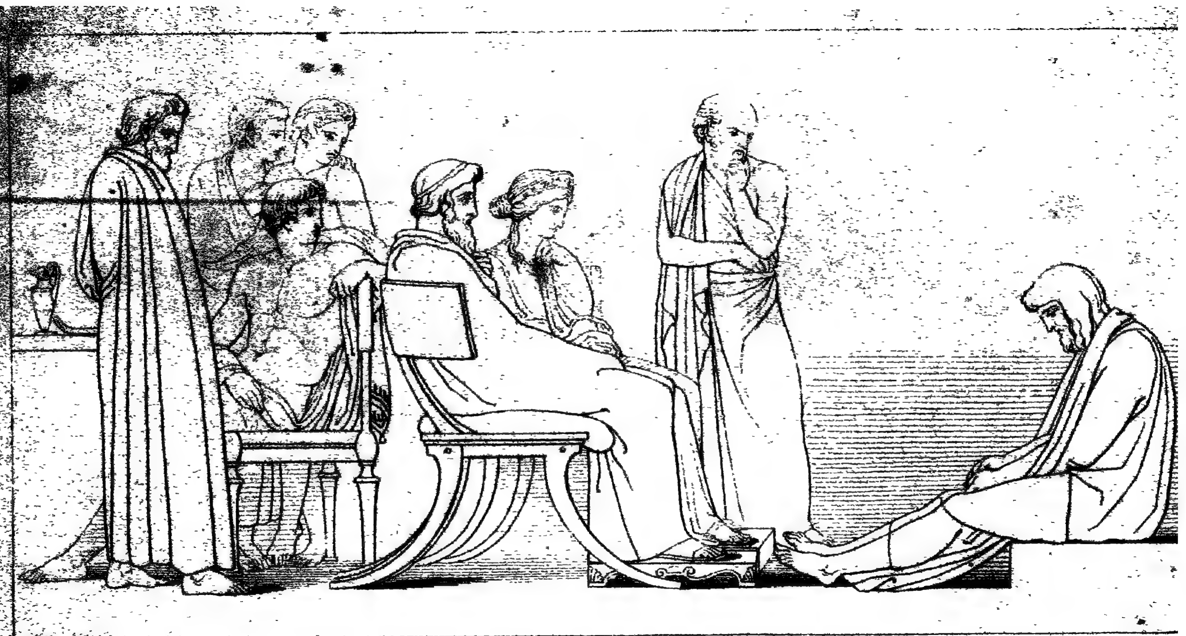
[1] What herb is meant is uncertain Pliny says that one of a description answering to that in the text was known in Arcadia.

"Or art thou he, the man to come, (foretold
"By Hermes, powerful with the wand of gold,)
"The man from Troy, who wander'd ocean round;
"The man for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
"Ulysses? Oh! thy threatening fury cease,
"Sheathe thy bright sword, and join our hands in peace!
"Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,
"And love, and love-born confidence be thine.'
"And how, dread Circe!' (furious I rejoin)
"Can love, and love-born confidence, be mine,
"Beneath thy charms when my companions groan,
"Transform'd to beasts, with accents not their own?
"O thou of fraudful heart, shall I be led
"To share thy feast-rites, or ascend thy bed;
"That, all unarm'd, thy vengeance may have vent,
"And magic bind me, cold and impotent?
"Celestial as thou art, yet stand denied;
"Or swear that oath by which the gods are tied,
"Swear, in thy soul no latent frauds remain,
"Swear by the vow which never can be vain.'
'The goddess swore: then seiz'd my hand and led
'To the sweet transports of the genial bed.
'Ministrant to the queen, with busy care
'Four faithful handmaids the soft rites prepare;
'Nymphs sprung from fountains, or from shady woods,
'Or the fair offspring of the sacred floods.
'One o'er the couches painted carpets threw,
'Whose purple lustre glow'd against the view:
'White linen lay beneath. Another placed
'The silver stands, with golden flaskets graced:
'With dulcet beverage this the beaker crown'd
'Fair in the midst, with gilded cups around;
'That in the tripod[1] o'er the kindled pile
'The water pours; the bubbling waters boil;
'An ample vase receives the smoking wave;
'And, in the bath prepar'd, my limbs I lave;
'Reviving sweets repair the mind's decay,
'And take the painful sense of toil away.

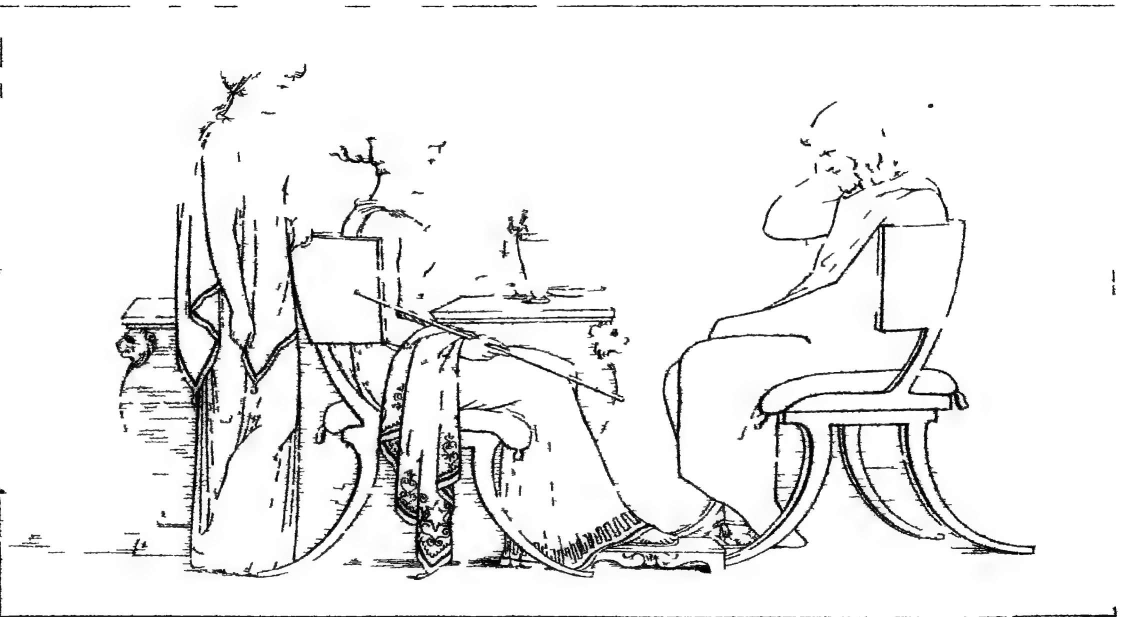
[1] A pot or cauldron with three feet.

‘A vest and tunic o'er me me next she threw,
‘Fresh from the bath, and dropping balmy dew;
‘Then led and placed me on the sovereign seat,
‘With carpets spread; a footstool at my feet.
‘The golden ewer a nymph obsequious brings,
‘Replenish'd from the cool translucent springs;
‘With copious water the bright vase supplies
‘A silver laver of capacious size.
‘I wash'd. The table in fair order spread,
‘They heap the glittering canisters with bread.
‘Viands of various kinds allure the taste,
‘Of choicest sort and savour, rich repast!
‘Circe in vain invites the feast to share,
‘Absent I ponder, and absorb'd in care:
‘While scenes of woe rose anxious in my breast,
‘The queen beheld me, and these words address'd:
“Why sits Ulysses silent and apart,
“Some hoard of grief close harbour'd at his heart?
“Untouch'd before thee stand the cates divine,
“And unregarded laughs the rosy wine.
“Can yet a doubt or any dread remain,
“When sworn that oath which never can be vain?”
‘I answered: ‘Goddess! human is my breast,
“By justice sway'd, by tender pity press'd.
“Ill fits it me, whose friends are sunk to beasts,
“To quaff thy bowls, or riot in thy feasts.
“Me would'st thou please? for them thy cares employ,
“And them to me restore, and me to joy.’
‘With that she parted: in her potent hand
‘She bore the virtue of the magic wand.
‘Then, hastening to the sties, set wide the door,
‘Urged forth, and drove the bristly herd before;
‘Unwieldy, out they rush'd with general cry,
‘Enormous beasts dishonest to the eye.
‘Now, touch'd by counter-charms, they change again,
‘And stand majestic, and recall'd to men.
‘Those hairs of late that bristled every part,
‘Fall off, miraculous effect of art!
‘Till all the form in full proportion rise,
‘More young, more large, more graceful to my eyes.[1]

[1] Homer excellently carries on his allegory: he intends by this expres-



ULYSSES ON THE HEARTH PRESENTING HIMSELF TO ALCINOUS & ARETE



ULYSSES AT THE TABLE OF CIRCE

'They saw, they knew me, and with eager pace
'Clung to their master in a long embrace:
'Sad, pleasing sight! with tears each eye ran o'er,
'And sobs of joy re-echoed through the bower;
'Ev'n Circe wept, her adamantine heart
'Felt pity enter, and sustain'd her part.
"Son of Laertes!' (then the queen began)
"Oh much-enduring, much-experienced man!
"Haste to thy vessel on the sea-beat shore,
"Unload thy treasures, and the galley moor;
"Then bring thy friends, secure from future harms,
"And in our grottoes stow thy spoils and arms.'
'She said. Obedient to her high command
'I quit the place, and hasten to the strand.
'My sad companions on the beach I found,
'Their wistful eyes in floods of sorrow drown'd.
'As from fresh pastures and the dewy field,
'(When loaded cribs their evening banquet yield,)
'The lowing herds return; around them throng
'With leaps and bounds their late imprison'd young,
'Rush to their mothers with unruly joy,
'And echoing hills return the tender cry:
'So round me press'd, exulting at my sight,
'With cries and agonies of wild delight,
'The weeping sailors; nor less fierce their joy
'Than if return'd to Ithaca from Troy.
"Ah master! ever honour'd, ever dear!'
'(These tender words on every side I hear)
"What other joy can equal thy return?
"Not that lov'd country for whose sight we mourn,
"The soil that nurs'd us, and that gave us breath:
"But ah! relate our lost companions' death.'
'I answer'd cheerful: 'Haste, your galley moor
"And bring our treasures and our arms ashore:
"Those in yon hollow caverns let us lay;
"Then rise, and follow where I lead the way.

sion of the enlargement of the beauty of Ulysses's companions, to teach that men who turn from an evil course, into the paths of virtue, excel even themselves, having learned the value of virtue from the miseries they suffered in pursuit of vice, they become new men, and, as it were, enjoy a second life. *Pope.*

"Your fellows live; believe your eyes, and come
"To taste the joys of Circe's sacred dome.'
'With ready speed the joyful crew obey;
'Alone Eurylochus persuades their stay.
"Whither,' (he cried,) 'ah whither will ye run?
'Seek ye to meet those evils ye should shun?
"Will you the terrors of the dome explore,
'In swine to grovel, or in lions roar,
"Or wolf-like howl away the midnight hour
"In dreadful watch around the magic bower?
"Remember Cyclops, and his bloody deed;
"The leader's rashness made the soldiers bleed.
'I heard incens'd, and first resolv'd to speed
'My flying faulchion at the rebel's head.
'Dear as he was, by ties of kindred bound,[1]
'This hand had stretch'd him breathless on the ground;
'But all at once my interposing train
For mercy pleaded, nor could plead in vain.
"Leave here the man who dares his prince desert,
"Leave to repentance and his own sad heart,
"To guard the ship. Seek we the sacred shades
"Of Circe's palace, where Ulysses leads.'
'This with one voice declar'd, the rising train
'Left the black vessel by the murmuring main.
'Shame touch'd Eurylochus's alter'd breast;
'He fear'd my threats, and follow'd with the rest.
'Meanwhile the goddess, with indulgent cares
And social joys, the late transform'd repairs;
'The bath, the feast, their fainting soul renews;
'Rich in refulgent robes, and dropping balmy dews:
'Brightening with joy their eager eyes behold
'Each other's face, and each his story told;
'Then gushing tears the narrative confound,
'And with their sobs the vaulted roofs resound.
'When hush'd their passion, thus the goddess cries:
"Ulysses, taught by labours to be wise,
"Let this short memory of grief suffice.

[1] Eurylochus was brother-in-law to Ulysses, having married his sister Clymene.

"To me are known the various woes ye bore,
"In storms by sea, in perils on the shore;
"Forget whatever was in Fortune's power,
"And share the pleasures of this genial hour.
"Such be your minds as ere ye left your coast,
"Or learn'd to sorrow for a country lost.
"Exiles and wanderers now, where'er ye go,
"Too faithful memory renews your woe:
"The cause remov'd, habitual griefs remain,
"And the soul saddens by the use of pain.'
'Her kind entreaty mov'd the general breast;
'Tir'd with long toil, we willing sunk to rest.
We plied the banquet, and the bowl we crown'd,
'Till the full circle of the year came round.
'But when the seasons, following in their train,
'Brought back the months, the days, and hours again
'As from a lethargy at once they rise,
'And urge their chief with animating cries:
"Is this, Ulysses, our inglorious lot?
"And is the name of Ithaca forgot?
"Shall never the dear land in prospect rise,
' Or the lov'd palace glitter in our eyes?'
'Melting I heard yet till the sun's decline
'Prolong'd the feast, and quaff'd the rosy wine:
'But when the shades came on at evening hour,
'And all lay slumbering in the dusky bower,
'I came a suppliant to fair Circe's bed,
'The tender moment seiz'd, and thus I said:
"Be mindful, goddess! of thy promise made;
"Must sad Ulysses ever be delay'd?
"Around their lord my sad companions mourn,
"Each breast beats homeward, anxious to return:
"If but a moment parted from thy eyes,
"Their tears flow round me, and my heart complies.'
"Go then,' (she cried), 'ah go! yet think, not I,
"Not Circe, but the Fates, your wish deny.
"Ah hope not yet to breathe thy native air!
"Far other journey first demands thy care;
"To tread th' uncomfortable paths beneath,
"And view the realms of darkness and of death.

"There seek the Theban bard,[1] depriv'd of sight;
"Within, irradiate with prophetic light;
"To whom Persephonè, entire and whole,
"Gave to retain th' unseparated soul:
"The rest are forms, of empty ether made;
"Impassive semblance, and a flitting shade.'
'Struck at the word, my very heart was dead:
'Pensive I sate: my tears bedew'd the bed:
'To hate the light and life my soul begun,
'And saw that all was grief beneath the sun.
'Compos'd at length, the gushing tears suppress'd,
'And my toss'd limbs now wearied into rest,
"How shall I tread,' (I cried,) 'ah, Circe! say,
"The dark descent, and who shall guide the way?
"Can living eyes behold the realms below?
"What bark to waft me, and what wind to blow?'
"Thy fated road,' (the magic power replied,)
"Divine Ulysses! asks no mortal guide.
"Rear but the mast, the spacious sail display,
"The northern winds shall wing thee on thy way.
"Soon shalt thou reach old Ocean's utmost ends,
"Where to the main the shelving shore descends:[2]
"The barren trees of Proserpine's black woods,
"Poplars and willows trembling o'er the floods:
"There fix thy vessel in the lonely bay,
"And enter there the kingdoms void of day:
"Where Phlegethon's loud torrents, rushing down,
"Hiss in the flaming gulf of Acheron;

[1] Tiresias. See ver. 677, and B. xi. 42, 112. Circe declares to Ulysses the necessity of consulting Tiresias, that he may learn from the mouth of that prophet, that his death was to be from the ocean; she acts thus in order to dispose him to stay with her, after his return from the regions of the dead. By the descent of Ulysses into hell may be signified, that a wise man ought to be ignorant of nothing; that he ought to ascend in thought into heaven, and understand the heavenly appearances, and be acquainted with what is contained in the bowels of the earth, and bring to light the secrets of nature. *Pope.* As to his death being from the ocean, see note on B. xi. 167.

[2] The locality, according to Strabo, is a place that lies between Cumæ and Baiæ, near the lake Avernus in Italy.

" And where, slow-rolling from the Stygian bed,
" Cocytus' lamentable waters spread:
" Where the dark rock o'erhangs th' infernal lake,
" And mingling streams eternal murmurs make.
" First draw thy faulchion, and on every side
" Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide:
" To all the shades around libations pour,
" And o'er th' ingredients strew the hallow'd flour:
" New wine and milk, with honey temper'd bring,
" And living water from the crystal spring.
" Then the wan shades and feeble ghosts implore,
" With promis'd offerings on thy native shore:
" A barren cow, the stateliest of the isle,
" And, heap'd with various wealth, a blazing pile:
" These to the rest; but to the seer must bleed
" A sable ram, the pride of all thy breed.
" These solemn vows, and holy offerings, paid
" To all the phantom nations of the dead,
" Be next thy care the sable sheep to place
" Full o'er the pit, and hellward turn their face;[1]
" But from th' infernal rite thine eye withdraw,
" And back to Ocean glance with reverent awe.
" Sudden shall skim along the dusky glades
" Thin airy shoals, and visionary shades.
" Then give command the sacrifice to haste,
" Let the flay'd victims in the flame be cast,
" And sacred vows and mystic song applied
" To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride.
" Wide o'er the pool thy faulchion wav'd around
" Shall drive the spectres from forbidden ground:
" The sacred draught shall all the dead forbear,
" Till awful from the shades arise the seer.
" Let him, oraculous, the end, the way,
" The turns of all thy future fate display,
" Thy pilgrimage to come, and remnant of thy day.'
  'So speaking, from the ruddy orient shone
'The morn, conspicuous on her golden throne.

[1] As being sacrificed to the infernal deities. See note on Il. B. i. 610.

'The goddess with a radiant tunic dress'd
'My limbs, and o'er me cast a silken vest.
'Long flowing robes, of purest white, array
'The nymph, that added lustre to the day.
'A tiar wreath'd her head with many a fold;
'Her waist was circled with a zone of gold.
'Forth issuing then, from place to place I flew;
'Rouse man by man, and animate my crew.
"Rise, rise, my mates! 'tis Circe gives command:
"Our journey calls us: haste, and quit the land.'
'All rise and follow, yet depart not all,
'For fate decreed one wretched man to fall.
'A youth there was, Elpenor was he nam'd,
'Not much for sense, nor much for courage fam'd:
'The youngest of our band, a vulgar soul,
'Born but to banquet, and to drain the bowl.
'He, hot and careless, on a turret's height
'With sleep repair'd the long debauch of night:
'The sudden tumult stirr'd him where he lay,
'And down he hasten'd, but forgot the way;
'Full headlong from the roof the sleeper fell,
'And snapp'd the spinal joint, and wak'd in hell.
'The rest crowd round me with an eager look;
'I met them with a sigh, and thus bespoke:
"Already, friends! ye think your toils are o'er,
"Your hopes already touch your native shore:
"Alas! far otherwise the nymph declares,
"Far other journey first demands our cares;
"To tread th' uncomfortable paths beneath,
"The dreary realms of darkness and of death;
"To seek Tiresias' awful shade below,
"And thence our fortunes and our fates to know.'
'My sad companions heard in deep despair;
'Frantic they tore their manly growth of hair;
'To earth they fell; the tears began to rain;
'But tears in mortal miseries are vain.
'Sadly they far'd along the sea-beat shore:
'Still heav'd their hearts, and still their eyes ran o'er.
'The ready victims at our bark we found,
'The sable ewe and ram, together bound.

'For, swift as thought, the goddess had been there,
'And thence had glided viewless as the air:
'The paths of gods what mortal can survey?
'Who eyes their motion? who shall trace their way?

BOOK XI.

ARGUMENT.

THE DESCENT INTO HELL.

Ulysses continues his narration. How he arrived at the land of the Cimmerians, and what ceremonies he performed to invoke the dead. The manner of his descent, and the apparition of the shades: his conversation with Elpenor, and with Tiresias, who informs him in a prophetic manner of his fortunes to come. He meets his mother Anticlea, from whom he learns the state of his family. He sees the shades of the ancient heroines, afterwards of the heroes, and converses in particular with Agamemnon and Achilles. Ajax keeps at a sullen distance, and disdains to answer him. He then beholds Tityus, Tantalus, Sisyphus, Hercules; till he is deterred from further curiosity by the apparition of horrid spectres, and the cries of the wicked in torments.

'Now to the shores we bend, a mournful train,
'Climb the tall bark, and launch into the main:
'At once the mast we rear, at once unbind
'The spacious sheet, and stretch it to the wind:
'Then pale and pensive stand, with cares oppress'd,
'And solemn horror saddens every breast.
'A freshening breeze the magic power supplied,[1]
'While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide;
'Our oars we shipp'd: all day the swelling sails
'Full from the guiding pilot catch'd the gales.
'Now sunk the sun from his aërial height,
'And o'er the shaded billows rushed the night;
'When lo! we reach'd old Ocean's utmost bounds,
'Where rocks control his waves with ever-during mounds.

[1] Circe.

'There, in a lonely land, and gloomy cells,
'The dusky nation of Cimmeria dwells;[1]
'The sun ne'er views th' uncomfortable seats,
'When radiant he advances, or retreats:
'Unhappy race! whom endless night invades,
'Clouds the dull air, and wraps them round in shades.
'The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;
Disbark the sheep, an offering to the gods;
'And, hellward bending, o'er the beach descry
'The doleful passage to th' infernal sky.
'The victims, vow'd to each Tartarean power,
'Eurylochus and Perimedes bore.
'Here open'd hell, all hell I here implor'd,
'And from the scabbard drew the shining sword:
'And, trenching the black earth on every side,
'A cavern form'd, a cubit long and wide.
'New wine, with honey-temper'd milk, we bring,
'Then living waters from the crystal spring:
'O'er these was strew'd the consecrated flour,
'And on the surface shone the holy store.
'Now the wan shades we hail, th' infernal gods,
'To speed our course, and waft us o'er the floods:
'So shall a barren heifer from the stall
'Beneath the knife upon your altars fall;
'So in our palace, at our safe return,
'Rich with unnumber'd gifts the pile shall burn:
'So shall a ram, the largest of the breed,
'Black as these regions, to Tiresias[2] bleed.
'Thus solemn rites and holy vows we paid
'To all the phantom-nations of the dead.
'Then died the sheep: a purple torrent flow'd,
'And all the caverns smok'd with streaming blood.
'When lo! appear'd along the dusky coasts,
'Thin airy shoals of visionary ghosts:
'Fair, pensive youths, and soft enamour'd maids;
'And wither'd elders, pale and wrinkled shades;
'Ghastly with wounds, the forms of warriors slain
'Stalk'd with majestic port, a martial train;

[1] See note on B. x. ver. 603. [2] B. x. 5

'These and a thousand more swarm'd o'er the ground,
'And all the dire assembly shriek'd around.
'Astonish'd at the sight, aghast I stood,
'And a cold fear ran shivering through my blood;
'Straight I command the sacrifice to haste,
'Straight the flay'd victims to the flames are cast,
'And mutter'd vows, and mystic song applied
'To grisly Pluto, and his gloomy bride.
'Now swift I wav'd my faulchion o'er the blood;
'Back started the pale throngs, and trembling stood.
'Round the black trench the gore untasted flows,
'Till awful from the shades Tiresias rose.
'There, wandering through the gloom, I first survey'd,
'New to the realms of death, Elpenor's[1] shade:
'His cold remains all naked to the sky
'On distant shores unwept, unburied, lie.
'Sad at the sight I stand, deep fix'd in woe,
'And ere I spoke the tears began to flow:
"O say what angry power Elpenor led
"To glide in shades, and wander with the dead?
"How could thy soul, by realms and seas disjoin'd,
"Outfly the nimble sail, and leave the lagging wind?'
'The ghost replied: "To hell my doom I owe,
"Demons accurs'd, dire ministers of woe!
"My feet, through wine unfaithful to their weight,
"Betray'd me tumbling from a towery height;
"Staggering I reel'd, and as I reel'd I fell;
"Lux'd the neck-joint—my soul descends to hell.
"But lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,
"By the soft tie and sacred name of friend!
"By thy fond consort! by thy father's cares!
"By lov'd Telemachus's blooming years!
"For well I know that soon the heavenly powers
"Will give thee back to day, and Circe's shores:
"There pious on my cold remains attend,
"There call to mind thy poor departed friend.
"The tribute of a tear is all I crave,
"And the possession of a peaceful grave.

[1] B. x. 659.

"But if, unheard, in vain compassion plead,
"Revere the gods, the gods avenge the dead!
"A tomb along the watery margin raise,
"The tomb with manly arms and trophies grace,
'To show posterity Elpenor was.
'There, high in air, memorial of my name,
"Fix the smooth oar,[1] and bid me live to fame."
'To whom with tears: 'These rites, O mournful shade,
'Due to thy ghost, shall to thy ghost be paid.'
'Still, as I spoke, the phantom seem'd to moan,
'Tear follow'd tear, and groan succeeded groan.
'But, as my waving sword the blood surrounds,
'The shade withdrew, and mutter'd empty sounds.
'There as the wondrous visions I survey'd,
'All pale ascends my royal mother's shade:
'A queen, to Troy she saw our legions pass;
'Now a thin form is all Anticlea was!
'Struck at the sight, I melt with filial woe,
'And down my cheek the pious sorrows flow,
'Yet as I shook my faulchion o'er the blood,
'Regardless of her son the parent stood.
'When lo! the mighty Theban I behold;
'To guide his steps he bore a staff of gold;
'Awful he trod! majestic was his look!
'And from his holy lips these accents broke:
"Why, mortal, wanderest thou from cheerful day,
"To tread the downward, melancholy way?
"What angry gods to these dark regions led
"Thee, yet alive, companion of the dead?
"But sheathe thy poniard, while my tongue relates
"Heaven's steadfast purpose, and thy future fates."
'While yet he spoke, the prophet I obey'd,
'And in the scabbard plunged the glittering blade:
'Eager he quaff'd the gore, and then express'd
'Dark things to come, the counsels of his breast.
"Weary of light, Ulysses here explores
"A prosperous voyage to his native shores;

[1] An oar was fixed on his tomb, to denote that he was a mariner. See B. xii. ver. 22.

"But, know, by me unerring Fates disclose
"New trains of dangers, and new scenes of woes.
"I see, I see, thy bark by Neptune toss'd
"For injur'd Cyclops, and his eyeball lost!
"Yet to thy woes the gods decree an end,
"If Heaven thou please; and how to please attend
"Where on Trinacrian[1] rocks the ocean roars,
"Graze numerous herds along the verdant shores;
"Though hunger press, yet fly the dangerous prey;
"The herds are sacred to the god of day,
"Who all surveys with his extensive eye,
"Above, below, on earth, and in the sky!
"Rob not the god, and so propitious gales
"Attend thy voyage, and impel thy sails:
"But, if his herds ye seize, beneath the waves
"I see thy friends o'erwhelm'd in liquid graves!
"The direful wreck Ulysses scarce survives!
"Ulysses at his country scarce arrives!
"Strangers thy guides! nor there thy labours end,
"New foes arise, domestic ills attend!
"There foul adulterers to thy bride resort,
"And lordly gluttons riot in thy court.
"But vengeance hastes amain! These eyes behold
"The deathful scene, princes on princes roll'd!
"That done, a people far from sea explore,
"Who ne'er knew salt,[2] or heard the billows roar,
"Or saw gay vessel stem the watery plain,
"A painted wonder flying on the main!
"Bear on thy back an oar: with strange amaze
"A shepherd meeting thee, the oar surveys,
"And names a van: there fix it on the plain,
"To calm the god that holds the watery reign;
"A threefold offering to his altar bring,
"A bull, a ram, a boar; and hail the ocean-king.
"But home return'd, to each ethereal power
"Slay the due victim in the genial hour:
"So peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful days,
"And steal thyself from life by slow decays:

[1] Sicilian. [2] What the original expresses, is, that "they salt no food" The people of Epirus are supposed to be meant

"Unknown to pain, in age resign thy breath,
"When late stern Neptune points the shaft with death:[1]
"To the dark grave retiring as to rest,
"Thy people blessing, by thy people bless'd!
"Unerring truths, O man, my lips relate!
"This is thy life to come, and thus is fate.
"To whom unmoved: If this the gods prepare,
"What Heaven ordains the wise with courage bear.
"But say, why yonder on the lonely strands,
"Unmindful of her son, Anticlea stands?
"Why to the ground she bends her downcast eye?
"Why is she silent, while her son is nigh?
"The latent cause, O sacred seer, reveal!"
"Nor this," (replies the seer,) "will I conceal!
"Know, to the spectres that thy beverage taste,
"The scenes of life recur, and actions past:
"They, seal'd with truth, return the sure reply:
"The rest, repell'd, a train oblivious fly."
'The phantom-prophet ceas'd, and sunk from sight
'To the black palace of eternal night.
'Still in the dark abodes of death I stood,
'When near Anticlea mov'd, and drank the blood.
'Straight all the mother in her soul awakes,
'And, owning her Ulysses, thus she speaks:
"Com'st thou, my son, alive, to realms beneath,
"The dolesome realms of darkness and of death?
"Com'st thou alive from pure, ethereal day?
"Dire is the region, dismal is the way!

[1] The common account of the death of Ulysses, is, that he died of a wound received in a conflict with Telegonus, his son by Circe, who, sailing to Ithaca in search of his father, and landing on the coast, seized some sheep for the use of his crew, when, as the shepherds defended their flocks, Ulysses and Telemachus came to the support of the shepherds, and Telegonus, not knowing that Ulysses was his father, pierced him with a spear pointed with the bone of a sea-turtle: so that the sea, or Neptune, may be said to have pointed the fatal weapon. "Eustathius tells us the reason of this command given to Ulysses to search out a people ignorant of the sea: it was in honour of Neptune, to make his name regarded by a nation which was entirely a stranger to that deity; and this injunction was laid by way of atonement for the violence offered to his son Polyphemus." *Pope.*

"Here lakes profound, there floods oppose their waves,
"There the wide sea with all his billows raves!
"Or, (since to dust proud Troy submits her towers,)
"Com'st thou a wanderer from the Phrygian shores?
"Or say, since honour call'd thee to the field,
"Hast thou thy Ithaca, thy bride, beheld?'
"Source of my life," I cried, "from earth I fly
"To seek Tiresias in the nether sky,
"To learn my doom, for, toss'd from woe to woe,
"In every land Ulysses finds a foe:
"Nor have these eyes beheld my native shores,
"Since in the dust proud Troy submits her towers.
"But, when thy soul from her sweet mansion fled,
"Say, what distemper gave thee to the dead?
"Has life's fair lamp declin'd by slow decays,
"Or swift expir'd it in a sudden blaze?
"Say, if my sire, good old Laertes, lives?
"If yet Telemachus, my son, survives?
"Say, by his rule is my dominion aw'd,
"Or crush'd by traitors with an iron rod?
"Say, if my spouse maintains her royal trust;
"Though tempted, chaste, and obstinately just?
"Or if no more her absent lord she wails,
"But the false woman o'er the wife prevails?'
'Thus I, and thus the parent-shade returns:
"Thee, ever thee, thy faithful consort mourns:
"Whether the night descends or day prevails,
"Thee she by night, and thee by day bewails.
"Thee in Telemachus thy realm obeys;
"In sacred groves celestial rites he pays,
"And shares the banquet in superior state,
"Graced with such honours as become the great.
"Thy sire in solitude foments his care:
"The court is joyless, for thou art not there!
"No costly carpets raise his hoary head,
"No rich embroidery shines to grace his bed
"Ev'n when keen winter freezes in the skies,
"Rank'd with his slaves, on earth the monarch lies:
"Deep are his sighs, his visage pale, his dress
"The garb of woe and habit of distress.

"And when the autumn takes his annual round,
"The leafy honours scattering on the ground,
"Regardless of his years, abroad he lies,
"His bed the leaves, his canopy the skies.
"Thus cares on cares his painful days consume,
"And bow his age with sorrow to the tomb!
"For thee, my son, I wept my life away;
"For thee through hell's eternal dungeons stray:
"Nor came my fate by lingering pains and slow,
"Nor bent the silver-shafted queen her bow;
"No dire disease bereav'd me of my breath;
"Thou, thou, my son, wert my disease and death;
"Unkindly with my love my son conspir'd,
"For thee I lived, for absent thee expir'd.'
'Thrice in my arms I strove her shade to bind,
'Thrice through my arms she slipp'd like empty wind,
'Or dreams, the vain illusions of the mind.
'Wild with despair, I shed a copious tide
'Of flowing tears, and thus with sighs replied:
"Fliest thou, lov'd shade, while I thus fondly mourn?
"Turn to my arms, to my embraces turn!
"Is it, ye powers that smile at human harms!
"Too great a bliss to weep within her arms?
"Or has hell's queen an empty image sent,
"That wretched I might ev'n my joys lament?'
"O son of woe,' the pensive shade rejoin'd;
"O most inur'd to grief of all mankind!
"'Tis not the queen of hell who thee deceives;
"All, all are such, when life the body leaves:
"No more the substance of the man remains,
"Nor bounds the blood along the purple veins:
"These the funereal flames in atoms bear,
"To wander with the wind in empty air:
"While the impassive soul reluctant flies,
"Like a vain dream, to these infernal skies.
"But from the dark dominions speed thy way,
"And climb the steep ascent to upper day;
"To thy chaste bride the wondrous story tell,
"The woes, the horrors, and the laws of hell.'

'Thus while she spoke, in swarms hell's empress brings
'Daughters and wives of heroes and of kings;
'Thick and more thick they gather round the blood,
'Ghost throng'd on ghost (a dire assembly) stood!
'Dauntless my sword I seize; the airy crew,
'Swift as it flash'd along the gloom, withdrew;
'Then shade to shade in mutual[1] forms succeeds,
'Her[2] race recounts, and their illustrious deeds.
'Tyro began, whom great Salmoneus bred;
'The royal partner of famed Cretheus' bed.
'For fair Enipeus, as from fruitful urns
'He pours his watery store, the virgin burns;
'Smooth flows the gentle stream with wanton pride,
'And in soft mazes rolls a silver tide.
'As on his banks the maid enamour'd roves,
'The monarch of the deep beholds and loves;
'In her Enipeus' form and borrow'd charms
'The amorous god descends into her arms:
'Around, a spacious arch of waves he throws,
'And high in air the liquid mountain rose;
'Thus in surrounding floods conceal'd he proves
'The pleasing transport, and completes his loves.
'Then softly sighing, he the fair address'd,
'And as he spoke her tender hand he press'd:
"Hail, happy nymph! no vulgar births are ow'd
"To the prolific raptures of a god:
"Lo! when nine times the moon renews her horn,
"Two brother heroes shall from thee be born;
"Thy early care the future worthies claim,
"To point them to the arduous paths of fame;
"But in thy breast th' important truth conceal,
"Nor dare the secret of a god reveal:
"For know, thou Neptune view'st! and at my nod
"Earth trembles, and the waves confess their god.'
'He added not, but mounting spurn'd the plain,
'Then plunged into the chambers of the main.

1 That is, *successive*. 2 Each female shade speaks of her ancestry and their deeds. 3 King of Elis. After her amour with Neptune, she was married to her uncle Cretheus. The Enipeus was a river of Thessaly where Salmoneus dwelt before he emigrated to Elis.

'Now in the time's full process forth she brings
'Jove's dread vicegerents in two future kings;
'O'er proud Iolcos Pelias stretch'd his reign,
'And godlike Neleus rul'd the Pylian plain:
'Then fruitful, to her Cretheus' royal bed
'She gallant Pheres and famed Æson bred:
'From the same fountain Amythaon rose,
'Pleas'd with the din of war, and noble shout of foes.
'There mov'd Antiopè,[1] with haughty charms,
'Who bless'd th' almighty Thunderer in her arms:
'Hence sprung Amphion, hence brave Zethus came,
'Founders of Thebes, and men of mighty name;
'Though bold in open field, they yet surround
'The town with walls, and mound inject on mound;
'Here ramparts stood, there towers rose high in air,
'And here through seven wide portals rush'd the war.
'There with soft step the fair Alcmena trod,
'Who bore Alcides to the thundering god:
'And Megara, who charm'd the son of Jove,[2]
'And soften'd his stern soul to tender love.
'Sullen and sour, with discontented mien
'Jocasta frown'd, th' incestuous Theban queen;
'With her own son[3] she join'd in nuptial bands,
'Though father's blood imbrued his murderous hands
'The gods and men the dire offence detest,
'The gods with all their furies rend his breast;
'In lofty Thebes he wore th' imperial crown,
'A pompous wretch! accurs'd upon a throne.
'The wife self-murder'd from a beam depends,
'And her foul soul to blackest hell descends;
'Thence to her son the choicest plagues she brings,
'And the fiends haunt him with a thousand stings.
'And now the beauteous Chloris I descry,
'A lovely shade, Amphion's youngest joy!
'With gifts unnumber'd Neleus sought her a
'Nor paid too dearly for unequall'd charms;
'Great in Orchomenos, in Pylos great,
'He sway'd the sceptre with imperial state.

[1] Daughter of Nycteus, and wife of Lycus, king of Thebes.
[2] Hercules. [3] Œdipus.

'Three gallant sons the joyful monarch told,
'Sage Nestor, Periclymenus the bold,
'And Chromius last; but of the softer race,
'One nymph alone, a miracle of grace.
'Kings on their thrones for lovely Pero burn;
'The sire denies, and kings rejected mourn.
'To him alone the beauteous prize he yields,
'Whose arm should ravish from Phylacian fields
'The herds of Iphiclus, detain'd in wrong;
'Wild, furious herds, unconquerably strong!
'This dares a seer,[1] but nought the seer prevails,
'In beauty's cause illustriously he fails;
'Twelve moons the foe the captive youth detains
'In painful dungeons, and coercive chains;
'The foe at last, from durance where he lay,
'His heart revering, gave him back to day;
'Won by prophetic knowledge, to fulfil
'The steadfast purpose of th' Almighty will.
'With graceful port advancing now I spied
'Leda the fair, the godlike Tyndar's bride:
'Hence Pollux sprung, who wields with furious sway
'The deathful gauntlet, matchless in the fray;
'And Castor, glorious on th' embattled plain,
'Curbs the proud steeds, reluctant to the rein:
'By turns they visit this ethereal sky,
'And live alternate, and alternate die:
'In hell beneath, on earth, in heaven above,
'Reign the twin-gods, the favourite sons of Jove.
'There Iphimedia trod the gloomy plain,
'Who charm'd the monarch of the boundless main;
'Hence Ephialtes, hence stern Otus sprung,
'More fierce than giants, more than giants strong;
'The earth o'erburden'd groan'd beneath their weight,
'None but Orion e'er surpass'd their height:
'The wondrous youths had scarce nine winters told,
'When high in air, tremendous to behold,
'Nine ells aloft they rear'd their towering head,
'And full nine cubits broad their shoulders spread.

[1] Melampus, the son of Amythaon. See note on B. xv. ver. 351.

'Proud of their strength, and more than mortal size,
'The gods they challenge, and affect the skies:
'Heav'd on Olympus tottering Ossa stood;
'On Ossa, Pelion nods with all his wood.
'Such were they youths! had they to manhood grown,
'Almighty Jove had trembled on his throne:
'But, ere the harvest of the beard began
'To bristle on the chin, and promise man,
'His shafts Apollo aim'd; at once they sound,
'And stretch the giant monsters o'er the ground.
'There mournful Phædra[1] with sad Procris[2] moves,
'Both beauteous shades, both hapless in their loves;
'And near them walk'd, with solemn pace and slow,
'Sad Ariadne, partner of their woe:
'The royal Minos Ariadne bred,
'She Theseus lov'd, from Crete with Theseus fled:
'Swift to the Dian isle the hero flies,
'And tow'rds his Athens bears the lovely prize;
'There Bacchus with fierce rage Diana fires,
'The goddess aims her shaft, the nymph expires.
'There Clymenè[3] and Mera[4] I behold,
'There Eriphylè[5] weeps, who loosely sold
'Her lord, her honour, for the lust of gold.
'But should I all recount, the night would fail,
'Unequal to the melancholy tale:
'And all-composing rest my nature craves,
'Here in the court, or yonder on the waves;
'In you I trust, and in the heavenly powers,
'To land Ulysses on his native shores.'
He ceas'd; but left so charming on their ear
His voice, that listening still they seem'd to hear.

[1] Wife of Theseus. She falsely accused her step-son Hippolytus of offering violence to her. [2] The wife of Cephalus, king of Phocis, who, with the aid of Aurora, courted her, to try her affection for him, under the form of a stranger, and succeeded in seducing her, an event which led to their separation. [3] Daughter of Minyas, wife of Phylacus, king of some part of Thessaly, and mother of Phaëton by Apollo. [4] An Argive princess, daughter of Prœtus, and mother of Locrus, who assisted Zethus and Amphion in building the walls of Thebes. She was killed prematurely by Diana. [5] Wife of Amphiaraus, the Argive augur, whom she, induced by a bribe, incited to join in the expedition of the seven chiefs against Thebes, though she was aware that he would perish in it.

Till, rising up, Aretè silence broke,
Stretch'd out her snowy hand, and thus she spoke:
'What wondrous man heaven sends us in our guest!
'Through all his woes the hero shines confess'd;
'His comely port, his ample frame express
'A manly air, majestic in distress.
'*He*, as my guest, is my *peculiar care*:
'You share the pleasure, then in bounty share;
'To worth in misery a reverence pay,
'And with a generous hand reward his stay;
'For since kind heaven with wealth our realm has bless'd,
'Give it to heaven, by aiding the distress'd.'
Then sage Echeneus, whose grave reverend brow
The hand of time had silver'd o'er with snow,
Mature in wisdom rose: 'Your words' (he cries)
'Demand obedience, for your words are wise.
'But let our king direct the glorious way
'To generous acts; our part is to obey.'
'While life informs these limbs,' (the king replied,)
'Well to deserve, be all my cares employ'd:
'But here this night the royal guest detain,
'Till the sun flames along th' ethereal plain
'Be it my task to send with ample stores
'The stranger from our hospitable shores
'Tread you my steps! 'Tis mine to lead the race,
'The first in glory, as the first in place.'
To whom the prince: 'This night with joy I stay;
'O monarch great in virtue as in sway!
'If thou the circling year my stay control,
'To raise a bounty noble as thy soul,
'The circling year I wait, with ampler stores
'And fitter pomp to hail my native shores:
'Then by my realms due homage would be paid;
'For wealthy kings are loyally obey'd!'
'O king! for such thou art, and sure thy blood
'Through veins' (he cried) 'of royal fathers flow'd;
'Unlike those vagrants who on falsehood live,
'Skill'd in smooth tales, and artful to deceive;
'Thy better soul abhors the liar's part,
Wise is thy voice, and noble is thy heart.

'Thy words like music every breast control,
'Steal through the ear, and win upon the soul;
'Soft, as some song divine, thy story flows,
'Nor better could the Muse record thy woes.
'But say, upon the dark and dismal coast,
'Saw'st thou the worthies of the Grecian host?
'The godlike leaders who, in battle slain,
'Fell before Troy, and nobly press'd the plain?
'And lo! a length of night behind remains,
'The evening stars still mount th' ethereal plains.
'Thy tale with raptures I could hear thee tell,
'Thy woes on earth, the wondrous scenes in hell,
'Till in the vault of heaven the stars decay,
'And the sky reddens with the rising day.'
'O worthy of the power the gods assign'd,'
(Ulysses thus replies,) 'a king in mind!
'Since yet the early hour of night allows
'Time for discourse, and time for soft repose,
'If scenes of misery can entertain,
'Woes I unfold, of woes a dismal train.
'Prepare to hear of murder and of blood;
'Of godlike heroes who uninjur'd stood
'Amidst a war of spears in foreign lands,
'Yet bled at home, and bled by female hands.
'Now summon'd Proserpine to hell's black hall
'The heroine shades: they vanish'd at her call.
'When lo! advanced the forms of heroes slain
'By stern Ægisthus, a majestic train;
'And high above the rest, Atrides press'd the plain.
'He quaff'd the gore; and straight his solde,
'And from his eyes pour'd down the tender dew:
'His arms he stretch'd; his arms the touch deceive,
'Nor in the fond embrace, embraces give:
'His substance vanish'd, and his strength decay'd,
'Now all Atrides is an empty shade.
'Mov'd at the sight, I for a space resign'd
'To soft affliction all my manly mind;
'At last with tears: 'O what relentless doom,
"Imperial phantom, bow'd thee to the tomb?

"Say, while the sea, and while the tempest raves,
"Has Fate oppress'd thee in the roaring waves,
"Or nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarms
"Of war and slaughter, and the clash of arms?'
'The ghost returns: 'O chief of humankind
"For active courage and a patient mind;
"Nor while the sea, nor while the tempest raves,
"Has Fate oppress'd me on the roaring waves!
"Nor nobly seiz'd me in the dire alarms
"Of war and slaughter, and the clash of arms.
"Stabb'd by a murderous hand Atrides died,
"A foul adulterer and a faithless bride;
"Ev'n in my mirth, and at the friendly feast,
"O'er the full bowl, the traitor stabb'd his guest;
"Thus by the gory arm of slaughter falls
"The stately ox, and bleeds within the stalls.
"But not with me the direful murder ends,
"These, these expir'd! their crime, they were my friends:
"Thick as the boars, which some luxurious lord
"Kills for the feast, to crown the nuptial board.
"When war has thunder'd with its loudest storms,
"Death thou hast seen in all her ghastly forms;
"In duel met her on the listed ground,
"When hand to hand they wound return for wound;
"But never have thy eyes astonish'd view'd
"So vile a deed, so dire a scene of blood.
"Ev'n in the flow of joy, when now the bowl
"Glows in our veins, and opens every soul,
"We groan, we faint; with blood the dome is dyed,
"And o'er the pavement floats the dreadful tide:
"Her breast all gore, with lamentable cries,
"The bleeding innocent Cassandra dies!
"Then, though pale death froze cold in every vein,
"My sword I strive to wield, but strive in vain;
"Nor did my traitress wife these eyelids close,
"Or decently in death my limbs compose.
"O woman, woman, when to ill thy mind
"Is bent, all hell contains no fouler fiend:
"And such was mine! who basely plunged her sword
"Through the fond bosom where she reign'd ador'd!

"Alas! I hop'd, the toils of war o'ercome,
"To meet soft quiet and repose at home;
"Delusive hope! O wife, thy deeds disgrace
"The perjur'd sex, and blacken all the race;
"And should posterity one virtuous find,
"Name Clytemnestra, they will curse the kind.'
"O injur'd shade,' (I cried), 'what mighty woes
"To thy imperial race from woman rose![1]
"By woman here thou tread'st this mournful strand,
"And Greece by woman lies a desert land.'
"Warn'd by my ills beware,' (the shade replies,)
"Nor trust the sex that is so rarely wise:
"When earnest to explore thy secret breast,
"Unfold some trifle, but conceal the rest.
"But in thy consort cease to fear a foe,
"For thee she feels sincerity of woe:
"When Troy first bled beneath the Grecian arms,
"She shone unrivall'd with a blaze of charms:
"Thy infant son her fragrant bosom press'd,
"Hung at her knee, or wanton'd at her breast;
"But now the years a numerous train have ran:
"The blooming boy is ripen'd into man:
"Thy eyes shall see him burn with noble fire,
"The sire shall bless his son, the son his sire:
"But my Orestes never met these eyes,
"Without one look the murder'd father dies;
"Then from a wretched friend this wisdom learn,
"Even to thy queen disguis'd, unknown, return
"For since of womankind so few are just,
"Think all are false, nor even the faithful trust.
"But say, resides my son in royal port,
"In rich Orchomenos, or Sparta's court?
"Or say in Pyle? for yet he views the light,
"Nor glides a phantom through the realms of night.'
'Then I; 'Thy suit is vain, nor can I say
"If yet he breathes in realms of cheerful day;

[1] Ulysses alludes, says Eustathius, to Aeropè, the wife of Atreus, and mother of Agamemnon, who, being corrupted by Thyestes, involved the whole family in the utmost calamities.

"Or pale or wan beholds these nether skies:
"Truth I revere, for wisdom never lies.'
'Thus in a tide of tears our sorrows flow,
'And add new horror to the realms of woe;
'Till, side by side, along the dreary coast
'Advanced Achilles' and Patroclus' ghost,
'A friendly pair! near these the Pylian stray'd,[1]
'And towering Ajax, an illustrious shade!
'War was his joy, and, pleas'd with loud alarms,
'None but Pelides brighter shone in arms.
'Through the thick gloom his friend Achilles knew,
'And as he speaks the tears descend in dew.
"Com'st thou alive to view the Stygian bounds,
"Where the wan spectres walk eternal rounds;
"Nor fear'st the dark and dismal waste to tread,
"Throng'd with pale ghosts, familiar with the dead?'
'To whom with sighs: 'I pass these dreadful gates
"To seek the Theban, and consult the Fates:
"For still, distress'd, I rove from coast to coast,
"Lost to my friends, and to my country lost.
"But sure the eye of Time beholds no name
"So bless'd as thine in all the rolls of fame;
"Alive we hail'd thee with our guardian gods,
"And dead thou rul'st a king in these abodes.'
"Talk not of ruling in this dolorous gloom,
"Nor think vain words' (he cried) 'can ease my doom.
"Rather I choose[2] laboriously to bear
"A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air,
"A slave to some poor hind that toils for bread,
"Than reign the sceptred monarch of the dead.
"But say, if in my steps my son[3] proceeds,
"And emulates his godlike father's deeds?
"If at the clash of arms, and shout of foes,
"Swells his bold heart, his bosom nobly glows?
"Say, if my sire, the reverend Peleus, reigns,
"Great in his Phthia, and his throne maintains;
"Or, weak and old, my youthful arm demands,
"To fix the sceptre steadfast in his hands?

[1] Antilochus, son of Nestor.

[2] *I choose*, for *I would choose*, if the option were granted me.

[3] Neoptolemus, or Pyrrhus.

"O might the lamp of life rekindled burn,
"And death release me from the silent urn:
"This arm, that thunder'd o'er the Phrygian plain,
"And swell'd the ground with mountains of the slain,
"Should vindicate my injur'd father's fame,
"Crush the proud rebel, and assert his claim.'
"Illustrious shade' (I cried) 'of Peleus' fates
"No circumstance the voice of Fame relates:
"But hear with pleas'd attention the renown,
"The wars and wisdom of thy gallant son.
"With me from Scyros to the field of fame,
"Radiant in arms, the blooming hero came.
"When Greece assembled all her hundred states,
"To ripen counsels, and decide debates,
"Heavens! how he charm'd us with a flow of sense,
"And won the heart with manly eloquence!
"He first was seen of all the peers to rise,
"The third [2] in wisdom, where they all were wise!
"But when, to try the fortune of the day,
"Host mov'd toward host in terrible array,
"Before the van, impatient for the fight,
"With martial port he strode, and stern delight:
"Heaps strew'd on heaps beneath his faulchion groan'd,
"And monuments of dead deform'd the ground.
"The time would fail, should I in order tell
"What foes were vanquish'd, and what numbers fell:
"How, lost through love, Eurypylus[3] was slain,
"And round him bled his bold Cetæan train.
"To Troy no hero came of nobler line,
"Or if of nobler, Memnon,[4] it was thine.
"When Ilion in the horse receiv'd her doom,
"And unseen armies ambush'd in its womb,
"Greece gave her latent warriors to my care,
"'Twas mine on Troy to pour th' imprison'd war:

[1] Achilles, says Pope, first imagines that his father's throne may possibly be usurped; and upon this imagination he immediately takes fire, and flies into threats and fury. Thus is the character of Achilles sustained.

[2] He was excelled only by Nestor and Ulysses. [3] Son of Telephus, prince of the Cetæi, a people of Mysia. Priam is said to have engaged his assistance by offering him one of his daughters in marriage.

[4] Son of Aurora, and leader of the Æthiopians, slain by Achilles.

"Then, when the boldest bosom beat with fear,
"When the stern eyes of heroes dropp'd a tear,
"Fierce in his look his ardent valour glow'd,
"Flush'd in his cheek, or sallied in his blood;
"Indignant in the dark recess he stands,
"Pants for the battle, and the war demands:
"His voice breath'd death, and with a martial air
"He grasp'd his sword, and shook his glittering spear.
"And when the gods our arms with conquest crown'd,
"When Troy's proud bulwarks smok'd upon the ground,
"Greece, to reward her soldier's gallant toils,
"Heap'd high his navy with unnumber'd spoils.
"Thus great in glory, from the din of war
"Safe he return'd, without one hostile scar;
"Though spears in iron tempests rain'd around,
"Yet innocent they play'd, and guiltless of a wound.'
'While yet I spoke, the shade with transport glow'd,
'Rose in his majesty and nobler trod;
'With haughty stalk he sought the distant glades
'Of warrior kings, and join'd the illustrious shades.
'Now without number ghost by ghost arose,
'All wailing with unutterable woes.
'Alone, apart, in discontented mood,
'A gloomy shade, the sullen Ajax stood;
'For ever sad, with proud disdain he pin'd,
'And the lost arms for ever stung his mind;
'Though to the contest Thetis gave the laws,
'And Pallas, by the Trojans,[1] judg'd the cause.
O why was I victorious in the strife?
'O dear-bought honour with so brave a life!
'With him the strength of war, the soldier's pride,
'Our second hope to great Achilles, died!
'Touch'd at the sight from tears I scarce refrain,
'And tender sorrow thrills in every vein;
'Pensive and sad I stand, at length accost
'With accents mild th' inexorable ghost:

[1] Agamemnon finding it an invidious affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes, commanded the Trojan prisoners to be brought before the whole army, and asked from which of the two heroes, Ajax or Ulysses, they had received the greater detriment; they immediately replied from Ulysses; thus the Trojans adjudged the cause. *Pope.*

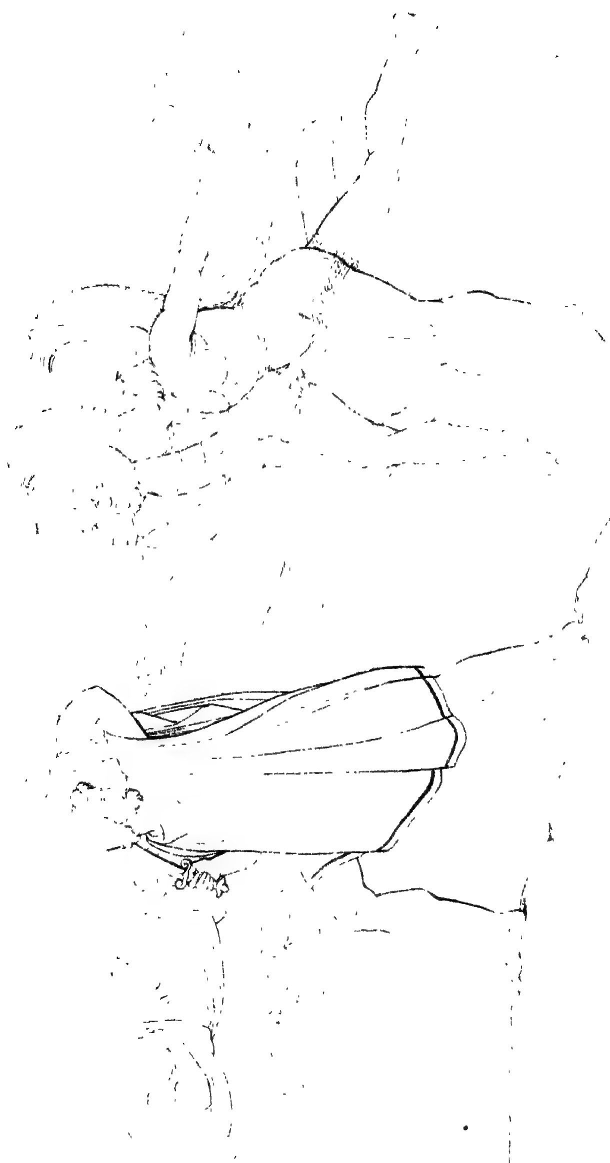
" Still burns thy rage? and can brave souls resent
" Ev'n after death? Relent, great shade, relent!
" Perish those arms which by the gods' decree
" Accurs'd our army with the loss of thee!
" With thee we fell; Greece wept thy hapless fates,
" And shook astonish'd through her hundred states;
" Not more when great Achilles press'd the ground,
" And breathed his manly spirit through the wound.
" O deem thy fall not ow'd to man's decree,
" Jove hated Greece, and punish'd Greece in thee!
" Turn then, oh peaceful turn, thy wrath control,
" And calm the raging tempest of thy soul.'
' While yet I speak, the shade disdains to stay,
' In silence turns, and sullen stalks away.
' Touch'd at his sour retreat, through deepest night,
' Through hell's black bounds, I had pursued his flight,
' And forced the stubborn spectre to reply;
' But wondrous visions drew my curious eye.
' High on a throne, tremendous to behold,
' Stern Minos waves a mace of burnish'd gold;
' Around ten thousand thousand spectres stand
' Through the wild dome of Dis, a trembling band.
' Still as they plead, the fatal lots he rolls,
' Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.
' The huge Orion, of portentous size,
' Swift through the gloom a giant-hunter flies;
' A ponderous mace of brass with direful sway
' Aloft he whirls, to crush the savage prey!
' Stern beasts in trains that by his truncheon fell,
' Now grisly forms, shoot o'er the lawns of hell.
' There Tityus large and long, in fetters bound,
' O'erspreads nine acres of infernal ground;
' Two ravenous vultures, furious for their food,
' Scream o'er the fiend, and riot in his blood,
' Incessant gore the liver in his breast,
' Th' immortal liver grows, and gives th' immortal feast.
' For as o'er Panopè's enamell'd plains
' Latona journey'd to the Pythian fanes,
' With haughty love th' audacious monster strove
' To force the goddess, and to rival Jove.

'There Tantalus along the Stygian bounds
'Pours out deep groans; (with groans all hell resounds;)
'Ev'n in the circling floods refreshment craves,
'And pines with thirst amidst a sea of waves;
'When to the water he his lip applies,
'Back from his lip the treacherous water flies.
'Above, beneath, around his hapless head,
'Trees of all kinds delicious fruitage spread;
'There figs, sky-dyed, a purple hue disclose,
'Green looks the olive, the pomegranate glows;
'There dangling pears exalted scents unfold,
'And yellow apples ripen into gold;
'The fruit he strives to seize; but blasts arise,
'Toss it on high, and whirl it to the skies.
'I turn'd my eye, and as I turn'd survey'd
'A mournful vision! the Sisyphian shade;
'With many a weary step, and many a groan,
'Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;
'The huge round stone, resulting with a bound,
'Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground.
'Again the restless orb his toil renews,
'Dust mounts in clouds, and sweat descends in dews.
'Now I the strength of Hercules behold,
'A towering spectre of gigantic mould,
'A shadowy form! for high in heaven's abodes
'Himself resides, a god among the gods;[1]
'There, in the bright assemblies of the skies,
'He nectar quaffs, and Hebè crowns his joys.
'Here hovering ghosts, like fowl, his shade surround,
'And clang their pinions with terrific sound;
'Gloomy as night he stands, in act to throw
'Th' aërial arrow from the twanging bow.
'Around his breast a wondrous zone is roll'd,
'Where woodland monsters grin in fretted gold:

[1] "This passage," says Pope, "affords full evidence that the ancients believed in a partition of the human composition into three parts: the body is buried in the earth; the image descends into the regions of the departed; and the soul, or the divine part of man, is received into heaven, or returns to the deity whence it emanated. Thus the body of Hercules was consumed in the flames, his image is in hell, and his soul in heaven."

'There sullen lions sternly seem to roar,
'The bear to growl, to foam the tusky boar;
'There war and havoc and destruction stood,
'And vengeful murder red with human blood.
'Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
'Inimitably wrought with skill divine.
'The mighty ghost advanced with awful look,
'And, turning his grim visage, sternly spoke:
"O exercis'd in grief! by arts refin'd!
"O taught to bear the wrong of base mankind!
"Such, such was I! still toss'd from care to care,
"While in your world I drew the vital air!
"Ev'n I, who from the Lord of Thunders rose,
"Bore toils and dangers, and a weight of woes:
"To a base monarch still a slave confin'd,
"(The hardest bondage to a generous mind!)
"Down to these worlds I trod the dismal way,
"And dragg'd the three-mouth'd dog to upper day;
"Ev'n hell I conquer'd, through the friendly aid
"Of Maia's offspring,[1] and the martial maid.'
'Thus he, nor deign'd for our reply to stay,
'But, turning, stalk'd with giant-strides away.
'Curious to view the kings of ancient days,
'The mighty dead that live in endless praise,
'Resolv'd I stand; and haply had survey'd
'The godlike Theseus, and Pirithoüs' shade;
'But swarms of spectres rose from deepest hell,
'With bloodless visage, and with hideous yell.
'They scream, they shriek; and groans and dismal sounds
'Stun my scar'd ears, and pierce hell's utmost bounds.
'No more my heart the dismal din sustains,
'And my cold blood hangs shivering in my veins;
'Lest Gorgon, rising from th' infernal lakes,
'With horrors arm'd, and curls of hissing snakes,
'Should fix me, stiffen'd at the monstrous sight,
'A stony image, in eternal night!
'Straight from the direful coast to purer air
'I speed my flight, and to my mates repair.

[1] Mercury.



'My mates ascend the ship; they strike their oars;
'The mountains lessen, and retreat the shores;
'Swift o'er the waves we fly; the freshening gales
'Sing through the shrouds, and stretch the swelling sails.

BOOK XII.

ARGUMENT.

THE SIRENS, SCYLLA, AND CHARYBDIS.

He relates how, after his return from the shades, he was sent by Circe on his voyage, by the coast of the Sirens, and by the strait of Scylla and Charybdis the manner in which he escaped those dangers: how, being cast on the island Trinacria, his companions destroyed the oxen of the Sun; the vengeance that followed, how all perished by shipwreck except himself, who, swimming on the mast of the ship, arrived on the island of Calypso. With which his narration concludes.

'Thus o'er the rolling surge the vessel flies,
'Till from the waves the Ææan[1] hills arise.
'Here the gay Morn resides in radiant bowers,
'Here keeps her revels with the dancing Hours;
'Here Phœbus rising in th' ethereal way,
'Through heaven's bright portals pours the beamy day
'At once we fix our halsers on the land,
'At once descend, and press the desert sand;
'There, worn and wasted, lose our cares in sleep,
'To the hoarse murmurs of the rolling deep.
'Soon as the morn restor'd the day, we paid
'Sepulchral honours to Elpenor's shade.[2]
'Now by the axe the rushing forest bends,
'And the huge pile along the shore ascends.
'Around we stand, a melancholy train,
'And a loud groan re-echoes from the main.
'Fierce o'er the pyre, by fanning breezes spread,
'The hungry flame devours the silent dead.
'A rising tomb, the silent dead to grace,
'Fast by the roarings of the main we place;

[1] B. x. 157. [2] B. xi. 66.

'The rising tomb a lofty column bore,
'And high above it rose the tapering oar.
'Meantime the goddess[1] our return survey'd
'From the pale ghosts and hell's tremendous shade.
'Swift she descends: a train of Nymphs divine
'Bear the rich viands and the generous wine:
'In act to speak the power of magic stands,
'And graceful thus accosts the listening bands.
"O sons of woe! decreed by adverse fates
"Alive to pass through hell's eternal gates!
"All, soon or late, are doom'd that path to tread:
"More wretched you! twice number'd with the dead!
"This day adjourn your cares, exalt your souls,
"Indulge the taste, and drain the sparkling bowls;
"And when the morn unveils her saffron ray,
"Spread your broad sails, and plough the liquid way:
"Lo, I, this night, your faithful guide, explain
"Your woes by land, your dangers on the main.'
'The goddess spoke. In feasts we waste the day,
'Till Phœbus downward plunged his burning ray;
'Then sable night ascends, and balmy rest
'Seals every eye, and calms the troubled breast.
'Then curious she commands me to relate
'The dreadful scenes of Pluto's dreary state.
'She sat in silence while the tale I tell,
'The wondrous visions, and the laws of hell.
'Then thus: "The lot of man the gods dispose;
"These ills are past: now hear thy future woes.
"O prince, attend! some favouring power be kind,
"And print th' important story on thy mind!
"Next, where the Sirens dwell, you plough the seas.
"Their song is death, and makes destruction please.
"Unblest the man, whom music wins to stay
"Nigh the curs'd shore, and listen to the lay.
"No more that wretch shall view the joys of life,
"His blooming offspring, or his beauteous wife!
"In verdant meads they sport; and wide around
"Lie human bones, that whiten all the ground:

[1] Circe.

"The ground polluted floats with human gore,
"And human carnage taints the dreadful shore.
"Fly swift the dangerous coast; let every ear
"Be stopp'd against the song! 'tis death to hear!
"Firm to the mast with chains thyself be bound,
"Nor trust thy virtue to th' enchanting sound.
"If, mad with transport, freedom thou demand,
"Be every fetter strain'd, and added band to band.
"These seas o'erpass'd, be wise! but I refrain
"To mark distinct thy voyage o'er the main:
"New horrors rise! let prudence be thy guide,
"And guard thy various passage through the tide.
"High o'er the main two rocks exalt their brow,
"The boiling billows thundering roll below;
"Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move,
"Hence named Erratic by the gods above.
"No bird of air, no dove of swiftest wing,
"That bears ambrosia to th' ethereal king,
"Shuns the dire rocks: in vain she cuts the skies;
"The dire rocks meet, and crush her as she flies:
"Not the fleet bark, when prosperous breezes play,
"Ploughs o'er that roaring surge its desperate way;
"O'erwhelm'd it sinks: while round a smoke expires,
"And the waves flashing seem to burn with fires.
"Scarce the fam'd Argo pass'd these raging floods,
"The sacred Argo, fill'd with demigods!
"Ev'n she had sunk, but Jove's imperial bride
"Wing'd her fleet sail, and push'd her o'er the tide.
"High in the air the rock[2] its summit shrouds
"In brooding tempests, and in rolling clouds;
"Loud storms around, and mists eternal rise,
"Beat its bleak brow, and intercept the skies.
"When all the broad expansion, bright with day,
"Glows with th' autumnal or the summer ray,
"The summer and the autumn glow in vain,
"The sky for ever lowers, for ever clouds remain.

[1] The Symplegades are meant; two rocky islands which were said to float about, and intercept vessels, at the mouth of the Euxine. Homer, however, places them on the coast of Sicily, near Scylla and Charybdis.

[2] The rock overhanging the cavern of Scylla.

"Impervious to the step of man it stands,
"Though borne by twenty feet, though arm'd with twenty hands;
"Smooth as the polish of the mirror rise
"The slippery sides, and shoot into the skies.
"Full in the centre of this rock display'd
"A yawning cavern casts a dreadful shade:
"Nor the fleet arrow from the twanging bow,
"Sent with full force, could reach the depth below.
"Wide to the west the horrid gulf extends,
"And the dire passage down to hell descends.
"O fly the dreadful sight! expand thy sails,
"Ply the strong oar, and catch the nimble gales;
"Here Scylla bellows from her dire abodes,
"Tremendous pest, abhorr'd by man and gods!
"Hideous her voice, and with less terrors roar
"The whelps of lions in the midnight hour.
"Twelve feet deform'd and foul the fiend dispreads;
"Six horrid necks she rears, and six terrific heads;
"Her jaws grin dreadful with three rows of teeth;
"Jaggy they stand, the gaping den of death;
"Her parts obscene the raging billows hide;
"Her bosom terribly o'erlooks the tide.
"When stung with hunger she embroils the flood,
"The sea-dog and the dolphin are her food;
"She makes the huge leviathan her prey,
"And all the monsters of the watery way;
"The swiftest racer of the azure plain
"Here fills her sails, and spreads her oars in vain;
"Fell Scylla rises, in her fury roars,
"At once six mouths expands, at once six men devours.
"Close by, a rock of less enormous height
"Breaks the wild waves, and forms a dangerous strait;
"Full on its crown a fig's green branches rise,
"And shoot a leafy forest to the skies;
"Beneath, Charybdis holds her boisterous reign
"'Midst roaring whirlpools, and absorbs the main;
"Thrice in her gulfs the boiling seas subside,
"Thrice in dire thunders she refunds the tide.
"Oh, if thy vessel plough the direful waves
"When seas retreating roar within her caves,

"Ye perish all! though he who rules the main
"Lends his strong aid, his aid he lends in vain.
"Ah, shun the horrid gulf! by Scylla fly,
"'Tis better six to lose, than all to die!'
'I then: "O nymph propitious to my prayer,
"Goddess divine, my guardian power, declare,
"Is the foul fiend from human vengeance freed?
"Or, if I rise in arms, can Scylla bleed?'
Then she: "O worn by toils, O broke in fight,
"Still are new toils and war thy dire delight?
"Will martial flames for ever fire thy mind,
"And never, never be to heaven resign'd?
"How vain thy efforts to avenge the wrong!
"Deathless the pest! impenetrably strong!
"Furious and fell, tremendous to behold!
"Ev'n with a look she withers all the bold!
"She mocks the weak attempts of human might:
"Oh fly her rage! thy conquest is thy flight.
'If but to seize thy arms thou make delay,
"Again thy fury vindicates her prey,
"Her six mouths yawn, and six are snatch'd away.
"From her foul womb Cratæis[1] gave to air
"This dreadful pest! To her direct thy prayer,
"To curb the monster in her dire abodes,
"And guard thee through the tumult of the floods.
'Thence to Trinacria's shore you bend your way,
"Where graze thy herds, illustrious source of day!
"Seven herds, seven flocks enrich the sacred plains,
"Each herd, each flock, full fifty heads contains:
"The wondrous kind a length of age survey,
"By breed increase not, nor by death decay.
"Two sister goddesses possess the plain,
"The constant guardians of the woolly train:
"Lampetie fair, and Phaethusa young,
"From Phœbus and the bright Neæra sprung:
"Here, watchful o'er the flocks, in shady bowers
"And flowery meads they waste the joyous hours.

[1] The name signifies 'violent force.' Eustathius supposes it an appellation of the goddess Hecate.

"Rob not the god! and so propitious gales
"Attend thy voyage, and impel thy sails;
"But if thy impious hands the flocks destroy,
"The gods, the gods avenge it, and ye die!
"'Tis thine alone (thy friends and navy lost)
"Through tedious toils to view thy native coast.'
'She ceas'd: and now arose the morning ray;
'Swift to her dome the goddess held her way.
'Then to my mates I measur'd back the plain,
'Climb'd the tall bark, and rush'd into the main;
'Then, bending to the stroke, their oars they drew
'To their broad breasts, and swift the galley flew.
'Up sprung a brisker breeze: with freshening gales
'The friendly goddess stretch'd the swelling sails;
'We drop our oars; at ease the pilot guides;
'The vessel light along the level glides.
'When, rising sad and slow, with pensive look,
'Thus to the melancholy train I spoke:
"O friends, Oh ever partners of my woes,
"Attend while I what heaven foredooms disclose.
"Hear all! Fate hangs o'er all; on you it lies
"To live or perish! to be safe, be wise!
"In flowery meads the sportive Sirens play,
"Touch the soft lyre, and tune the vocal lay;
"Me, me alone, with fetters firmly bound,
"The gods allow to hear the dangerous sound.
"Hear and obey; if freedom I demand,
"Be every fetter strain'd, be added band to band.'
'While yet I speak the winged galley flies,
'And lo! the Siren shores like mists arise.
'Sunk were at once the winds; the air above,
'And waves below, at once forgot to move;
'Some demon calm'd the air, and smooth'd the deep,
'Hush'd the loud winds, and charm'd the waves to sleep.
'Now every sail we furl, each oar we ply;
'Lash'd by the stroke, the frothy waters fly.
'The ductile wax with busy hands I mould,
'And cleft in fragments, and the fragments roll'd;
'Th' aerial region now grew warm with day,
'The wax dissolv'd beneath the burning ray;

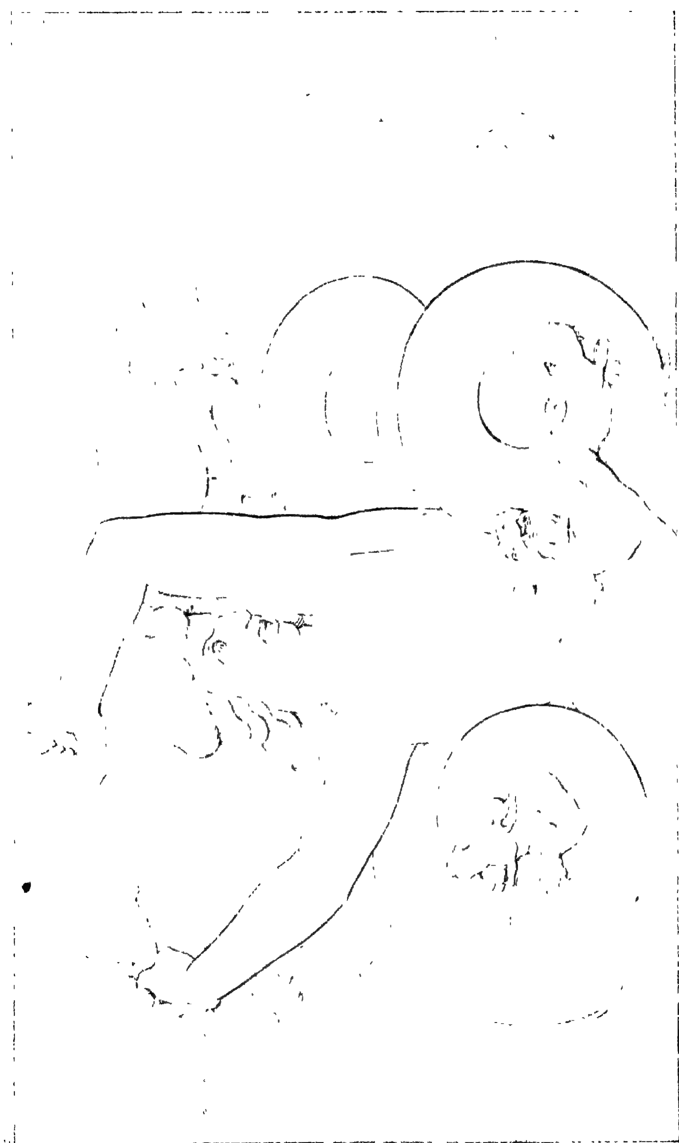


THE SIRENS

‘Then every ear I barr'd against the strain,
‘And from access of frenzy lock'd the brain.
‘Now round the masts my mates the fetters roll'd,
‘And bound me limb by limb with fold on fold.
‘Then, bending to the stroke, the active train
‘Plunge all at once their oars, and cleave the main.
‘While to the shore the rapid vessel flies,
‘Our swift approach the Siren choir descries;
‘Celestial music warbles from their tongue,
‘And thus the sweet deluders tune the song:
“Oh stay, O pride of Greece! Ulysses, stay!
“Oh cease thy course, and listen to our lay!
“Blest is the man ordain'd our voice to hear,
“The song instructs the soul, and charms the ear.
“Approach! thy soul shall into raptures rise!
“Approach! and learn new wisdom from the wise!
“We know whate'er the kings of mighty name
“Achiev'd at Ilion in the field of fame;
“Whate'er beneath the sun's bright journey lies.
“Oh stay, and learn new wisdom from the wise!”
‘Thus the sweet charmers warbled o'er the main;
‘My soul takes wing to meet the heavenly strain;
‘I give the sign, and struggle to be free:
‘Swift row my mates, and shoot along the sea;
‘New chains they add, and rapid urge the way,
‘Till, dying off, the distant sounds decay:
‘Then scudding swiftly from the dangerous ground,
‘The deafen'd ear unlock'd, the chains unbound.
‘Now all at once tremendous scenes unfold;
‘Thunder'd the deeps, the smoky billows roll'd!
‘Tumultuous waves embroil the bellowing flood,
‘All trembling, deafen'd, and aghast we stood!
‘No more the vessel plough'd the dreadful wave,
‘Fear seiz'd the mighty, and unnerv'd the brave;
‘Each dropp'd his oar: but swift from man to man
‘With looks serene I turn'd, and thus began:
“O friends! O often tried in adverse storms!
“With ills familiar in more dreadful forms!
“Deep in the dire Cyclopean den you lay,
“Yet safe return'd—Ulysses led the way.

"Learn courage hence, and in my care confide
"Lo! still the same Ulysses is your guide
"Attend my words! your oars incessant ply;
"Strain every nerve, and bid the vessel fly
"If from yon justling rocks and wavy war
"Jove safety grants, he grants it to your care.
"And thou, whose guiding hand directs our way,
"Pilot, attentive listen and obey!
"Bear wide thy course, nor plough those angry waves
"Where rolls yon smoke, yon tumbling ocean raves
"Steer by the higher rock, lest, whirl'd around
"We sink, beneath the circling eddy drown'd'
'While yet I speak, at once their oars they seize,
'Stretch to the stroke, and brush the working seas
'Cautious the name of Scylla I suppress'd,
'That dreadful sound had chill'd the boldest breast
'Meantime, forgetful of the voice divine,
'All dreadful bright my limbs in armour shine,[1]
'High on the deck I take my dangerous stand,
'Two glittering javelins lighten in my hand,
'Prepar'd to whirl the whizzing spear, I stay
'Till the fell fiend arise to seize her prey
'Around the dungeon, studious to behold
'The hideous pest, my labouring eyes I roll'd;
'In vain! the dismal dungeon, dark as night,
'Veils the dire monster, and confounds the sight
'Now through the rocks, appall'd with deep dismay,
'We bend our course, and stem the desperate way.
'Dire Scylla there a scene of horror forms,
'And here Charybdis fills the deep with storms.
'When the tide rushes from her rumbling caves,
'The rough rock roars; tumultuous boil the waves;
'They toss, they foam, a wild confusion raise,
'Like waters bubbling o'er the fiery blaze;
'Eternal mists obscure th' aerial plain,
'And high above the rock she spouts the main:

[1] This seemingly small circumstance is not without a good effect it shows that Ulysses, even by the injunctions of a goddess, cannot lay aside the hero. *Pope.*



'When in her gulfs the rushing sea subsides,
'She drains the ocean with the refluent tides:
'The rock re-bellows with a thundering sound,
Deep, wondrous deep, below appears the ground
'Struck with despair, with trembling hearts we view'd
'The yawning dungeon, and the tumbling flood,
'When lo! fierce Scylla stoop'd to seize her prey,
'Stretch'd her dire jaws, and swept six men away,
'Chiefs of renown! loud-echoing shrieks arise
'I turn, and view them quivering in the skies,
'They call, and aid with outstretch'd arms implore.
'In vain they call! those arms are stretch'd no more
'As from some rock that overhangs the flood
The silent fisher casts the insidious food,
With fraudful care he waits the finny prize,
'And sudden lifts it quivering to the skies;
'So the foul monster lifts her prey on high,
'So pant the wretches struggling in the sky
In the wide dungeon she devours her food,
'And the flesh trembles while she churns the blood
'Worn as I am with griefs, with care decay'd,
Never, I never scene so dire survey'd!
'My shivering blood, congeal'd forgot to flow,
Aghast I stood, a monument of woe!
Now from the rocks the rapid vessel flies,
And the hoarse din like distant thunder dies,
'To Sol's bright isle[1] our voyage we pursue
'And now the glittering mountains rise to view
'There sacred to the radiant god of day,
'Graze the fair herds, the flocks promiscuous stray:
'Then suddenly was heard along the main
'To low the ox, to bleat the woolly train
'Straight to my anxious thoughts the sound convey'd
'The words of Circe and the Theban shade;
'Warn'd by their awful voice these shores to shun,
'With cautious fears oppress'd I thus begun:
"O friends! O ever exercis'd in care!
"Hear Heaven's commands, and reverence what ye hear!

[1] Sicily.

"To fly these shores the prescient Theban shade
"And Circe warn! Oh be their voice obey'd:
"Some mighty woe relentless Heaven forebodes:
"Fly these dire regions, and revere the gods!'
'While yet I spoke, a sudden sorrow ran
'Through every breast, and spread from man to man,
'Till wrathful thus Eurylochus began:
"O cruel thou! some Fury sure has steel'd
"That stubborn soul, by toil untaught to yield!
"From sleep debarr'd, we sink from woes to woes:
"And, cruel, enviest thou a short repose?
"Still must we restless rove, new seas explore,
"The sun descending, and so near the shore?
"And lo! the night begins her gloomy reign,
"And doubles all the terrors of the main.
"Oft in the dead of night loud winds arise,
"Lash the wild surge, and bluster in the skies!
"Oh should the fierce south-west his rage display,
"And toss with rising storms the watery way,
"Though gods descend from heaven's aerial plain
"To lend us aid, the gods descend in vain:
"Then, while the night displays her awful shade,
"Sweet time of slumber! be the night obey'd!
"Haste ye to land! and when the morning ray
"Sheds her bright beams, pursue the destin'd way.'
'A sudden joy in every bosom rose:
'So will'd some demon, minister of woes!
'To whom with grief: "O swift to be undone,
"Constrain'd I act what wisdom bids me shun.
"But yonder herds and yonder flocks forbear;
"Attest the heavens, and call the gods to hear
"Content, an innocent repast display,
"By Circe given, and fly the dangerous prey.'
'Thus I: and while to shore the vessel flies,
'With hands uplifted they attest the skies:
'Then, where a fountain's gurgling waters play,
'They rush to land, and end in feasts the day:
'They feed; they quaff; and now (their hunger fled)
'Sigh for their friends devour'd, and mourn the dead.[1]

[1] See note on B. iv. ver. 269.

'Nor cease the tears till each in slumber shares
'A sweet forgetfulness of human cares.
'Now far the night advanced her gloomy reign,
'And setting stars roll'd down the azure plain:
'When, at the voice of Jove, wild whirlwinds rise,
'And clouds and double darkness veil the skies;
'The moon, the stars, the bright ethereal host
'Seem as extinct, and all their splendours lost;
'The furious tempest roars with dreadful sound:
'Air thunders, rolls the ocean, groans the ground.
'All night it raged: when morning rose, to land
'We haul'd our bark, and moor'd it on the strand,
'Where in a beauteous grotto's cool recess
'Dance the green Nereids of the neighbouring seas.
'There, while the wild winds whistled o'er the main,
'Thus careful I address'd the listening train:
"O friends, be wise! nor dare the flocks destroy
"Of these fair pastures: if ye touch, ye die.
"Warn'd by the high command of Heaven, be aw'd:
"Holy the flocks, and dreadful is the god!
"That god who spreads the radiant beams of light,
"And views wide earth and heaven's unmeasur'd height.'
'And now the moon had run her monthly round,
'The south-east blustering with a dreadful sound:
'Unhurt the beeves, untouch'd the woolly train,
'Low through the grove, or range the flowery plain:
'Then fail'd our food; then fish we make our prey,
'Or fowl that screaming haunt the watery way.
'Till now, from sea or flood no succour found,
'Famine and meagre want besieg'd us round.
'Pensive and pale from grove to grove I stray'd,
'From the loud storms to find a sylvan shade;
'There o'er my hands the living wave I pour;
'And Heaven and Heaven's immortal thrones implore,
'To calm the roarings of the stormy main,
'And guide me peaceful to my realms again.
'Then o'er my eyes the gods soft slumber shed,
'While thus Eurylochus arising, said:
"O friends, a thousand ways frail mortals lead
"To the cold tomb, and dreadful all to tread;

"But dreadful most, when by a slow decay
"Pale hunger wastes the manly strength away.
"Why cease ye then t' implore the powers above,
"And offer hecatombs to thundering Jove?
"Why seize ye not yon beeves, and fleecy prey?
"Arise unanimous; arise and slay!
"And if the gods ordain a safe return,
"To Phœbus shrines shall rise, and altars burn.
"But, should the powers that o'er mankind preside
"Decree to plunge us in the whelming tide,
"Better to rush at once to shades below
"Than linger life away, and nourish woe!'
'Thus he: the beeves around securely stray,
'When swift to ruin they invade the prey,
'They seize, they kill!—but for the rite divine
'The barley fail'd, and for libations, wine.
'Swift from the oak they strip the shady pride;
'And verdant leaves the flowery cake supplied.
'With prayer they now address th' ethereal train,
'Slay the selected beeves, and flay the slain:
'The thighs, with fat involv'd, divide with art,
'Strew'd o'er with morsels cut from every part.
'Water, instead of wine, is brought in urns,
'And pour'd profanely as the victim burns.
'The thighs thus offer'd, and the entrails dress'd,
'They roast the fragments, and prepare the feast.
'Twas then soft slumber fled my troubled brain;
'Back to the bark I speed along the main
'When lo! an odour from the feast exhales,
'Spreads o'er the coast, and scents the tainted gales:
'A chilly fear congeal'd my vital blood,
'And thus, obtesting Heaven, I mourn'd aloud:
"O sire of men and gods, immortal Jove!
"O all ye blissful powers that reign above!
"Why were my cares beguiled in short repose?
"Fatal slumber, paid with lasting woes!
"A deed so dreadful all the gods alarms,
"Vengeance is on the wing, and Heaven in arms!'
'Meantime Lampetie[1] mounts th' aerial way,
'And kindles into rage the god of day:

[1] Ver. 168.



LAMPETIA COMPLAINING TO APOLLO

" Vengeance, ye powers,' (he cries,) 'and thou whose hand
" Aims the red bolt, and hurls the writhen brand!
Slain are those herds which I with pride survey,
'When through the ports of heaven I pour the day,
" Or deep in ocean plunge the burning ray
" Vengeance, ye gods! or I the skies forego,
" And bear the lamp of heaven to shades below.'
'To whom the thundering Power 'O source of day!
Whose radiant lamp adorns the azure way,
" Still may thy beams through heaven's bright portal rise,
" The joy of earth, and glory of the skies.
'Lo! my red arm I bare, my thunders guide,
To dash the offenders in the whelming tide'
To fair Calypso, from the bright abodes,
'Hermes convey'd these counsels of the gods
Meantime from man to man my tongue exclaims
My wrath is kindled and my soul in flames.
In vain! I view perform'd the direful deed;
'Beeves slain by heaps, along the ocean bleed.
'Now heaven gave signs of wrath along the ground
Crept the raw hides, and with a bellowing sound
'Roar'd the dead limbs, the burning entrails groan'd
'Six guilty days my wretched mates employ
In impious feasting, and unhallow'd joy;
'The seventh arose, and now the sire of gods
'Rein'd the rough storms, and calm'd the tossing floods
'With speed the bark we climb, the spacious sails
'Loos'd from the yards invite the impelling gales.
'Past sight of shore, along the surge we bound,
'And all above is sky, and ocean all around;
When lo! a murky cloud the Thunderer forms
'Full o'er our heads, and blackens heaven with storms
'Night dwells o'er all the deep and now outflies
'The gloomy west, and whistles in the skies.
'The mountain-billows roar! the furious blast
'Howls o'er the shroud, and rends it from the mast
'The mast gives way, and, crackling as it bends,
'Tears up the deck, then all at once descends:
'The pilot, by the tumbling ruin slain,
'Dash'd from the helm, falls headlong in the main.

'Then Jove in anger bids his thunders roll,
'And forky lightnings flash from pole to pole:
'Fierce at our heads his deadly bolt he aims,
'Red with uncommon wrath, and wrapp'd in flames:
'Full on the bark it fell, now high, now low,
'Toss'd and retoss'd, it reel'd beneath the blow;
'At once into the main the crew it shook
'Sulphureous odours rose, and smould'ring smoke
'Like fowl that haunt the floods, they sink, they rise,
'Now lost, now seen, with shrieks and dreadful cries,
'And strive to gain the bark; but Jove denies.
'Firm at the helm I stand, when fierce the main
'Rush'd with dire noise, and dash'd the sides in twain;
'Again impetuous drove the furious blast,
'Snapp'd the strong helm, and bore to sea the mast
'Firm to the mast with cords the helm I bind,
'And ride aloft, to Providence resign'd,
'Through tumbling billows and a war of wind.
'Now sunk the west, and now a southern breeze,
'More dreadful than the tempest, lash'd the seas,
'For on the rocks it bore where Scylla raves,
'And dire Charybdis rolls her thund'ring waves
'All night I drove; and at the dawn of day,
'Fast by the rocks beheld the desperate way
'Just when the sea within her gulfs subsides,
'And in the roaring whirlpools rush the tides
'Swift from the float I vaulted with a bound
'The lofty fig-tree[1] seiz'd, and clung around
'So to the beam the bat tenacious clings,
'And pendant round it clasps his leathern wings
'High in the air the tree its boughs display'd,
'And o'er the dungeon cast a dreadful shade:
'All unsustain'd between the wave and sky,
'Beneath my feet the whirling billows fly.
'What time the judge forsakes the noisy bar
'To take repast, and stills the wordy war,[2]

[1] Ver. 127. [2] "Before the use of dials or clocks," observes Pope, "the ancients distinguished the day by some remarkable offices, or stated employments; as from the dining of the labourer, Iliad, xi. ver. 119, so here from the rising of the judges, and both denote the mid-day, or noontide hour. So Xenophon, Anabasis, B. i. c. 8, uses the expression, "about the time of full market," to signify the forenoon.

'Charybdis, rumbling from her inmost caves,
'The mast refunded on her refluent waves.
'Swift from the tree, the floating mass to gain,
'Sudden I dropp'd amidst the flashing main;
'Once more undaunted on the ruin rode,
'And oar'd with labouring arms along the flood.
'Unseen I pass'd by Scylla's dire abodes:
'So Jove decreed (dread sire of men and gods.)
'Then nine long days I plough'd the calmer seas,
'Heav'd by the surge, and wafted by the breeze.
'Weary and wet th' Ogygian shores I gain,
'When the tenth sun descended to the main.
'There, in Calypso's ever-fragrant bowers,
'Refresh'd I lay, and joy beguil'd the hours.
'My following fates to thee, O king, are known,
'And the bright partner of thy royal throne.
'Enough: in misery can words avail?
'And what so tedious as a twice-told tale?'

BOOK XIII.

ARGUMENT.

THE ARRIVAL OF ULYSSES IN ITHACA.

Ulysses takes his leave of Alcinous and Arete, and embarks in the evening. Next morning the ship arrives at Ithaca, where the sailors, as Ulysses is yet sleeping, lay him on the shore with all his treasures. On their return, Neptune changes their ship into a rock. In the mean time, Ulysses awaking, knows not his native Ithaca, by reason of a mist which Pallas had cast round him. He breaks into loud lamentations; till the goddess appearing to him in the form of a shepherd, discovers the country to him, and points out the particular places. He then tells a feigned story of his adventures, upon which she manifests herself, and they consult together on the measures to be taken to destroy the suitors. To conceal his return, and disguise his person the more effectually, she changes him into the figure of an old beggar.

He ceas'd; but left so pleasing on their ear
His voice, that listening still they seem'd to hear.

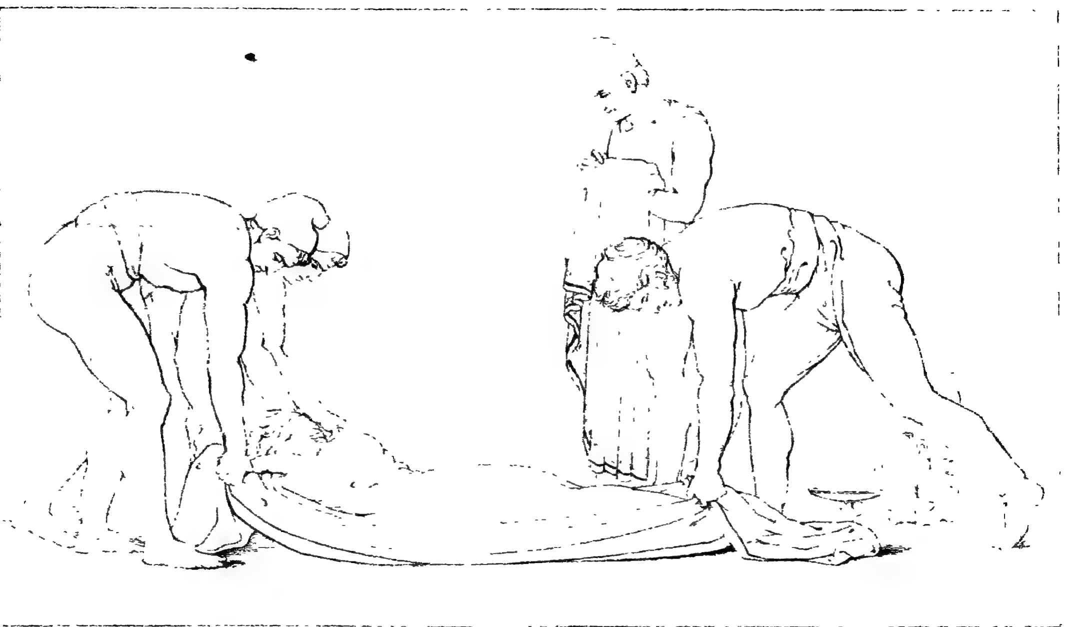
A pause of silence hush'd the shady rooms:
The grateful conference then the king resumes:
'Whatever toils the great Ulysses pass'd,
'Beneath this happy roof they end at last;
'No longer now from shore to shore to roam,
'Smooth seas and gentle winds invite him home.
'But hear me, princes! whom these walls enclose,
'For whom my chanter sings, and goblet flows
'With wine unmix'd (an honour due to age,
'To cheer the grave, and warm the poet's rage,)
'Though labour'd gold, and many a dazzling vest
'Lie heap'd already for our godlike guest:
'Without new treasures let him not remove,
'Large, and expressive of the public love:
'Each peer a tripod, each a vase bestow,
'A general tribute, which the state shall owe.'
This sentence pleas'd: then all their steps address'd
To separate mansions, and retired to rest.
Now did the rosy-finger'd morn arise,
And shed her sacred light along the skies.
Down to the haven and the ships in haste
They bore the treasures, and in safety plac'd.
The king himself the vases ranged with care,
Then bade his followers to the feast repair.
A victim ox beneath the sacred hand
Of great Alcinous falls, and stains the sand.
To Jove th' Eternal, (power above all powers!
Who wings the winds, and darkens heaven with showers,)
The flames ascend: till evening they prolong
The rites, more sacred made by heavenly song:
For in the midst, with public honours graced,
Thy lyre, divine Demodocus! was placed.
All, but Ulysses, heard with fix'd delight:
He sate, and ey'd the sun, and wish'd the night:
Slow seem'd the sun to move, the hours to roll,
His native home deep-imaged in his soul.
As the tir'd ploughman spent with stubborn toil,
Whose oxen long have torn the furrow'd soil,
Sees with delight the sun's declining ray,
When home with feeble knees he bends his way

To late repast, (the day's hard labour done,)
So to Ulysses welcome set the sun;
Then instant to Alcinous and the rest
(The Scherian[1] states) he turn'd, and thus address'd:
'O thou, the first in merit and command!
'And you the peers and princes of the land!
'May every joy be yours! nor this the least,
'When due libation shall have crown'd the feast,
'Safe to my home to send your happy guest.
'Complete are now the bounties you have given,
'Be all those bounties but confirm'd by Heaven!
'So may I find, when all my wanderings cease,
'My consort blameless, and my friends in peace.
'On you be every bliss; and every day,
'In home-felt joys, delighted roll away:
'Yourselves, your wives, your long-descending race,
'May every god enrich with every grace!
'Sure fix'd on virtue may your nation stand,
'And public evil never touch the land!'
His words well weigh'd, the general voice approv'd
Benign, and instant his dismission mov'd.
The monarch to Pontonous gave the sign,
To fill the goblet high with rosy wine:
'Great Jove the Father first' (he cried) 'implore,
'Then send the stranger to his native shore.'
The luscious wine th' obedient herald brought;
Around the mansion flow'd the purple draught;
Each from his seat to each immortal pours,
Whom glory circles in th' Olympian bowers.
Ulysses sole with air majestic stands,
The bowl presenting to Aretè's hands;
Then thus: 'O queen, farewell! be still possess'd
'Of dear remembrance, blessing still and bless'd!
'Till age and death shall gently call thee hence,
'(Sure fate of every mortal excellence!)
'Farewell! and joys successive ever spring
'To thee, to thine, the people and the king!'
Thus he: then parting prints the sandy shore
To the fair port: a herald march'd before,

[1] Or Phæacian. See B. v. 11

Sent by Alcinoüs: of Aretè's train
Three chosen maids attend him to the main:
This does a tunic and white vest convey,
A various casket that, of rich inlay,
And bread and wine the third. The cheerful mate
Safe in the hollow poop dispose the cates:
Upon the deck soft painted robes they spread,
With linen cover'd, for the hero's bed.
He climb'd the lofty stern; then gently press'd
The swelling couch, and lay compos'd to rest.
  Now placed in order, the Phæacian train
Their cables loose, and launch into the main:
At once they bend, and strike their equal oars,
And leave the sinking hills and lessening shores.
While on the deck the chief in silence lies,
And pleasing slumbers steal upon his eyes.
As fiery coursers in the rapid race
Urged by fierce drivers through the dusty space,
Toss their high heads, and scour along the plain;
So mounts the bounding vessel o'er the main.
Back to the stern the parted billows flow,
And the black ocean foams and roars below.
  Thus with spread sails the winged galley flies,
Less swift an eagle cuts the liquid skies;
Divine Ulysses was her sacred load.
A man in wisdom equal to a god!
Much danger, long and mighty toils he bore,
In storms by sea, and combats on the shore:
All which soft sleep now banish'd from his breast,
Wrapp'd in a pleasing, deep, and death-like rest.
  But when the morning-star with early ray[1]
Flam'd in the front of heaven, and promis'd day;
Like distant clouds the mariner descries
Fair Ithaca's emerging hills arise.
Far from the town a spacious port appears,
Sacred to Phorcys' power, whose name it bears:[1]
Two craggy rocks, projecting to the main,
The roaring wind's tempestuous rage restrain,

[1] This is the morning of the thirty-fifth day. *Pope*.
[2] A sea-deity, son of Terra.



ULYSSES LAID ON HIS OWN COAST BY THE PHÆACIAN SAILORS.

Within, the waves in softer murmurs glide,
And ships secure without their halsers ride.
High at the head a branching olive grows,
And crowns the pointed cliffs with shady boughs.
Beneath, a gloomy grotto's cool recess
Delights the Nereids of the neighbouring seas,
Where bowls and urns were form'd of living stone,
And massy beams in native marble shone:
On which the labours of the nymphs were roll'd,
Their webs divine of purple mix'd with gold.
Within the cave the clustering bees attend
Their waxen works, or from the roof depend.
Perpetual waters o'er the pavement glide;
Two marble doors[1] unfold on either side;
Sacred the south, by which the gods descend;
But mortals enter at the northern end.
Thither they bent, and haul'd their ship to land;
(The crooked keel divides the yellow sand;)
Ulysses sleeping on his couch they bore,[2]
And gently placed him on the rocky shore.
His treasures next, Alcinoüs' gifts, they laid
In the wild olive's unfrequented shade,
Secure from theft; then launch'd the bark again,
Resum'd their oars, and measur'd back the main.[3]

[1] The place seems to have been fitted up as a temple, and Pope very properly supposes that, on solemn occasions, the statues of the gods were carried in procession through the southern gate, which was consecrated to that purpose. [2] It was necessary for Ulysses to land alone, in order to his concealment; if he had been discovered, the suitors would immediately have destroyed him, if not as the real Ulysses, yet under the pretext of his being an impostor. Now if he had been waked, the Phæacians would have been obliged to have attended him, which he could not have denied with decency, nor accepted with safety. Homer, therefore, had no other way left to unravel his fable happily. *Dacier.* Plutarch, in his treatise of "Reading the Poets," tells us, that there was a tradition that Ulysses was naturally *drowsy.* His greatest calamities arise from his *sleeping:* when he was ready to land upon his own country by the favour of Æolus, he falls *asleep,* and his companions let loose a wind that bears him from it; he is *asleep* while they kill the oxen of Apollo; and here he *sleeps* while upon his own country. Plutarch is of opinion, that Ulysses feigned this sleep to rid himself of the Phæacians without embarrassment, being ashamed to dismiss them without entertainment and gifts of hospitality. But Homer himself seems to give a natural reason in the subsequent verses. *Pope.* [3] That the Phæacians should fly away

Nor yet forgot old Ocean's dread Supreme,
The vengeance vow'd for eyeless Polypheme.
Before the throne of mighty Jove he stood;
And sought the secret counsels of the god.
'Shall then no more, O sire of gods! be mine
'The rights and honours of a power divine?
'Scorn'd e'en by man, and (oh severe disgrace!)
'By soft Phæacians, my degenerate race!
'Against yon destin'd head in vain I swore,
'And menaced vengeance, ere he reach'd his shore;
'To reach his natal shore was thy decree;
'Mild I obey'd, for who shall war with thee?
'Behold him landed, careless and asleep,
'From all th' eluded dangers of the deep;
'Lo where he lies, amidst a shining store
'Of brass, rich garments, and refulgent ore;
'And bears triumphant to his native isle
'A prize more worth than Ilion's noble spoil.'
To whom the Father of th' immortal powers,
Who swells the clouds, and gladdens earth with showers:
'Can mighty Neptune thus of man complain?
'Neptune, tremendous o'er the boundless main!
'Rever'd and awful e'en in heaven's abodes,
'Ancient and great! a god above the gods!
'If that low race offend thy power divine,
'(Weak, daring creatures!) is not vengeance thine?
'Go then, the guilty at thy will chastise.'
He said. The shaker of the earth replies:
'This then I doom: to fix the gallant ship
'A mark of vengeance on the sable deep;
'To warn the thoughtless self-confiding train,
'No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main.

in secret is no wonder: Ulysses had, by the mouth of the prophet Tiresias, told the Phæacians that the suitors plotted his destruction; and therefore, the mariners might very reasonably be apprehensive that the suitors would use any persons as enemies, who should contribute to restore Ulysses to his country. This is the reason why they made this voyage by night; namely, to avoid discovery. Eustathius remarks, that the Phæacians, being an unwarlike nation, were afraid to teach any person the way to their own country, by discovering the course of navigation to it. *Pope.*

'Full in their port a shady hill shall rise,
'If such thy will.'—'We will it,' Jove replies.
'E'en when with transport, blackening all the strand,
'The swarming people hail their ship to land,
'Fix her for ever, a memorial stone:
'Still let her seem to sail, and seem alone.
'The trembling crowds shall see the sudden shade
'Of whelming mountains overhang their head!'
With that the god whose earthquakes rock the ground
Fierce to Phæacia cross'd the vast profound.
Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,
The winged pinnace shot along the sea.
The god arrests her with a sudden stroke,
And roots her down an everlasting rock.
Aghast the Scherians stand in deep surprise;
All press to speak, all question with their eyes.
'What hands unseen the rapid bark restrain?
'And yet it swims, or seems to swim, the main!'
Thus they, unconscious of the deed divine:
Till great Alcinoüs, rising, own'd the sign.
'Behold the long-predestin'd day!' (he cries;)
'O certain faith of ancient prophecies!
'These ears have heard my royal sire disclose
'A dreadful story, big with future woes:
'How, mov'd with wrath, that careless we convey
'Promiscuous every guest to every bay,
'Stern Neptune raged; and how by his command
'Firm rooted in the surge a ship should stand,
'(A monument of wrath;) and mound on mound
'Should hide our walls, or whelm beneath the ground.
'The Fates have follow'd as declar'd the seer:
'Be humbled, nations! and your monarch hear.
'No more unlicens'd brave the deeps, no more
'With every stranger pass from shore to shore:
'On angry Neptune now for mercy call;
'To his high name let twelve black oxen fall.
'So may the god reverse his purpos'd will,
'Nor o'er our city hang the dreadful hill.'[1]

[1] Homer does not tell us that the last denunciation of covering the town

The monarch spoke: they trembled and obey'd,
Forth on the sands the victim oxen led:
The gather'd tribes before the altars stand,
And chiefs and rulers, a majestic band.
The king of ocean all the tribes implore;
The blazing altars redden all the shore.
Meanwhile Ulysses in his country lay,
Releas'd from sleep, and round him might survey
The solitary shore and rolling sea.
Yet had his mind through tedious absence lost
The dear resemblance of his native coast:
Besides, Minerva, to secure her care,
Diffus'd around a veil of thicken'd air:
For so the gods ordain'd, to keep unseen
His royal person from his friends and queen:
Till the proud suitors for their crimes afford
An ample vengeance to their injur'd lord.
Now all the land another prospect bore,
Another port appear'd, another shore,
And long-continued ways, and winding floods,
And unknown mountains, crown'd with unknown woods.
Pensive and slow, with sudden grief oppress'd,
The king arose, and beat his careful breast,
Cast a long look o'er all the coast and main,
And sought, around, his native realm in vain:
Then with erected eyes stood fix'd in woe,
And, as he spoke, the tears began to flow.
'Ye Gods,' (he cried,) 'upon what barren coast,
'In what new region, is Ulysses toss'd?
'Possess'd by wild barbarians, fierce in arms?
'Or men whose bosom tender pity warms?
'Where shall this treasure now in safety lie?
'And whither, whither its sad owner fly?
'Ah why did I Alcinous' grace implore?
'Ah why forsake Phæacia's happy shore?
'Some juster prince perhaps had entertain'd,
'And safe restor'd me to my native land.

with a mountain, was fulfilled; it is probable that it was averted by the piety of Alcinoüs. *Pope.*

'Is this the promis'd, long-expected coast,
'And this the faith Phæacia's rulers boast?
'O righteous gods! of all the great, how few
'Are just to Heaven, and to their promise true!
'But he, the power to whose all-seeing eyes
'The deeds of men appear without disguise,
''Tis his alone t' avenge the wrongs I bear:
'For still th' oppress'd are his peculiar care.
'To count these presents, and from thence to prove
'Their faith,[1] is mine: the rest belongs to Jove.'
Then on the sands he rang'd his wealthy store,
The gold, the vests, the tripods number'd o'er:
All these he found; but still, in error lost,
Disconsolate he wanders on the coast,
Sighs for his country, and laments again
To the deaf rocks, and hoarse resounding main.
When lo! the guardian goddess of the wise,
Celestial Pallas, stood before his eyes;
In show a youthful swain, of form divine,
Who seem'd descended from some princely line.
A graceful robe her slender body dress'd;
Around her shoulders flew the waving vest;
Her decent hand a shining javelin bore,
And painted sandals on her feet she wore.
To whom the king: 'Whoe'er of human race
'Thou art, that wander'st in this desert place,
'With joy to thee, as to some god, I bend,
'To thee my treasures and myself commend.
'O tell a wretch in exile doom'd to stray,
'What air I breathe, what country I survey?
'The fruitful continent's extremest bound,
'Or some fair isle which Neptune's arms surround?'
'From what far clime,' (said she,) 'remote from fame,
'Arriv'st thou here, a stranger to our name?
'Thou seest an island, not to those unknown
'Whose hills are brighten'd by the rising sun,

[1] That is, the faith of the Phæacians, who left him on the coast; whether they had been honest enough to leave him all the presents that he had received.

'Nor those that placed beneath his utmost reign
'Behold him sinking in the western main.
'The rugged soil allows no level space
'For flying chariots, or the rapid race;
'Yet, not ungrateful to the peasant's pain,
'Suffices fulness to the swelling grain:
'The loaded trees their various fruits produce,
'And clustering grapes afford a generous juice;
'Woods crown our mountains, and in every grove
'The bounding goats and frisking heifers rove:
'Soft rains and kindly dews refresh the field,
'And rising springs eternal verdure yield:
'Ev'n to those shores is Ithaca renown'd,
'Where Troy's majestic ruins strew the ground.'
At this, the chief with transport was possess'd;
His panting heart exulted in his breast:
Yet, well dissembling his untimely joys,
And veiling truth in plausible disguise,
Thus, with an air sincere, in fiction bold,
His ready tale th' inventive hero told:
'Oft have I heard in Crete this island's name;
'For 'twas from Crete, my native soil, I came,
'Self-banish'd thence. I sail'd before the wind,
'And left my children and my friends behind.
'From fierce Idomeneus' revenge I flew,
'Whose son, the swift Orsilochus, I slew:
'(With brutal force he seiz'd my Trojan prey,
'Due to the toils of many a bloody day.)
'Unseen I 'scaped, and, favour'd by the night,
'In a Phœnician vessel took my flight,
'For Pyle or Elis bound: but tempests toss'd
'And raging billows drove us on your coast.
'In dead of night an unknown port we gain'd,
'Spent with fatigue, and slept secure on land.
'But ere the rosy morn renew'd the day,
'While in th' embrace of pleasing sleep I lay,
'Sudden, invited by auspicious gales,
'They land my goods, and hoist their flying sails.
'Abandon'd here, my fortune I deplore,
'A hapless exile on a foreign shore.'

Thus while he spoke, the blue-eyed maid began
With pleasing smiles to view the godlike man:
Then chang'd her form: and now, divinely bright,
Jove's heavenly daughter stood confess'd to sight:
Like a fair virgin in her beauty's bloom,
Skill'd in th' illustrious labours of the loom.
'O still the same Ulysses!' (she rejoin'd,)
'In useful craft successfully refin'd!
'Artful in speech, in action, and in mind!
'Sufficed it not, that, thy long labours pass'd,
'Secure thou seest thy native shores at last?
'But this to me? who, like thyself, excel
'In arts of counsel, and dissembling well;
'To me? whose wit exceeds the powers divine,
'No less than mortals are surpass'd by thine.
'Know'st thou not me? who made thy life my care,
'Through ten years' wandering, and through ten years' war
'Who taught thee arts, Alcinoüs to persuade,
'To raise his wonder, and engage his aid;
'And now appear, thy treasures to protect,
'Conceal thy person, thy designs direct,
'And tell what more thou must from Fate expect;
'Domestic woes far heavier to be borne!
'The pride of fools, and slaves' insulting scorn!
'But thou be silent, nor reveal thy state;
'Yield to the force of unresisted Fate,
'And bear unmov'd the wrongs of base mankind,
'The last, and hardest, conquest of the mind.'
'Goddess of wisdom!' (Ithacus replies,)
'He who discerns thee must be truly wise,
'So seldom view'd, and ever in disguise!
'When the bold Argives led their warring powers
'Against proud Ilion's well-defended towers,
'Ulysses was thy care, celestial maid!
'Graced with thy sight, and favour'd with thy aid.
'But when the Trojan piles in ashes lay,
'And bound for Greece we plough'd the watery way,
'Our fleet dispers'd and driven from coast to coast,
'Thy sacred presence from that hour I lost;

'Till I beheld thy radiant form once more,
'And heard thy counsels on Phæacia's shore.
'But, by th' almighty author of thy race,
'Tell me, oh tell, is this my native place?
'For much I fear, long tracts of land and sea
'Divide this coast from distant Ithaca,
'The sweet delusion kindly you impose,
'To soothe my hopes, and mitigate my woes!'[1]
Thus he. The blue-ey'd goddess thus replies:
'How prone to doubt, how cautious are the wise!
'Who, vers'd in fortune, fear the flattering show,
'And taste not half the bliss the gods bestow.
'The more shall Pallas aid thy just desires,
'And guard the wisdom which herself inspires.
'Others long absent from their native place,
'Straight seek their home, and fly with eager pace
'To their wives' arms, and children's dear embrace.
'Not thus Ulysses: he decrees to prove
'His subjects' faith, and queen's suspected love,
'Who mourn'd her lord twice ten revolving years,
'And wastes the days in grief, the nights in tears.
'But Pallas knew (thy friends and navy lost)
'Once more 'twas given thee to behold thy coast:
'Yet how could I with adverse Fate engage,
'And mighty Neptune's unrelenting rage?
'Now lift thy longing eyes, while I restore
'The pleasing prospect of thy native shore.
'Behold the port of Phorcys! fenced around
'With rocky mountains, and with olives crown'd.
'Behold the gloomy grot! whose cool recess
'Delights the Nereids of the neighbouring seas:
'Whose now neglected altars, in thy reign,
'Blush'd with the blood of sheep and oxen slain.
'Behold! where Neritus the clouds divides,
'And shakes the waving forests on his sides.'

[1] Minerva, observes Pope, had already assured him that he was landed in his own country: but such is the nature of man, when he desires any thing vehemently, he scarce believes himself in the possession of it, even while he possesses it.

So spake the goddess, and the prospect clear'd;
The mists dispers'd, and all the coast appear'd.
The king with joy confess'd his place of birth,
And on his knees salutes his mother earth:
Then, with his suppliant hands upheld in air,
Thus to the sea-green sisters sends his prayer:
'All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!
'Ye streams, beyond my hopes beheld again!
'To you once more your own Ulysses bows;
'Attend his transports, and receive his vows!
'If Jove prolong my days, and Pallas crown
'The growing virtues of my youthful son,
'To you shall rites divine be ever paid,
'And grateful offerings on your altars laid.'
Thus then Minerva: 'From that anxious breast
'Dismiss those cares, and leave to heaven the rest.
'Our task be now thy treasur'd stores to save,
'Deep in the close recesses of the cave:
'Then future means consult.' She spoke, and trod
The shady grot, that brighten'd with the god.[1]
The closest caverns of the grot she sought;
The gold, the brass, the robes, Ulysses brought;
These in the secret gloom the chief dispos'd;
The entrance with a rock the goddess clos'd.
Now, seated in the olive's sacred shade,
Confer the hero and the martial maid.
The goddess of the azure eyes began:
'Son of Laertes! much-experienced man!
'The suitor-train thy earliest care demand,
'Of that luxurious race to rid the land:
'Three years thy house their lawless rule has seen,
'And proud addresses to the matchless queen.
'But she thy absence mourns from day to day,
'And inly bleeds, and silent wastes away:
'Elusive of the bridal hour, she gives
'Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives.'
To this Ulysses: 'O celestial maid!
'Prais'd be thy counsel, and thy timely aid:

[1] The deity, Minerva.

'Else had I seen my native walls in vain,
'Like great Atrides, just restor'd and slain.
'Vouchsafe the means of vengeance to debate,
'And plan with all thy arts the scene of fate.
'Then, then be present, and my soul inspire,
'As when we wrapp'd Troy's heaven-built walls in fire.
'Though leagued against me hundred heroes stand,
'Hundreds shall fall, if Pallas aid my hand.'
 She answer'd: 'In the dreadful day of fight
'Know I am with thee, strong in all my might.
'If thou but equal to thyself be found,
'What gasping numbers then shall press the ground![1]
'What human victims stain the feastful floor!
'How wide the pavements float with guilty gore!
'It fits thee now to wear a dark disguise,
'And secret walk unknown to mortal eyes.
'For this, my hand shall wither every grace,
'And every elegance of form and face;
'O'er thy smooth skin a bark of wrinkles spread,
'Turn hoar the auburn honours of thy head;
'Disfigure every limb with coarse attire,
'And in thy eyes extinguish all the fire:
'Add all the wants and the decays of life:
'Estrange thee from thy own; thy son, thy wife·
'From the loathed object every sight shall turn,
'And the blind suitors their destruction scorn.
 'Go first the master of thy herds[2] to find,
'True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind:
'For thee he sighs; and to the royal heir
'And chaste Penelope extends his care.
'At the Coracian rock he now resides,[3]
'Where Arethusa's sable water glides;

[1] Nothing is more judicious than this conduct in Homer; the whole number of suitors are to be slain by a few hands, which might shock our reason if it were related suddenly, without any preparation to show us the probability of it. [2] We are not to suppose this "master of the herds" (Eumæus) a person of low rank, but an officer of trust; the riches of these ages consisting in flocks and herds. [3] This rock was so called from a young man whose name was Corax, who in pursuit of a hare fell from it, and broke his neck. Arethusa, his mother, hearing of the accident, hanged herself by the fountain, which afterwards took its name from her, and was called Arethusa. EUSTATHIUS. *Pope.*

'The sable water and the copious mast
'Swell the fat herd; luxuriant, large repast!
'With him rest peaceful in the rural cell,
'And all you ask his faithful tongue shall tell.
'Me into other realms my cares convey,
'To Sparta, still with female beauty gay:
'For know, to Sparta thy lov'd offspring came,
'To learn thy fortunes from the voice of Fame.'
At this the father, with a father's care:
'Must he too suffer? he, O goddess! bear
'Of wanderings and of woes a wretched share?
'Through the wild ocean plough the dangerous way,
'And leave his fortunes and his house a prey?
'Why would'st not thou, O all-enlighten'd mind!
'Inform him certain, and protect him, kind?'
To whom Minerva: 'Be thy soul at rest:
'And know, whatever Heaven ordains is best.
'To fame I sent him, to acquire renown;
'To other regions is his virtue known:
'Secure he sits, near great Atrides placed:
'With friendships strengthen'd, and with honours graced.
'But lo! an ambush waits his passage o'er;
'Fierce foes insidious intercept the shore:
'In vain; far sooner all the murderous brood
'This injur'd land shall fatten with their blood.'
She spake, then touch'd him with her powerful wand:
The skin shrunk up, and wither'd at her hand:
A swift old age o'er all his members spread;
A sudden frost was sprinkled on his head;
Nor longer in the heavy eye-ball shined
The glance divine, forth-beaming from the mind
His robe, which spots indelible besmear,
In rags dishonest flutters with the air:
A stag's torn hide is lapp'd around his reins;
A rugged staff his trembling hand sustains;
And at his side a wretched scrip was hung,
Wide-patch'd, and knotted to a twisted thong.
So look'd the chief, so mov'd; to mortal eyes
Object uncouth! a man of miseries!

While Pallas, cleaving the wide fields of air,
To Sparta flies, Telemachus her care.

BOOK XIV.

ARGUMENT.

THE CONVERSATION WITH EUMÆUS.

Ulysses arrives in disguise at the house of Eumæus, where he is received, entertained, and lodged with the utmost hospitality. The several discourses of that faithful old servant, with the feigned story told by Ulysses to conceal himself, and other conversations on various subjects, take up this entire book.

But he, deep-musing, o'er the mountains stray'd
Through mazy thickets of the woodland shade,
And cavern'd ways, the shaggy coast along,
With cliffs and nodding forests overhung.
Eumæus at his sylvan lodge he sought,
A faithful servant, and without a fault.
Ulysses found him busied, as he sate
Before the threshold of his rustic gate;
Around, the mansion in a circle shone,
A rural portico of rugged stone;
(In absence of his lord, with honest toil
His own industrious hands had rais'd the pile,)
The wall was stone from neighbouring quarries borne,
Encircled with a fence of native thorn,
And strong with pales, by many a weary stroke
Of stubborn labour hewn from heart of oak;
Frequent and thick. Within the space were rear'd
Twelve ample cells, the lodgments of his herd.
Full fifty pregnant females each contain'd:
The males without (a smaller race) remain'd;
Doom'd to supply the suitors' wasteful feast,
A stock by daily luxury decreas'd;

Now scarce four hundred left. These to defend,
Four savage dogs, a watchful guard, attend.
Here sat Eumæus, and his cares applied
To form strong buskins of well-season'd hide.
Of four assistants who his labour share,
Three now were absent on the rural care:
The fourth drove victims to the suitor train:
But he, of ancient faith, a simple swain,
Sigh'd, while he furnish'd the luxurious board,
And wearied Heaven with wishes for his lord.
  Soon as Ulysses near th' inclosure drew,
With open mouths the furious mastiffs flew:
Down sate the sage, and, cautious to withstand,
Let fall th' offensive truncheon from his hand.[1]
Sudden, the master runs: aloud he calls;
And from his hasty hand the leather[2] falls;
With showers of stones he drives them far away;
The scattering dogs around at distance bay.
  'Unhappy stranger!' (thus the faithful swain
Began with accent gracious and humane,)
'What sorrow had been mine, if at my gate
'Thy reverend age had met a shameful fate!
'Enough of woes already have I known:
'Enough my master's sorrows and my own.
'While here (ungrateful task!) his herds I feed,
'Ordain'd for lawless rioters to bleed!
'Perhaps, supported at another's board,
'Far from his country roams my hapless lord!
'Or sigh'd in exile forth his latest breath,
'Now cover'd with th' eternal shade of death!

[1] Homer has been censured for representing his hero unworthily. Is it probable that he who had met whole armies in battle should now throw away his staff out of fear of a dog? that he should abandon his defence by casting himself on the ground, and leave himself to his mercy? But Eustathius fully vindicates Ulysses. It is a natural defence to avert the fury of a dog, to cast away our weapons, to show that we intend him no violence. Pliny has the like observation in the eighth book of his Natural History: "The violent attack of a dog is checked by the person who is the object of it, sitting down on the ground." *Pope.*

[2] That is, the leather from which he was employed in making buskins, ver. 26.

'But enter this my homely roof, and see
'Our woods not void of hospitality
'Then tell me whence thou art, and what the share
'Of woes and wanderings thou wert born to bear'
He said, and, seconding the kind request,
With friendly step precedes his unknown guest
A shaggy goat's soft hide beneath him spread,
And with fresh rushes heap'd an ample bed
Joy touch'd the hero's tender soul, to find
So just reception from a heart so kind
And "Oh, ye gods! with all your blessings grace
(He thus broke forth) this friend of human race!"
The swain replied "It never was our guise
'To slight the poor, or aught humane despise.
'For Jove unfolds our hospitable door,
''Tis Jove that sends the stranger and the poor
'Little, alas! is all the good I can,
'A man oppress'd, dependent yet a man
'Accept such treatment as a swain affords,
'Slave to the insolence of youthful lords!
'Far hence is by unequal gods remov'd
'That man of bounties, loving and belov'd!
'To whom whate'er his slave enjoys is ow'd,
'And more, had Fate allow'd, had been bestow'd
'But Fate condemn'd him to a foreign shore,
'Much have I sorrow'd, but my master more
'Now cold he lies, to death's embrace resign'd
'Ah, perish Helen! perish all her kind!
'For whose curs'd cause, in Agamemnon's name,
'He trod so fatally the paths of Fame'
His vest succinct then girding round his waist,
Forth rush'd the swain with hospitable haste,
Straight to the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkers slept beneath the sun,
Of two, his cutlass launch'd the spouting blood;
These, quarter'd, singed, and fix'd on forks of wood,
All hasty on the hissing coals he threw;
And, smoking, back the tasteful viands drew,
Broachers and all, then on the board display'd
The ready meal, before Ulysses laid

With flour imbrown'd, next mingled wine yet new,
And luscious as the bees' nectareous dew.
Then sate, companion of the friendly feast,
With open look, and thus bespoke his guest
'Take with free welcome what our hands prepare,
'Such food as falls to simple servants' share,
'The best our lords consume; those thoughtless peers,
Rich without bounty, guilty without fears
Yet sure the gods their impious acts detest
'And honour justice and the righteous breast
Pirates and conquerors of harden'd mind,
'The foes of peace, and scourges of mankind,
'To whom offending men are made a prey
When Jove in vengeance gives a land away,
'Ev'n these, when of their ill-got spoils possess'd,
'Find sure tormentors in the guilty breast
'Some voice of God close whisp'ring from within,
"Wretch! this is villany, and this is sin'
'But these, no doubt, some oracle explore,
'That tells, the great Ulysses is no more
'Hence springs their confidence, and from our sighs
'Their rapine strengthens, and their riots rise
'Constant as Jove the night and day bestows
'Bleeds a whole hecatomb, a vintage flows
'None match'd this hero's wealth of all who reign
'O'er the fair islands of the neighbouring main
'Nor all the monarchs whose far-dreaded sway
'The wide-extended continents obey
'First, on the mainland,[1] of Ulysses' breed
'Twelve herds twelve flocks, on ocean's margin feed;
'As many stalls for shaggy goats are rear'd,
'As many lodgments for the tusky herd,
'Those, foreign keepers guard and here are seen
'Twelve herds of goats that graze our utmost green,
'To native pastors is their charge assign'd,
'And mine the care to feed the bristly kind.

[1] Ulysses was lord of part of the continent opposite to Ithaca, viz. of the peninsula Nericus or Leuca, which afterwards became an island and is now called Santa Maura. *Cowper*.

'Each day the fattest bleeds of either herd,
'All to the suitors' wasteful board preferr'd.'
Thus he, benevolent: his unknown guest
With hunger keen devours the savoury feast;
While schemes of vengeance ripen in his breast.
Silent and thoughtful while the board he ey'd,
Eumæus pours on high the purple tide;
The king with smiling looks his joy express'd,
And thus the kind inviting host address'd:
'Say now, what man is he, the man deplor'd,
'So rich, so potent, whom you style your lord?
'Late with such affluence and possessions bless'd,
'And now in honour's glorious bed at rest.
'Whoever was the warrior, he must be
'To fame no stranger, nor perhaps to me;
'Who (so the gods and so the Fates ordain'd)
'Have wander'd many a sea and many a land.'
'Small is the faith the prince and queen ascribe'
(Replied Eumæus) 'to the wandering tribe.
'For needy strangers still to flattery fly,
'And want too oft betrays the tongue to lie.
'Each vagrant traveller, that touches here,
'Deludes with fallacies the royal ear,
'To dear remembrance makes his image rise,
'And calls the springing sorrows from her eyes.
'Such thou may'st be. But he whose name you crave
'Moulders in earth, or welters on the wave
'Or food for fish or dogs his relics lie,
'Or torn by birds are scatter'd through the sky.
'So perish'd he: and left (for ever lost)
'Much woe to all, but sure to me the most.
'So mild a master never shall I find;
'Less dear the parents whom I left behind,
'Less soft my mother, less my father kind.
'Not with such transport would my eyes run o'er,
'Again to hail them in their native shore;
'As lov'd Ulysses once more to embrace,
'Restor'd and breathing in his natal place.
'That name for ever dread, yet ever dear,
'Even in his absence I pronounce with fear:

‘ In my respect, he bears a prince's part ;
‘ But lives a very brother in my heart ’
  Thus spoke the faithful swain, and thus rejoin'd
The master of his grief, the man of patient mind
‘ Ulysses' friend ! shall view his old abodes,
‘ (Distrustful as thou art,) nor doubt the gods
‘ Nor speak I rashly, but with faith averr'd,
‘ And what I speak attesting Heaven has heard
If so, a cloak and vesture be my meed ,
Till his return, no title shall I plead,
Though certain be my news and great my need ,
Whom want itself can force untruths to tell
My soul detests him as the gates of hell
  ‘ Thou first be witness, hospitable Jove !
And every god inspiring social love !
And witness every household power that waits,
‘ Guard of these fires, and angel of these gates !
Ere the next moon increase or this decay,
‘ His ancient realms Ulysses shall survey
‘ In blood and dust each proud oppressor mourn,
And the lost glories of his house return
  ‘ Nor shall that meed be thine nor evermore
‘ Shall lov'd Ulysses hail this happy shore
(Replied Eumæus) to the present hour
Now turn thy thought, and joys within our power
From sad reflection let my soul repose ,
‘ The name of him awakes a thousand woes
But guard him, gods ! and to these arms restore !
‘ Not his true consort can desire him more ,
‘ Not old Laertes broken with despair ,
‘ Not young Telemachus, his blooming heir
‘ Alas, Telemachus ! my sorrows flow
‘ Afresh for thee, my second cause of woe !
‘ Like some fair plant set by a heavenly hand,
He grew, he flourish'd and he bless'd the land ,
‘ In all the youth his father's image shin'd,
‘ Bright in his person, brighter in his mind.
What man, or god, deceiv'd his better sense,
Far on the swelling seas to wander hence ?

'To distant Pylos hapless is he gone,
'To seek his father's fate, and find his own!
'For traitors wait his way, with dire design
'To end at once the great Arcesian[1] line.
'But let us leave him to their wills above;
'The fates of men are in the hand of Jove.
'And now, my venerable guest! declare
'Your name, your parents, and your native air:
'Sincere from whence begun your course relate,
'And to what ship I owe the friendly freight?'
Thus he: and thus (with prompt invention bold)
The cautious chief his ready story told:
'On dark reserve what better can prevail,
'Or from the fluent tongue produce the tale,
'Than when two friends, alone, in peaceful place
'Confer, and wines and cates the table grace;
'But most, the kind inviter's cheerful face?
'Thus might we sit, with social goblets crown'd,
'Till the whole circle of the year goes round;
'Not the whole circle of the year would close
'My long narration of a life of woes.
'But such was Heaven's high will![2] Know then, I came
'From sacred Crete, and from a sire of fame:
'Castor Hylacides, (that name he bore,)
'Belov'd and honour'd in his native shore;
'Bless'd in his riches, in his children more.
'Sprung of a handmaid, from a bought embrace,
'I shar'd his kindness with his lawful race:
'But when that fate, which all must undergo,
'From earth remov'd him to the shades below,
'The large domain his greedy sons divide,
'And each was portion'd as the lots decide.

[1] Arcesias was the paternal grandfather of Ulysses. [2] This whole narration is a notable instance of that artful dissimulation so remarkable in the character of Ulysses, and an evidence that Homer excellently sustains it through the whole poem. There is a pause in the action of the poem, while Minerva passes from Ithaca to Telemachus in Lacedæmon: this interval is to be filled up with some incident relating to Ulysses, until Telemachus is prepared to return; for his assistance is necessary to re-establish the affairs of Ulysses. This then is a time of leisure, and the poet fills it up with the narrations of Ulysses till the return of Telemachus, and consequently there is room for a long relation. *Pope.*

'Little, alas! was left my wretched share,
'Except a house, a covert from the air:
'But what by niggard fortune was denied,
'A willing widow's copious wealth supplied.
'My valour was my plea, a gallant mind
'That, true to honour, never lagg'd behind,
'(The sex is ever to a soldier kind.)
'Now wasting years my former strength confound,
'And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;
'Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,
'And mark the ruins of no vulgar man.
'Me, Pallas gave to lead the martial storm,
'And the fair ranks of battle to deform;
'Me, Mars inspir'd to turn the foe to flight,
'And tempt the secret ambush of the night.
'Let ghastly Death in all his forms appear,
'I saw him not, it was not mine to fear.
'Before the rest I rais'd my ready steel,
The first I met, he yielded, or he fell.
'But works of peace my soul disdain'd to bear,
'The rural labour, or domestic care.
'To raise the mast, the missile dart to wing,
'And send swift arrows from the bounding string,
'Were arts the gods made grateful to my mind;
'Those gods, who turn (to various ends design'd)
'The various thoughts and talents of mankind.
'Before the Grecians touch'd the Trojan plain,
'Nine times commander or by land or main,
'In foreign fields I spread my glory far,
'Great in the praise, rich in the spoils of war:
'Thence, charged with riches, as increas'd in fame,
'To Crete return'd, an honourable name.
But when great Jove that direful war decreed,
'Which roused all Greece, and made the mighty bleed;
'Our states myself and Idomen employ
'To lead their fleets, and carry death to Troy.
'Nine years we warr'd; the tenth saw Ilion fall;
'Homeward we sail'd, but heaven dispers'd us all.

[1] This verse is a mean insertion, destitute of all countenance from his original. *Wakefield.*

'One only month my wife enjoy'd my stay;
'So will'd the god who gives and takes away.
'Nine ships I mann'd, equipp'd with ready stores,
'Intent to voyage to th' Ægyptian shores;
'In feast and sacrifice my chosen train
'Six days consum'd; the seventh we plough'd the main
'Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye;
'Before the Boreal blast the vessels fly;
'Safe through the level seas we sweep our way;
'The steersman governs, and the ships obey.
'The fifth fair morn we stem th' Ægyptian tide,
'And tilting o'er the bay the vessels ride:
'To anchor there my fellows I command,
'And spies commission to explore the land.
'But, sway'd by lust of gain, and headlong will,
'The coasts they ravage, and the natives kill.
'The spreading clamour to their city flies,
'And horse and foot in mingled tumult rise.
'The reddening dawn reveals the circling fields,
'Horrid with bristly spears, and glancing shields.
'Jove thunder'd on their side. Our guilty head
'We turn'd to flight; the gathering vengeance spread
'On all parts round, and heaps on heaps lie dead.
'I then explor'd my thought, what course to prove.
'(And sure the thought was dictated by Jove,)
'Oh, had he left me to that happier doom,
'And sav'd a life of miseries to come!
'The radiant helmet from my brows unlaced,
'And low on earth my shield and javelin cast,
'I meet the monarch with a suppliant's face,
'Approach his chariot, and his knees embrace.
'He heard, he sav'd, he placed me at his side;
'My state he pitied, and my tears he dried,
'Restrain'd the rage the vengeful foe express'd,
'And turn'd the deadly weapons from my breast.
'Pious! to guard the hospitable rite,
'And fearing Jove, whom mercy's works delight.
'In Ægypt thus with peace and plenty bless'd,
'I liv'd (and happy still had liv'd) a guest.

'On seven bright years successive blessings wait;
'The next chang'd all the colour of my fate.
'A false Phœnician, of insidious mind,
'Vers'd in vile arts, and foe to humankind,
'With semblance fair invites me to his home
'I seiz'd the proffer (ever fond to roam):
'Domestic in his faithless roof I stay'd,
'Till the swift sun his annual circle made.
'To Libya then he meditates the way;
'With guileful art a stranger to betray,
'And sell to bondage in a foreign land:
'Much doubting, yet compell'd I quit the strand
'Through the mid seas the nimble pinnace sails,
'Aloof from Crete, before the northern gales
'But when remote her chalky cliffs we lost,
'And far from ken of any other coast,
'When all was wild expanse of sea and air,
'Then doom'd high Jove due vengeance to prepare.
'He hung a night of horrors o'er their head;
'(The shaded ocean blacken'd as it spread,)
'He launch'd the fiery bolt; from pole to pole
'Broad burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll;
'In giddy rounds the whirling ship is toss'd,
'And all in clouds of smothering sulphur lost.
'As from a hanging rock's tremendous height,
'The sable crows with intercepted flight
'Drop endlong; scarr'd and black with sulphurous hue,
'So from the deck are hurl'd the ghastly crew.
'Such end the wicked found! but Jove's intent
'Was yet to save th' oppress'd and innocent.
'Placed on the mast, (the last resource of life,)
'With winds and waves I held unequal strife;
'For nine long days the billows tilting o'er,
'The tenth soft wafts me to Thesprotia's[1] shore.
'The monarch's son a shipwreck'd wretch reliev'd,
'The sire with hospitable rites receiv'd,
'And in his palace like a brother placed,
'With gifts of price and gorgeous garments graced.

[1] In Thessaly.

'While here I sojourn'd, oft I heard the fame
'How late Ulysses to the country came,
'How lov'd, how honour'd, in this court he stay'd,
'And here his whole collected treasure laid;
'I saw myself the vast unnumber'd store
'Of steel elaborate, and refulgent ore,
'And brass high heap'd amidst the regal dome;
'Immense supplies for ages yet to come!
'Meantime he voyaged to explore the will
'Of Jove, on high Dodona's holy hill,
'What means might best his safe return avail,
'To come in pomp, or bear a secret sail?
'Full oft has Phidon [1] whilst he pour'd the wine,
'Attesting solemn all the powers divine,
'That soon Ulysses would return, declar'd,
'The sailors waiting, and the ships prepar'd.
'But first the king dismiss'd me from his shores,
'For fair Dulichium crown'd with fruitful stores,
'To good Acastus' [3] friendly care consign'd
'But other counsels pleas'd the sailors' mind:
'New frauds were plotted by the faithless train,
'And misery demands me once again.
'Soon as remote from shore they plough the wave,
'With ready hands they rush to seize their slave,
'Then with these tatter'd rags they wrapp'd me round
'(Stripp'd of my own,) and to the vessel bound.
'At eve, at Ithaca's delightful land
'The ship arriv'd: forth issuing on the sand,
'They sought repast; while, to th' unhappy kind,
'The pitying gods themselves my chains unbind.
'Soft I descended, to the sea applied
'My naked breast, and shot along the tide.
'Soon pass'd beyond their sight, I left the flood,
'And took the spreading shelter of the wood.
'Their prize escap'd the faithless pirates mourn'd,
'But deem'd inquiry vain, and to their ships return'd.

[1] The king of the Thesprotians: comp. ver. 352. [2] An island not far from Ithaca. See ver. 439. [3] Son of Pelias, and king of Iolcos in Thessaly.

'Screen'd by protecting gods from hostile eyes,
'They led me to a good man and a wise,
'To live beneath thy hospitable care,
'And wait the woes heaven dooms me yet to bear.'
'Unhappy guest! whose sorrows touch my mind!'
(Thus good Eumæus with a sigh rejoin'd,)
'For real sufferings since I grieve sincere,
'Check not with fallacies the springing tear:
'Nor turn the passion into groundless joy
'For him, whom heaven has destin'd to destroy.
'Oh! had he perish'd on some well-fought day,
'Or in his friend's embraces died away!
'That grateful Greece with streaming eyes might raise
'Historic marbles to record his praise;
'His praise, eternal on the faithful stone,
'Had with transmissive honours graced his son.
'Now, snatch'd by harpies to the dreary coast,
'Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost!
'While pensive in this solitary den,
'Far from gay cities and the ways of men,
'I linger life; nor to the court repair,
'But when my constant queen commands my care;
'Or when, to taste her hospitable board,
'Some guest arrives, with rumours of her lord;
'And these indulge their want, and those their woe,
'And here the tears, and there the goblets flow.
'By many such have I been warn'd; but chief
'By one Ætolian robb'd of all belief,
'Whose hap it was to this our roof to roam,
'For murder banish'd from his native home.
'He swore, Ulysses on the coast of Crete
'Stay'd but a season to refit his fleet;
'A few revolving months should waft him o'er,
'Fraught with bold warriors, and a boundless store
'O thou! whom age has taught to understand,
'And heaven has guided with a favouring hand!
'On god or mortal to obtrude a lie
'Forbear, and dread to flatter, as to die.
'Not for such ends my house and heart are free,
'But dear respect to Jove, and charity.'

'And why, O swain of unbelieving mind!'
(Thus quick replied the wisest of mankind)
'Doubt you my oath? yet more my faith to try,
'A solemn compact let us ratify,
'And witness every power that rules the sky!
'If here Ulysses from his labours rest,
'Be then my prize a tunic and a vest;
'And, where my hopes invite me, straight transport
'In safety to Dulichium's friendly court.
'But if he greets not thy desiring eye,
'Hurl me from yon dread precipice on high,
'The due reward of fraud and perjury.'
'Doubtless, O guest! great laud and praise were mine,'
(Replied the swain,) 'for spotless faith divine,
'If, after social rites and gifts bestow'd,
'I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood.
'How would the gods my righteous toils succeed,
'And bless the hand that made a stranger bleed?
'No more—th' approaching hours of silent night
'First claim refection, then to rest invite;
'Beneath our humble cottage let us haste,
'And here, unenvied, rural dainties taste.'
Thus commun'd these; while to their lowly dome
The full-fed swine return'd with evening home;
Compell'd, reluctant, to their several sties,
With din obstreperous, and ungrateful cries.
Then to the slaves: 'Now from the herd the best
'Select, in honour of our foreign guest:
'With him let us the genial banquet share,
'For great and many are the griefs we bear;
'While those who from our labours heap their board
'Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord.'
Thus speaking, with despatchful hand he took
A weighty axe, and cleft the solid oak;
This on the earth he pil'd; a boar full fed,
Of five years' age, before the pile was led:
The swain, whom acts of piety delight,
Observant of the gods, begins the rite;[1]

[1] Every meal among the ancients was a kind of sacrifice of thanksgiving to the gods; and the table, as it were, an altar. *Pope.*

First shears the forehead of the bristly boar,
And suppliant stands, invoking every power
To speed Ulysses to his native shore.
A knotty stake then aiming at his head,
Down dropp'd he groaning, and the spirit fled.
The scorching flames climb round on every side:
Then the singed members they with skill divide;
On these, in rolls of fat involved with art,
The choicest morsels lay from every part.
Some in the flames bestrew'd with flour they threw;
Some cut in fragments from the forks they drew:
These, while on several tables they dispose,
A priest himself, the blameless rustic rose;
Expert the destined victim to dispart
In seven just portions, pure of hand and heart.
One sacred to the nymphs apart they lay;
Another to the winged son of May.[1]
The rural tribe in common share the rest,
The king, the chine, the honour of the feast,
Who sate delighted at his servant's board;
The faithful servant joy'd his unknown lord.
'O be thou dear' (Ulysses cried) 'to Jove,
'As well thou claim'st a grateful stranger's love!'
'Be then thy thanks' (the bounteous swain replied)
'Enjoyment of the good the gods provide.
'From God's own hand descend our joys and woes;
'These he decrees, and he but suffers those:
'All power is his, and whatsoe'er he wills,
'The will itself, omnipotent, fulfils.'
This said, the first-fruits to the gods he gave;
Then pour'd of offer'd wine the sable wave:

[1] Mercury, son of Maia. He was regarded as the protector of those engaged in rustic occupations, and in the pursuit of gain. In this rural sacrifice, says Pope, Eumæus joins Mercury with the nymphs, probably because he was the god of commerce, which was chiefly carried on in the early ages by the barter of sheep and oxen for the commodities of the merchant. And the representation of Mercury in ancient images carrying a ram on his shoulders, observes Madame Dacier, we may sufficiently explain by saying, that when the rustic required any of the adventitious comforts of life, he had only to carry a sheep to the city.

In great Ulysses' hand he placed the bowl;
He sate, and sweet refection cheer'd his soul.
The bread from canisters Mesaulius gave;
(Eumæus' proper treasure bought this slave,
And led from Taphos, to attend his board,
A servant added to his absent lord;)
His task it was the wheaten loaves to lay,
And from the banquet take the bowls away.
And now the rage of hunger was repress'd,
And each betakes him to his couch to rest.
   Now came the night, and darkness cover'd o'er
The face of things; the winds began to roar:
The driving storm the watery west-wind pours,
And Jove descends in deluges of showers.
Studious of rest and warmth, Ulysses lies,
Foreseeing from the first the storm would rise;
In mere necessity of coat and cloak,
With artful preface to his host he spoke:
'Hear me, my friends, who this good banquet grace;
''Tis sweet to play the fool in time and place,
'And wine can of their wits the wise beguile,
'Make the sage frolic, and the serious smile,
'The grave in merry measures frisk about,
'And many a long repented word bring out.
'Since to be talkative I now commence,
'Let wit cast off the sullen yoke of sense.
'Once I was strong, (would Heaven restore those days!)
'And with my betters claim'd a share of praise.
'Ulysses, Menelaus, led forth a band,
'And join'd me with them ('twas their own command);
'A deathful ambush for the foe to lay,
'Beneath Troy walls by night we took our way;
'There, clad in arms, along the marshes spread,
'We made the ozier-fringed bank our bed.
'Full soon th' inclemency of heaven I feel,
'Nor had these shoulders covering, but of steel.
'Sharp blew the north; snow whitening all the fields
'Froze with the blast, and, gathering, glazed our shields.
'There all but I, well-fenced with cloak and vest,
'Lay cover'd by their ample shields at rest.

'Fool that I was! I left behind my own,[1]
'The skill of weather and of winds unknown,[2]
'And trusted to my coat and shield alone!
'When now was wasted more than half the night,
'And the stars faded at approaching light,
'Sudden I jogg'd Ulysses, who was laid
'Fast by my side, and shivering thus I said:
"Here longer in this field I cannot lie;
"The winter pinches, and with cold I die;
"And die ashamed, (O wisest of mankind,)
"The only fool who left his cloak behind.'
'He thought and answer'd, hardly waking yet,
'Sprung in his mind the momentary wit:
'(That wit which, or in council or in fight,
'Still met th' emergence, and determin'd right.)
"Hush thee,' (he cried, soft whispering in my ear,)
"Speak not a word, lest any Greek may hear'—
'And then, (supporting on his arm his head,)
"Hear me, companions!' (thus aloud he said:)
"Methinks too distant from the fleet we lie:
"Even now a vision stood before my eye,
"And sure the warning vision was from high:
"Let from among us some swift courier rise,
"Haste to the general, and demand supplies'
'Up started Thoas straight, Andræmon's son,
'Nimbly he rose, and cast his garment down;
'Instant, the racer vanish'd off the ground;
'That instant in his cloak I wrapp'd me round;
'And safe I slept, till, brightly dawning, shone
'The morn conspicuous on her golden throne.
'Oh were my strength as then, as then my age!
'Some friend would fence me from the winter's rage.
'Yet tatter'd as I look, I challeng'd then
'The honours and the offices of men:

[1] In those eastern regions, after very hot days, an extreme cold night would sometimes succeed, even with frost and snow, contrary to the usual order of the season. If it had been winter, no doubt Ulysses would have armed himself against the nocturnal cold, and not have been reduced to such an extremity. *Pope.*

[2] Not being able to judge of the weather, nor having formed any conception that a night of such severe cold would follow.

'Some master, or some servant would allow
'A cloak and vest—but I am nothing now!'
'Well hast thou spoke,' (rejoin'd th' attentive swain);
'Thy lips let fall no idle word or vain!
'Nor garment shall thou want, nor aught beside,
'Meet for the wandering suppliant to provide.
'But in the morning take thy clothes[1] again,
'For here one vest suffices every swain;
'No change of garments to our hinds is known;
'But when return'd, the good Ulysses' son
'With better hand shall grace with fit attires
'His guest, and send thee where thy soul desires.'
The honest herdsman rose, as this he said,
And drew before the hearth the stranger's bed;
The fleecy spoils of sheep, a goat's rough hide
He spreads: and adds a mantle thick and wide:
With store to heap above him, and below,
And guard each quarter as the tempests blow.
There lay the king, and all the rest supine;
All, but the careful master of the swine:
Forth hasted he to tend his bristly care;
Well arm'd, and fenced against nocturnal air:
His weighty faulchion o'er his shoulder tied;
His shaggy cloak a mountain goat supplied:
With his broad spear, the dread of dogs and men,
He seeks his lodging in the rocky den.
There to the tusky herd he bends his way,
Where, screen'd from Boreas, high o'erarch'd they lay.[2]

[1] The tattered clothes in which Ulysses came.

[2] This and the preceding book take up no more than the space of one day. Ulysses lands in the morning, which is spent in consultation with Minerva how to bring about his restoration; about noon he comes to Eumæus, for immediately after his arrival they dine: they pass the afternoon and evening conference; so that thirty-five days are exactly completed since the beginning of the Odyssey. *Pope.*

BOOK XV.

ARGUMENT.

THE RETURN OF TELEMACHUS.

The goddess Minerva commands Telemachus in a vision to return to Ithaca. Pisistratus and he take leave of Menelaüs, and arrive at Pylos, where they part; Telemachus sets sail, after having received on board Theoclymenus the soothsayer. The scene then changes to the cottage of Eumæus, who entertains Ulysses with a recital of his adventures. In the meantime Telemachus arrives on the coast, and, sending the vessel to the town, proceeds by himself to the lodge of Eumæus.

Now had Minerva[1] reach'd those ample plains,
Fam'd for the dance, where Menelaüs reigns;
Anxious she flies to great Ulysses' heir,
His instant voyage challenged all her care.
Beneath the royal portico display'd,
With Nestor's son Telemachus was laid;
In sleep profound the son of Nestor lies;
Not thine, Ulysses! Care unseal'd his eyes:[2]
Restless he griev'd, with various fears oppress'd,
And all thy fortunes roll'd within his breast.
When, 'O Telemachus!' (the goddess said)
'Too long in vain, too widely hast thou stray'd,
'Thus leaving careless thy paternal right
The robbers' prize, the prey to lawless might.
'On fond pursuits neglectful while you roam,
'Even now the hand of rapine sacks the dome.

[1] B. xiii. ver. 511.

[2] Minerva here finds Telemachus in bed. It is necessary to remember that Ulysses landed in Ithaca in the morning of the thirty-fifth day; and when Minerva left him, she went to the Spartan court to Telemachus; this vision therefore appears to that hero in the night following the thirty-fifth day. On the thirty-sixth he departs from Menelaus, and lodges that night with Diocles; on the thirty-seventh he embarks towards the evening, sails all night, and lands on the thirty-eighth in the morning in his own country. From this observation it is likewise evident, that Ulysses passes two days in discourse with Eumæus. *Pope.*

'Hence to Atrides; and his leave implore
'To launch thy vessel for thy natal shore;
'Fly, whilst thy mother virtuous yet withstands
'Her kindred's wishes, and her sire's commands.
'Through both, Eurymachus pursues the dame,
'And with the noblest gifts asserts his claim.
'Hence therefore, while thy stores thy own remain,
'Thou know'st the practice of the female train:
'Lost in the children of the present spouse,
'They slight the pledges of their former vows;
'Their love is always with the lover past;
'Still the succeeding flame expels the last.
'Let o'er thy house some chosen maid preside,
'Till heaven decrees to bless thee in a bride.
'But now thy more attentive ears incline,
'Observe the warnings of a power divine;
'For thee their snares the suitor lords shall lay
'In Samos' sands, or straits of Ithaca;
'To seize thy life shall lurk the murderous band,
'Ere yet thy footsteps press thy native land.
'No—sooner far their riot and their lust
'All-covering earth shall bury deep in dust
'Then distant from the scatter'd islands steer,
'Nor let the night retard thy full career;
'Thy heavenly guardian shall instruct the gales
'To smooth thy passage and supply thy sails.
'And when at Ithaca thy labour ends,
'Send to the town the vessel with thy friends;
'But seek thou first the master of the swine,
'(For still to thee his loyal thoughts incline;)
'There pass the night; while he his course pursues
'To bring Penelope the wish'd-for news,
'That thou, safe sailing from the Pylian strand,
'Art come to bless her in thy native land.'
Thus spoke the goddess, and resum'd her flight
To the pure regions of eternal light.
Meanwhile Pisistratus he gently shakes,
And with these words the slumbering youth awakes:
'Rise, son of Nestor; for the road prepare,
'And join the harness'd coursers to the car.'

'What cause,' he cried, 'can justify our flight
'To tempt the dangers of forbidding night?
'Here wait we rather, till approaching day
'Shall prompt our speed, and point the ready way.
'Nor think of flight before the Spartan king
'Shall bid farewell, and bounteous presents bring;
'Gifts, which to distant ages safely stor'd,
'The sacred act of friendship shall record.'
Thus he. But when the dawn bestreak'd the east,
The king from Helen rose, and sought his guest.
As soon as his approach the hero knew,
The splendid mantle round him first he threw,
Then o'er his ample shoulders whirl'd the cloak,
Respectful met the monarch, and bespoke:
'Hail, great Atrides, favour'd of high Jove!
'Let not thy friends in vain for licence move.
'Swift let us measure back the watery way,
'Nor check our speed, impatient of delay.'
'If with desire so strong thy bosom glows,
'Ill,' said the king, 'should I thy wish oppose:
'For oft in others freely I reprove
'The ill-tim'd efforts of officious love;
'Who love too much, hate in the like extreme,
'And both the golden mean alike condemn.
'Alike he thwarts the hospitable end,
'Who drives the free, or stays the hasty friend:
'True friendship's laws are by this rule express'd,
'Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.
'Yet stay, my friends, and in your chariot take
'The noblest presents that our love can make;
'Meantime commit we to our women's care
'Some choice domestic viands to prepare;
'The traveller, rising from the banquet gay,
'Eludes the labours of the tedious way.
'Then if a wider course shall rather please
'Through spacious Argos and the realms of Greece,
'Atrides in his chariot shall attend;
'Himself thy convoy to each royal friend.
'No prince will let Ulysses' heir remove
'Without some pledge, some monument of love:

'These will the cauldron, these the tripod give,
'From those the well-pair'd mules we shall receive,
'Or bowl emboss'd whose golden figures live.'
To whom the youth, for prudence fam'd, replied:
'O monarch, care of heaven! thy people's pride!
'No friend in Ithaca my place supplies,
'No powerful hands are there, no watchful eyes:
'My stores expos'd and fenceless house demand
'The speediest succour from my guardian hand;
'Lest, in a search too anxious and too vain
'Of one lost joy, I lose what yet remain.'
His purpose when the generous warrior heard,
He charged the household cates to be prepar'd.
Now with the dawn, from his adjoining home,
Was Boethoedes Eteoneus[1] come;
Swift at the word he forms the rising blaze,
And o'er the coals the smoking fragments lays.
Meantime the king, his son, and Helen went
Where the rich wardrobe breathed a costly scent.
The king selected from the glittering rows
A bowl; the prince a silver beaker chose.
The beauteous queen revolv'd with careful eyes
Her various textures of unnumber'd dyes,
And chose the largest; with no vulgar art
Her own fair hands embroider'd every part:
Beneath the rest it lay divinely bright,
Like radiant Hesper o'er the gems of night.
Then with each gift they hasten'd to their guest,
And thus the king Ulysses' heir address'd:
'Since fix'd are thy resolves, may thundering Jove
'With happiest omens thy desires approve!
'This silver bowl, whose costly margins shine
'Enchas'd with gold, this valued gift be thine;
'To me this present, of Vulcanian frame,
'From Sidon's hospitable monarch came;
'To thee we now consign the precious load,
'The pride of kings, and labour of a god.'

[1] That is, Eteoneus, the son of Boethous, the same that is mentioned B. iv. 31.

Then gave the cup, while Megapenthe brought
The silver vase with living sculpture wrought.
The beauteous queen, advancing next, display'd
The shining veil, and thus endearing said:
'Accept, dear youth, this monument of love,
'Long since, in better days, by Helen wove:
'Safe in thy mother's care the vesture lay,
'To deck thy bride, and grace thy nuptial day.
'Meantime may'st thou with happiest speed regain
'Thy stately palace, and thy wide domain.'
She said, and gave the veil; with grateful look
The prince the variegated present took.
And now, when through the royal dome they pass'd,
High on a throne the king each stranger placed.
A golden ewer th' attendant damsel brings,
Replete with water from the crystal springs;
With copious streams the shining vase supplies
A silver laver of capacious size.
They wash. The tables in fair order spread,
The glittering canisters are crown'd with bread;
Viands of various kinds allure the taste,
Of choicest sort and savour; rich repast!
Whilst Eteoneus portions out the shares,
Atrides' son the purple draught prepares.
And now, (each sated with the genial feast,
And the short rage of thirst and hunger ceas'd,)
Ulysses' son, with his illustrious friend,
The horses join, the polish'd car ascend.
Along the court the fiery steeds rebound,
And the wide portal echoes to the sound.
The king precedes; a bowl with fragrant wine
(Libation destin'd to the powers divine)
His right hand held: before the steeds he stands,
Then, mix'd with prayers, he utters these commands:
'Farewell, and prosper, youths! let Nestor know
'What grateful thoughts still in this bosom glow,
'For all the proofs of his paternal care,
'Through the long dangers of the ten years' war.'
'Ah! doubt not our report' (the prince rejoin'd)
'Of all the virtues of thy generous mind.

And oh! return'd might we Ulysses meet!
'To him thy presents show, thy words repeat
'How will each speech his grateful wonder raise!
'How will each gift indulge us in thy praise!'
Scarce ended thus the prince, when on the right
Advanced the bird of Jove auspicious sight!
A milk-white fowl his clinching talons bore,
With care domestic pamper'd at the floor
Peasants in vain with threatening cries pursue,
In solemn speed the bird majestic flew
Full dexter to the car the prosperous sight
Fill'd every breast with wonder and delight
But Nestor's son the cheerful silence broke,
And in these words the Spartan chief bespoke
'Say if to us the gods these omens send,
'Or fates peculiar to thyself portend?'
Whilst yet the monarch paus'd, with doubts oppress'd,
The beauteous queen reliev'd his labouring breast
'Hear me,' (she cried) 'to whom the gods have given
To read this sign, and mystic sense of heaven
As thus the plumy sovereign of the air
Left on the mountain's brow his callow care,
'And wander'd through the wide ethereal way
'To pour his wrath on yon luxurious prey,
'So shall thy godlike father, toss'd in vain
'Through all the dangers of the boundless main,
'Arrive, (or is perchance already come,)
'From slaughter'd gluttons to release the dome'
'Oh! if this promis'd bliss by thundering Jove'
(The prince replied) 'stand fix'd in fate above,
'To thee, as to some god, I'll temples raise,
And crown thy altars with the costly blaze
He said; and, bending o'er his chariot, flung
Athwart the fiery steeds the smarting thong,
The bounding shafts upon the harness play,
Till night descending intercepts the way.
To Diocles at Pheræ they repair,
Whose boasted sire was sacred Alpheus' heir,
With him all night the youthful strangers stay'd,
Nor found the hospitable rites unpaid.

But soon as morning from her orient bed
Had tinged the mountains with her earliest red,
They join'd the steeds, and on the chariot sprung;
The brazen portals in their passage rung.
  To Pylos soon they came; when thus begun
To Nestor's heir Ulysses' godlike son:
  'Let not Pisistratus in vain be press'd,
'Nor unconsenting hear his friend's request;
'His friend by long hereditary claim,
'In toils his equal, and in years the same.
'No farther from our vessel, I implore,
'The coursers drive; but lash them to the shore.
'Too long thy father would his friend detain;
'I dread his proffer'd kindness urg'd in vain.'
  The hero paus'd, and ponder'd this request,
While love and duty warr'd within his breast.
At length resolv'd, he turn'd his ready hand,
And lash'd his panting coursers to the strand.
There, while within the poop with care he stor'd
The regal presents of the Spartan lord,
'With speed begone,' (said he,) 'call every mate,
'Ere yet to Nestor I the tale relate:
''Tis true, the fervour of his generous heart
'Brooks no repulse, nor couldst thou soon depart:
'Himself will seek thee here, nor wilt thou find,
'In words alone, the Pylian monarch kind.
'But when, arriv'd, he thy return shall know,
'How will his breast with honest fury glow!'
This said, the sounding strokes his horses fire,
And soon he reach'd the palace of his sire.
  'Now' (cried Telemachus) 'with speedy care
'Hoist every sail, and every oar prepare.'
Swift as the word his willing mates obey,
And seize their seats, impatient for the sea.
  Meantime the prince with sacrifice adores
Minerva, and her guardian aid implores;
When lo! a wretch[1] ran breathless to the shore,
New from his crime; and reeking yet with gore.

[1] Theoclymenus, son of Polyphides; see ver. 278.

A seer he was, from great Melampus sprung,[1]
Melampus, who in Pylos flourished long,
Till, urged by wrongs, a foreign realm he chose,
Far from the hateful cause of all his woes.
Neleus his treasures one long year detains:
As long he groan'd in Phylacus's chains:
Meantime, what anguish and what rage combin'd,
For lovely Pero rack'd his labouring mind!
Yet 'scap'd he death: and, vengeful of his wrong,
To Pylos drove the lowing herds along:
Then (Neleus vanquish'd, and consign'd the fair
To Bias' arms) he sought a foreign air;
Argos the rich for his retreat he chose;
There form'd his empire: there his palace rose.
From him Antiphates and Mantius came;
The first begot Oïcleus great in fame,
And he Amphiaraüs, immortal name!
The people's saviour, and divinely wise,
Belov'd by Jove, and him who gilds the skies:
Yet short his date of life! by female pride he dies.[2]
From Mantius Clitus,[3] whom Aurora's love
Snatch'd for his beauty to the thrones above;
And Polyphides, on whom Phœbus shone
With fullest rays, Amphiaraus now gone;

[1] There is some obscurity in this genealogical history. Melampus was a prophet; he lived in Pylos, and was a person of great wealth; his uncle Neleus seized his riches, and detained them a whole year, to oblige him to recover his herds, detained by Iphiclus, in Phylace; he failed in the attempt, and was kept in prison by Iphiclus, the son of Phylacus. Bias, the brother of Melampus, was in love with Pero, the daughter of Neleus; Neleus, to engage Melampus more strongly in the enterprise, promises to give Pero in marriage to his brother Bias, upon the recovery of his herds from Iphiclus. At length Iphiclus releases Melampus from prison, upon his discovering to him how he might have an heir to succeed to his dominions, and rewards him with restoring the herds of Neleus; then Neleus retracts his promise, and refuses to give his daughter Pero to Bias, the brother of Melampus; upon this, Neleus and Melampus quarrel, and, engaging in single combat, Neleus is vanquished, and Melampus retires to Argos. See B. xi. ver. 351, *seq.* *Pope.*

[2] Eriphyle, the wife of Amphiaraus, was induced by a bribe to prevail on her husband to join in the war of the seven chiefs against Thebes, though she knew that he would perish in it. See note on B. xi. 406.

[3] Understand "came" from ver. 266.

In Hyperesia's groves he[1] made abode,
And taught mankind the counsels of the god.
From him sprung Theoclymenus, who found
(The sacred wine yet foaming on the ground)
Telemachus: whom, as to Heaven he press'd
His ardent vows, the stranger thus address'd:
'O thou! that dost thy happy course prepare
'With pure libations and with solemn prayer;
'By that dread power to whom thy vows are paid;
'By all the lives of these; thy own dear head,
'Declare sincerely to no foe's demand
'Thy name, thy lineage, and paternal land.'
'Prepare, then,' said Telemachus, 'to know
'A tale from falsehood free, not free from woe.
'From Ithaca, of royal birth I came,
'And great Ulysses (ever-honour'd name!)
'Once was my sire, though now, for ever lost,
'In Stygian gloom he glides a pensive ghost!
'Whose fate inquiring through the world we rove:
'The last, the wretched proof of filial love.'
The stranger then: 'Nor shall I aught conceal,
'But the dire secret of my fate reveal.
'Of my own tribe an Argive wretch I slew;
'Whose powerful friends the luckless deed pursue
'With unrelenting rage, and force from home
'The blood-stain'd exile, ever doom'd to roam.
'But bear, oh bear me o'er yon azure flood;
'Receive the suppliant! spare my destin'd blood!'
'Stranger,' (replied the prince,) 'securely rest
'Affianced in our faith; henceforth our guest.'
Thus affable, Ulysses' godlike heir
Takes from the stranger's hand the glittering spear:[2]
He climbs the ship, ascends the stern with haste,
And by his side the guest accepted placed.
The chief his order gives: th' obedient band
With due observance wait the chief's command
With speed the mast they rear, with speed unbind
The spacious sheet, and stretch it to the wind.

[1] Polyphides. [2] Takes the spear of Theoclymenus, and lays it on the deck, as the original signifies.

Minerva calls; the ready gales obey
With rapid speed to whirl them o'er the sea.
Crunus they pass'd, next Chalcis[1] roll'd away,
When thickening darkness clos'd the doubtful day.
The silver Phæa's[2] glittering rills they lost,
And skimm'd along by Elis' sacred coast.
Then cautious through the rocky reaches wind,
And, turning sudden, shun the death design'd.
Meantime, the king, Eumæus, and the rest,
Sate in the cottage, at their rural feast:
The banquet pass'd, and satiate every man,
To try his host, Ulysses thus began.
'Yet one night more, my friends, indulge your guest;
'The last I purpose in your walls to rest;
'To-morrow for myself I must provide,
'And only ask your counsel, and a guide;
'Patient to roam the street, by hunger led,
'And bless the friendly hand that gives me bread
'There in Ulysses' roof I may relate
'Ulysses' wanderings to his royal mate;
'Or, mingling with the suitors' haughty train,
'Not undeserving some support obtain.
'Hermes to me his various gifts imparts,
'Patron of industry and manual arts.
Few can with me in dexterous works contend,
'The pyre to build, the stubborn oak to rend;
'To turn the tasteful viand o'er the flame;
'Or foam the goblet with a purple stream.
'Such are the tasks of men of mean estate,
'Whom fortune dooms to serve the rich and great.'
'Alas!' (Eumæus with a sigh rejoin'd)
'How sprung a thought so monstrous in thy mind?
'If on that godless race thou would'st attend,
'Fate owes thee sure a miserable end!
'Their wrongs and blasphemies ascend the sky,
'And pull descending vengeance from on high.
'Not such, my friend, the servants of their feast;
'A blooming train in rich embroidery dress'd!

[1] Towns of Eubœa. [2] The word in the original is Phæra, which was a town of Messene in the Peloponnesus.

'With earth's whole tribute the bright table bends,
'And smiling round celestial youth attends.
'Stay, then; no eye askance beholds thee here;
'Sweet is thy converse to each social ear:
'Well pleased, and pleasing, in our cottage rest,
'Till good Telemachus accepts his guest
'With genial gifts, and change of fair attires,
'And safe conveys thee where thy soul desires.'
To him the man of woes: 'O gracious Jove
'Reward this stranger's hospitable love!
'Who knows the son of sorrow to relieve,
'Cheers the sad heart, nor lets affliction grieve.
'Of all the ills unhappy mortals know,
'A life of wanderings is the greatest woe:
'On all their weary ways wait Care and Pain,
'And Pine and Penury, a meagre train.
'To such a man since harbour you afford,
'Relate the farther fortunes of your lord;
'What cares his mother's tender breast engage,
'And sire forsaken on the verge of age;
'Beneath the sun prolong they yet their breath,
'Or range the house of darkness and of death?'
To whom the swain: 'Attend what you inquire:
'Laertes lives, the miserable sire;
'Lives, but implores of every power to lay
'The burden down, and wishes for the day.
'Torn from his offspring in the eve of life,
'Torn from th' embraces of his tender wife,
'Sole, and all comfortless, he wastes away
'Old age, untimely posting ere his day.
'She too, sad mother! for Ulysses lost
'Pin'd out her bloom, and vanish'd to a ghost:
'(So dire a fate, ye righteous gods! avert
'From every friendly, every feeling heart;)
'While yet she was, though clouded o'er with grief,
'Her pleasing converse minister'd relief:
'With Ctimene, her youngest daughter, bred,
'One roof contain'd us, and one table fed.
'But when the softly-stealing pace of time
'Crept on from childhood into youthful prime,

'To Samos isle she sent the wedded fair;
'Me to the fields, to tend the rural care;
'Array'd in garments her own hands had wove,
'Nor less the darling object of her love.
'Her hapless death my brighter days o'ercast,
'Yet Providence deserts me not at last:
'My present labours food and drink procure,
'And more, the pleasure to relieve the poor.
'Small is the comfort from the queen to hear
'Unwelcome news, or vex the royal ear;
'Blank and discountenanced the servants stand,
'Nor dare to question where the proud command:
'No profit springs beneath usurping powers;
'Want feeds not there, where Luxury devours,
'Nor harbours charity where riot reigns:
'Proud are the lords, and wretched are the swains.'
The suffering chief at this began to melt;
And, 'O Eumæus! thou' (he cries) 'hast felt
'The spite of fortune too! her cruel hand
'Snatch'd thee an infant from thy native land!
'Snatch'd from thy parents' arms, thy parents' eyes,
'To early wants! a man of miseries!
'The whole sad story, from its first, declare:
'Sunk the fair city by the rage of war,
'Where once thy parents dwelt? or did they keep
'In humbler life, the lowing herds and sheep?
'So left perhaps to tend the fleecy train,
'Rude pirates seiz'd, and shipp'd thee o'er the main?
'Doom'd a fair prize to grace some prince's board,
'The worthy purchase of a foreign lord.'
'If then my fortunes can delight my friend,
'A story fruitful of events attend:
'Another's sorrow may thy ear enjoy,
'And wine the lengthen'd intervals employ.
'Long nights the now declining year bestows;
'A part we consecrate to soft repose,
'A part in pleasing talk we entertain;
'For too much rest itself becomes a pain.
'Let those, whom sleep invites, the call obey,
'Their cares resuming with the dawning day:

'Here let us feast, and to the feast be join'd
'Discourse, the sweeter banquet of the mind ;
'Review the series of our lives, and taste
'The melancholy joy of evils pass'd :
'For he who much has suffer'd, much will know,
'And pleas'd remembrance builds delight on woe.
'Above Ortygia lies an isle of fame,
'Far hence remote, and Syria[1] is the name ;
'(There curious eyes inscribed with wonder trace
'The sun's diurnal, and his annual race ;)[2]
'Not large, but fruitful, stor'd with grass, to keep
'The bellowing oxen and the bleating sheep ;
'Her sloping hills the mantling vines adorn,
'And her rich valleys wave with golden corn.
'No want, no famine, the glad natives know,
'Nor sink by sickness to the shades below ;
'But when a length of years unnerves the strong,
'Apollo comes, and Cynthia comes along.
'They bend the silver bow with tender skill,
'And, void of pain, the silent arrows kill.[3]
'Two equal tribes this fertile land divide,
'Where two fair cities rise with equal pride,
'But both in constant peace one prince obey,
'And Ctesius there, my father, holds the sway.
'Freighted, it seems, with toys of every sort,
'A ship of Sidon anchor'd in our port ;
'What time it chanced the palace entertain'd,
'Skill'd in rich works, a woman of their land :
'This nymph, where anchor'd the Phœnician train,
'To wash her robes descending to the main,

[1] Called also Scyros, one of the Cyclades. Ortygia was a name of Delos. [2] Concerning the sense of the original there has been much doubt. Pope's version is in conformity with the opinions of Bishop Huet and Menage, as given in Menage's notes on Diogenes Laertius, B. i. Cowper's translation is similar :

"There is an island (thou hast heard, perchance
Of such an isle) nam'd Syria, it is placed
Above Ortygia, and a dial owns
True to the tropic changes of the year."

[3] The deaths of men who died suddenly were often attributed to Apollo ; those of women, to Diana. See ver. 514, and B. xi. 243 ; also Iliad, B. vi. ver. 250, 543.

'A smooth-tongued sailor won her to his mind;
'(For love deceives the best of womankind).
'A sudden trust from sudden liking grew;
'She told her name, her race, and all she knew.
"I too' (she cried) 'from glorious Sidon came,
"My father Arybas, of wealthy fame:
"But, snatch'd by pirates from my native place,
"The Taphians sold me to this man's embrace'
"Haste then,' (the false designing youth replied)
"Haste to thy country; love shall be thy guide;
"Haste to thy father's house, thy father's breast,
"For still he lives, and lives with riches blest.'
"Swear first,' (she cried), 'ye sailors! to restore
"A wretch in safety to her native shore.'
'Swift as she ask'd, the ready sailors swore.
'She then proceeds: 'Now let our compact made
"Be nor by signal nor by word betray'd,
"Nor near me any of your crew descried,
"By road frequented, or by fountain side:
"Be silence still our guard The monarch's spies
"(For watchful age is ready to surmise)
"Are still at hand; and thus reveal'd, must be
"Death to yourselves eternal chains to me.
"Your vessel loaded, and your traffic pass'd,
"Despatch a wary messenger with haste;
"Then gold and costly treasures will I bring,
"And more, the infant-offspring of the king.
"Him, child-like wandering forth, I'll lead away,
"(A noble prize!) and to your ship convey.'
'Thus spoke the dame, and homeward took the road.
'A year they traffic, and their vessel load.
'Their stores complete, and ready now to weigh,
'A spy was sent their summons to convey:
'An artist to my father's palace came,
'With gold and amber chains, elaborate frame:
'Each female eye the glittering links employ;
'They turn, review, and cheapen every toy.
'He took th' occasion, as they stood intent,
'Gave her the sign, and to his vessel went.

'She straight pursu'd, and seiz'd my willing arm;
'I follow'd smiling, innocent of harm.
'Three golden goblets in the porch she found,
'(The guests not enter'd, but the table crown'd,)
'Hid in her fraudful bosom these she bore:
'Now set the sun, and darken'd all the shore
'Arriving then, where, tilting on the tides,
'Prepar'd to launch the freighted vessel rides,
'Aboard they heave us, mount their decks, and sweep
'With level oar along the glassy deep.
'Six calmy days and six smooth nights we sail,
'And constant Jove supplied the gentle gale.
'The seventh, the fraudful wretch, (no cause descried,)
'Touch'd by Diana's vengeful arrow, died.
'Down dropp'd the caitiff-corse, a worthless load,
'Down to the deep; there roll'd, the future food
'Of fierce sea wolves, and monsters of the flood.
'A helpless infant I remain'd behind;
'Thence borne to Ithaca by wave and wind;
'Sold to Laertes by divine command,
'And now adopted to a foreign land.'
  To him the king: 'Reciting thus thy cares,
'My secret soul in all thy sorrow shares,
'But one choice blessing (such is Jove's high will)
'Has sweeten'd all thy bitter draught of ill:
'Torn from thy country to no hapless end,
'The gods have, in a master, given a friend.
'Whatever frugal nature needs is thine,
'(For she needs little,) daily bread and wine
'While I, so many wanderings past and woes,
'Live but on what thy poverty bestows.'
  So pass'd in pleasing dialogue away
The night; then down to short repose they lay;
Till radiant rose the messenger of day.[1]

[1] This is the morning of the thirty-eighth day since the beginning of the Odyssey. It is observable that Telemachus takes more time in his return from Pylos, than in sailing thither from his own country: the reason is the greater compass he was obliged to fetch, to escape the ambush of the suitors. *Pope.*

While in the port of Ithaca, the band
Of young Telemachus approach'd the land;
Their sails they loos'd, they lash'd the mast aside,
And cast their anchors, and the cables tied:
Then on the breezy shore, descending, join
In grateful banquet o'er the rosy wine.
When thus the prince: 'Now each his course pursue:
'I to the fields, and to the city you.
'Long absent hence, I dedicate this day
'My swains to visit, and the works survey.
'Expect me with the morn, to pay the skies
'Our debt of safe return in feast and sacrifice.'
Then Theoclymenus: 'But who shall lend,
'Meantime, protection to thy stranger friend?
'Straight to the queen and palace shall I fly,
'Or, yet more distant, to some lord apply?'
The prince return'd: 'Renown'd in days of yore
'Has stood our father's hospitable door;
'No other roof a stranger should receive,
'No other hands than ours the welcome give.
'But in my absence riot fills the place,
'Nor bears the modest queen a stranger's face;
'From noiseful revel far remote she flies,
'But rarely seen, or seen with weeping eyes.
'No—let Eurymachus receive my guest,
'Of nature courteous, and by far the best;
'He woos the queen with more respectful flame,
'And emulates her former husband's fame:
'With what success, 'tis Jove's alone to know,
'And the hop'd nuptials turn to joy or woe.'
Thus speaking, on the right up-soar'd in air
The hawk, Apollo's swift-wing'd messenger:
His deathful pounces tore a trembling dove;
The clotted feathers, scatter'd from above,
Between the hero and the vessel pour
Thick plumage, mingled with a sanguine shower.
Th' observing augur took the prince aside,
Seiz'd by the hand, and thus prophetic cried:
'Yon bird, that dexter cuts th' aërial road,
'Rose ominous, nor flies without a god:

'No race but thine shall Ithaca obey;
'To thine, for ages, heaven decrees the sway.'
'Succeed the omens, gods!' (the youth rejoin'd:)
'Soon shall my bounties speak a grateful mind,
'And soon each envied happiness attend
'The man who calls Telemachus his friend.'
Then to Peiræus:[1] 'Thou whom time has prov'd
'A faithful servant, by thy prince belov'd!
'Till we returning shall our guest demand,
'Accept this charge with honour, at our hand.'
To this Peiræus: 'Joyful I obey,
'Well pleas'd the hospitable rites to pay.
'The presence of thy guest shall best reward
'(If long thy stay) the absence of my lord.'
With that, their anchors he commands to weigh,
Mount the tall bark, and launch into the sea.
All with obedient haste forsake the shores,
And, placed in order, spread their equal oars.
Then from the deck the prince his sandals takes;
Pois'd in his hand the pointed javelin shakes.
They part; while, lessening from the hero's view,
Swift to the town the well-row'd galley flew:
The hero trod the margin of the main,
And reach'd the mansion of his faithful swain.

[1] We find that Telemachus intended to deliver Theoclymenus to the care of Eurymachus: what then is the reason why he thus suddenly alters that resolution, and intrusts him to Peiræus? This is occasioned by the discovery of the skill of Theoclymenus in augury; he fears lest the suitors should extort some prediction from him that might be detrimental to his affairs, or, should he refuse it, to the person of Theoclymenus. *Pope.*

BOOK XVI.

ARGUMENT.

THE DISCOVERY OF ULYSSES TO TELEMACHUS.

Telemachus, arriving at the lodge of Eumæus, sends him to carry Penelope the news of his return. Minerva, appearing to Ulysses, commands him to discover himself to his son. The princes, who had lain in ambush to intercept Telemachus in his way, their project being defeated, return to Ithaca.

Soon as the morning blush'd along the plains,
Ulysses, and the monarch of the swains,
Awake the sleeping fires, their meals prepare,
And forth to pasture send the bristly care.
The prince's near approach the dogs descry,
And, fawning round his feet, confess their joy.
Their gentle blandishment the king survey'd,
Heard his resounding step, and instant said:
'Some well-known friend, Eumæus, bends this way;
'His steps I hear; the dogs familiar play.'
While yet he spoke, the prince advancing drew
Nigh to the lodge, and now appear'd in view.
Transported from his seat Eumæus sprung,
Dropp'd the full bowl, and round his bosom hung;
Kissing his cheek, his hand, while from his eye
The tears rain'd copious in a shower of joy.
As some fond sire who ten long winters grieves,
From foreign climes an only son receives,
(Child of his age,) with strong paternal joy,
Forward he springs, and clasps the favourite boy:
So round the youth his arms Eumæus spread,
As if the grave had given him from the dead:
'And is it thou? my ever-dear delight!
'Oh, art thou come to bless my longing sight?
'Never, I never hoped to view this day,
'When o'er the waves you plough'd the desperate way.

'Enter, my child! Beyond my hopes restor'd,
'Oh give these eyes to feast upon their lord.
'Enter, O seldom seen! for lawless powers
'Too much detain thee from these sylvan bowers.'
The prince replied: 'Eumæus, I obey;
'To seek thee, friend, I hither took my way.
'But say, if in the court the queen reside
'Severely chaste, or if commenc'd a bride?'
Thus he; and thus the monarch of the swains:
'Severely chaste Penelope remains;
'But, lost to every joy, she wastes the day
'In tedious cares, and weeps the night away.'
He ended, and (receiving as they pass
The javelin, pointed with a star of brass,)
They reach'd the dome: the dome with marble shin'd.
His seat Ulysses to the prince resign'd.
'Not so,' (exclaims the prince with decent grace.)
'For me, this house shall find a humbler place:
'T' usurp the honours due to silver hairs
'And reverend strangers modest youth forbears.'
Instant the swain the spoils of beasts supplies,
And bids the rural throne with osiers rise.
There sate the prince: the feast Eumæus spread,
And heap'd the shining canisters with bread.
Thick o'er the board the plenteous viands lay,
The frugal remnants of the former day.
Then in a bowl he tempers generous wines,
Around whose verge a mimic ivy twines.
And now, the rage of thirst and hunger fled,
Thus young Ulysses to Eumæus said:
'Whence, father, from what shore this stranger, say?
'What vessel bore him o'er the watery way?
'To human step our land impervious lies,
'And round the coast circumfluent oceans rise.'
The swain returns: 'A tale of sorrows hear:
'In spacious Crete he drew his natal air;
'Long doom'd to wander o'er the land and main.
'For Heaven has wove his thread of life with pain.
'Half breathless 'scaping to the land he flew
'From Thesprot[1] mariners, a murderous crew.

[1] See B. iv. 367.

'To thee, my son, the suppliant I resign;
'I gave him my protection, grant him thine.'
'Hard task' (he cries) 'thy virtue gives thy friend,
'Willing to aid, unable to defend.
'Can strangers safely in the court reside,
''Midst the swill'd insolence of lust and pride?
'Even I unsafe: the queen in doubt to wed,
'Or pay due honours to the nuptial bed
'Perhaps she weds regardless of her fame,
'Deaf to the mighty Ulyssean name.
'However, stranger! from our grace receive
'Such honours as befit a prince to give;
'Sandals, a sword and robes, respect to prove,
'And safe to sail with ornaments of love.
'Till then, thy guest amid the rural train,
'Far from the court, from danger far, detain.
''Tis mine with food the hungry to supply,
'And clothe the naked from th' inclement sky.
'Here dwell in safety from the suitors' wrongs,
'And the rude insults of ungovern'd tongues.
'For, should'st thou suffer, powerless to relieve,
'I must behold it, and can only grieve.
'The brave encompass'd by an hostile train,
'O'erpower'd by numbers, is but brave in vain.'
To whom, while anger in his bosom glows,
With warmth replies the man of mighty woes:
'Since audience mild is deign'd, permit my tongue
'At once to pity and resent thy wrong.
'My heart weeps blood to see a soul so brave
'Live to base insolence of power a slave.
'But tell me, dost thou, prince, dost thou behold,
'And hear their midnight revels uncontroll'd?
'Say, do thy subjects in bold faction rise,
'Or priests in fabled oracles advise?
'Or are thy brothers, who should aid thy power,
'Turn'd mean deserters in the needful hour?
'Oh that I were from great Ulysses sprung,
'Or that these wither'd nerves like thine were strung!
'Or, heavens! might he return! (and soon appear
'He shall, I trust; a hero scorns despair;)

'Might he return, I yield my life a prey
'To my worst foe, if that avenging day
'Be not their last: but should I lose my life,
'Oppress'd by numbers in the glorious strife,
'I choose the nobler part, and yield my breath,
'Rather than bear dishonour, worse than death;
'Than see the hand of violence invade
'The reverend stranger, and the spotless maid;
'Than see the wealth of kings consum'd in waste
'The drunkards' revel, and the gluttons' feast.'
  Thus he, with anger flashing from his eye;
Sincere the youthful hero made reply:
'Nor leagued in factious arms my subjects rise,
'Nor priests in fabled oracles advise;
'Nor are my brothers, who should aid my power,
'Turn'd mean deserters in the needful hour.
'Ah me! I boast no brother; heaven's dread king
'Gives from our stock an only branch to spring:
'Alone Laërtes reign'd Arcesius' heir,
'Alone Ulysses drew the vital air,
'And I alone the bed connubial graced,
'An unbless'd offspring of a sire unbless'd!
'Each neighbouring realm, conducive to our woe,
'Sends forth her peers, and every peer a foe:
'The court proud Samos and Dulichium fills,
'And lofty Zacynth crown'd with shady hills.
'Even Ithaca and all her lords invade
Th' imperial sceptre, and the regal bed.
The queen, averse to love, yet aw'd by power,
'Seems half to yield, yet flies the bridal hour:
'Meantime their licence uncontroll'd I bear;
'Even now they envy me the vital air:
'But Heaven will sure revenge, and gods there are
  'But go, Eumæus! to the queen impart
'Our safe return, and ease a mother's heart.
'Yet secret go; for numerous are my foes,
And here at least I may in peace repose.
  To whom the swain: 'I hear and I obey:
'But old Laërtes weeps his life away,

'And deems thee lost: shall I my speed employ
'To bless his age; a messenger of joy?
'The mournful hour that tore his son away
'Sent the sad sire in solitude to stray;
'Yet, busied with his slaves, to ease his woe,
'He dress'd the vine, and bade the garden blow,
'Nor food nor wine refused; but, since the day
'That you to Pylos plough'd the watery way,
'Nor wine nor food he tastes; but, sunk in woes,
'Wild springs the vine, no more the garden blows.
'Shut from the walks of men, to pleasure lost,
'Pensive and pale he wanders, half a ghost.'
'Wretched old man!' (with tears the prince returns)
'Yet cease to go—what man so blest but mourns?
'Were every wish indulged by favouring skies,
'This hour should give Ulysses to my eyes.
'But to the queen with speed despatchful bear
'Our safe return, and back with speed repair;
'And let some handmaid of her train resort
'To good Laertes in his rural court.'
While yet he spoke, impatient of delay,
He braced his sandals on, and strode away:
Then from the heavens the martial goddess flies
Through the wide fields of air, and cleaves the skies:
In form, a virgin in soft beauty's bloom,
Skill'd in th' illustrious labours of the loom.
Alone to Ithacus she stood display'd,
But, unapparent as a viewless shade,
Escap'd Telemachus: (the powers above,
Seen or unseen, o'er earth at pleasure move:)
The dogs intelligent confess'd the tread
Of power divine, and howling, trembling,[1] fled.
The goddess, beckoning, waves her deathless hands:
Dauntless the king before the goddess stands.

[1] This may seem ridiculous, to ascribe a greater sagacity to the brute creation than to man; but it may be answered, that it was the design of the goddess to be invisible only to Telemachus, and consequently she was visible to the dogs. But I am willing to believe that there is a deeper meaning; and perhaps Homer speaks thus, to give us to understand that the brute creation itself confesses the divinity. *Dacier.*

Then, 'Why' (she said,) 'O favour'd of the skies!
Why to thy godlike son this long disguise?
'Stand forth reveal'd, with him thy cares employ
'Against thy foes; be valiant, and destroy!
'Lo! I descend in that avenging hour,
'To combat by thy side, thy guardian power.'
She said, and o'er him waves her wand of gold:
Imperial robes his manly limbs enfold;
At once with grace divine his frame improves;
At once with majesty enlarged he moves:
Youth flush'd his reddening cheek, and from his brows
A length of hair in sable ringlets flows;
His blackening chin receives a deeper shade;
Then from his eyes upsprung the warrior-maid.
The hero re-ascends[1]: the prince o'eraw'd
Scarce lifts his eyes, and bows as to a god.
Then with surprise, (surprise chastis'd by fears:)
'How art thou changed!' (he cried)—'a god appears!
'Far other vests thy limbs majestic grace,
'Far other glories lighten from thy face!
'If heaven be thy abode, with pious care
'Lo! I the ready sacrifice prepare.
'Lo! gifts of labour'd gold adorn thy shrine,
'To win thy grace: O save us, power divine!'
'Few are my days,' (Ulysses made reply,)
'Nor I, alas! descendant of the sky.
'I am thy father. O my son! my son!
'That father, for whose sake thy days have run
'One scene of woe! to endless cares consign'd,
'And outraged by the wrongs of base mankind.'
Then, rushing to his arms, he kiss'd his boy
With the strong raptures of a parent's joy.
Tears bathe his cheek, and tears the ground bedew:
He strain'd him close, as to his breast he grew.
'Ah me!' (exclaims the prince with fond desire,)
'Thou art not—no, thou canst not be my sire.
'Heaven such illusion only can impose,
'By the false joy to aggravate my woes.

[1] Goes up again into the cottage. Compare ver. 409.

'Who but a god can change the general doom,
'And give to wither'd age a youthful bloom?
'Late, worn with years, in weeds obscene you trod:
'Now, clothed in majesty, you move a god!'
'Forbear,' (he cried,) 'for Heaven reserve that name:
'Give to thy father but a father's claim:
'Other Ulysses shalt thou never see;
'I am Ulysses, I (my son) am he.
'Twice ten sad years o'er earth and ocean toss'd,
''Tis given at length to view my native coast.
'Pallas, unconquer'd maid, my frame surrounds
'With grace divine: her power admits no bounds.
'She o'er my limbs old age and wrinkles shed;
'Now, strong as youth, magnificent I tread.
'The gods with ease frail man depress or raise,
'Exalt the lowly, or the proud debase.'
He spoke and sate. The prince with transport flew,
Hung round his neck, while tears his cheek bedew:
Nor less the father pour'd a social flood;
They wept abundant, and they wept aloud.
As the bold eagle, with fierce sorrow stung,
Or parent vulture, mourns her ravish'd young:
They cry, they scream, their unfledged brood a prey
To some rude churl, and borne by stealth away.
So they aloud: and tears in tides had run,
Their grief unfinish'd with the setting sun;
But, checking the full torrent in its flow,
The prince thus interrupts the solemn woe:
'What ship transported thee, O father, say,
'And what bless'd hands have oar'd thee on the way?'
'All, all,' (Ulysses instant made reply,)
'I tell thee all, my child, my only joy!
'Phæacians bore me to the port assign'd,
'A nation ever to the stranger kind:
'Wrapp'd in th' embrace of sleep, the faithful train
'O'er seas convey'd me to my native reign:
'Embroider'd vestures, gold, and brass, are laid
'Conceal'd in caverns in the sylvan shade.
'Hither, intent the rival rout to slay,
'And plan the scene of death, I bend my way;

'So Pallas wills—but thou, my son, explain
'The names and numbers of th' audacious train;
''Tis mine to judge if better to employ
'Assistant force, or singly to destroy.'
'O'er earth' (returns the prince) 'resounds thy name,
'Thy well-tried wisdom, and thy martial fame:
'Yet at thy words I start, in wonder lost;
'Can we engage, not decads, but an host;
'Can we alone in furious battle stand,
'Against that numerous and determin'd band?
'Hear then their numbers. From Dulichium came
'Twice twenty-six, all peers of mighty name.
'Six are their menial train. twice twelve the boast
'Of Samos; twenty from Zacynthus' coast;
'And twelve our country's pride; to these belong
'Medon and Phemius, skill'd in heavenly song.
'Two sewers from day to day the revels wait,
'Exact of taste, and serve the feast in state.[1]
'With such a foe th' unequal fight to try,
'Were by false courage unrevenged to die
'Then what assistant powers you boast relate,
'Ere yet we mingle in the stern debate.'
'Mark well my voice,' (Ulysses straight replies,)
'What need of aids, if favour'd by the skies?
'If shielded to the dreadful fight we move,
'By mighty Pallas, and by thundering Jove?'
'Sufficient they' (Telemachus rejoin'd)
'Against the banded powers of all mankind:
'They, high enthron'd above the rolling clouds,
'Wither the strength of man, and awe the gods.'
'Such aids expect,' (he cries,) 'when, strong in might,
'We rise terrific to the task of fight.
'But thou, when morn salutes th' aërial plain,
'The court revisit and the lawless train:
'Me thither in disguise Eumæus leads,
'An aged mendicant in tatter'd weeds.

[1] According to this catalogue, the suitors with their attendants (the two sewers, and Medon, and Phemius) are a hundred and eighteen; but the two last are not to be taken for the enemies of Ulysses; and therefore are not involved in their punishment in the conclusion of the Odyssey. EUSTATHIUS. *Pope.*

'There, if base scorn insult my reverend age,
'Bear it, my son! repress thy rising rage.
'If outraged, cease that outrage to repel;
'Bear it, my son! howe'er thy heart rebel.
'Yet strive by prayer and counsel to restrain
'Their lawless insults, though thou strive in vain:
'For wicked ears are deaf to wisdom's call,
'And vengeance strikes whom Heaven has doom'd to fall.
'Once more attend: when she whose power inspires[1]
'The thinking mind, my soul to vengeance fires,
'I give the sign: that instant, from beneath,
'Aloft convey the instruments of death,
'Armour and arms; and, if mistrust arise,
'Thus veil the truth in plausible disguise:
"These glittering weapons, ere he sail'd to Troy,
"Ulysses view'd with stern heroic joy;
"Then, beaming o'er th' illumin'd wall they shone;
"Now dust dishonours, all their lustre gone.
"I bear them hence, (so Jove my soul inspires,)
"From the pollution of the fuming fires;
"Lest when the bowl inflames, in vengeful mood
"Ye rush to arms, and stain the feast with blood:
"Oft ready swords in luckless hour incite
"The hand of wrath, and arm it for the fight.'
'Such be the plea, and by the plea deceive:
'For Jove infatuates all, and all believe.
'Yet leave for each of us a sword to wield,
'A pointed javelin, and a fenceful shield.
'But, by my blood that in thy bosom glows,
'By that regard a son his father owes,
'The secret, that thy father lives, retain
'Lock'd in thy bosom from the household train;
'Hide it from all; ev'n from Eumæus hide,
'From my dear father, and my dearer bride.
'One care remains, to note the loyal few
'Whose faith yet lasts among the menial crew;
'And noting, ere we rise in vengeance, prove
'Who loves his prince; for sure you merit love.'

[1] Minerva.

To whom the youth: 'To emulate, I aim,
'The brave and wise, and my great father's fame.
'But reconsider, since the wisest err:
'Vengeance resolv'd, 'tis dangerous to defer.
'What length of time must we consume in vain,
'Too curious to explore the menial train!
'While the proud foes, industrious to destroy
'Thy wealth, in riot the delay enjoy.
'Suffice it in this exigence alone
'To mark the damsels that attend the throne:
'Dispers'd the youth reside; their faith to prove
'Jove grants henceforth, if thou hast spoke from Jove.'
While in debate they waste the hours away,
Th' associates of the prince repass'd the bay:
With speed they guide the vessel to the shores;[1]
With speed debarking land the naval stores:
Then, faithful to their charge, to Clytius bear,
And trust the presents to his friendly care.
Swift to the queen a herald flies t' impart
Her son's return, and ease a parent's heart;
Lest, a sad prey to ever-musing cares,
Pale grief destroy what time awhile forbears.
Th' incautious herald with impatience burns,
And cries aloud, 'Thy son, O queen, returns:'
Eumæus sage approach'd th' imperial throne,
And breath'd his mandate to her ear alone,
Then measur'd back the way. The suitor band,
Stung to the soul, abash'd, confounded stand;
And issuing from the dome, before the gate,
With clouded looks, a pale assembly sate.
At length Eurymachus: 'Our hopes are vain;
'Telemachus in triumph sails the main.
'Haste, rear the mast, the swelling shroud display;
'Haste, to our ambush'd friends the news convey!
Scarce had he spoke, when, turning to the strand,
Amphinomus survey'd th' associate band;

[1] It is manifest that this vessel had spent the evening of the preceding day, the whole night and part of the next morning, in sailing from the place where Telemachus disembarked: for Telemachus, to avoid the suitors, had been obliged to fetch a large compass, and land upon the northern coast of Ithaca. *Pope.*

Full to the bay within the winding shores
With gather'd sails they stood, and lifted oars.
'O friends!' he cried, elate with rising joy,
'See to the port secure the vessel fly!
'Some god has told them, or themselves survey
'The bark escap'd; and measure back their way.'
Swift at the word, descending to the shores,
They moor the vessel and unlade the stores:
Then, moving from the strand, apart they sate,
And full and frequent form'd a dire debate.
'Lives then the boy? he lives' (Antinous cries)
'The care of gods and favourite of the skies.
'All night we watch'd, till with her orient wheels
'Aurora flamed above the eastern hills,
'And from the lofty brow of rocks by day
'Took in the ocean with a broad survey·
'Yet safe he sails! the powers celestial give
'To shun the hidden snares of death, and live.
'But die he shall, and, thus condemn'd to bleed,
'Be now the scene of instant death decreed.
'Hope ye success? undaunted crush the foe.
'Is he not wise? know this, and strike the blow.
'Wait ye, till he to arms in council draws
'The Greeks, averse too justly to our cause?
'Strike, ere, the states conven'd, the foe betray
'Our murderous ambush on the watery way.
'Or choose ye vagrant from their rage to fly,
'Outcasts of earth, to breathe an unknown sky?
'The brave prevent misfortune; then be brave,
'And bury future danger in his grave.
'Returns he? ambush'd we'll his walk invade,
'Or where he hides in solitude and shade:
'And give the palace to the queen a dower,
'Or him she blesses in the bridal hour.
'But if submissive you resign the sway,
'Slaves to a boy, go, flatter and obey.
[illegible] we instant to our native reign,
Nor be the wealth of kings consum'd in vain;
Then wed whom choice approves: the queen be given
'To some blest prince, the prince decreed by heaven.'

Abash'd, the suitor train his voice attends;
Till from his throne Amphinomus ascends,[1]
Who o'er Dulichium stretch'd his spacious reign,
A land of plenty, bless'd with every grain:
Chief of the numbers who the queen address'd,
And, though displeasing, yet displeasing least.
Soft were his words; his actions wisdom sway'd;
Graceful awhile he paus'd, then mildly said:
'O friends, forbear! and be the thought withstood:
''Tis horrible to shed imperial blood!
'Consult we first th' all-seeing powers above,
'And the sure oracles of righteous Jove.
'If they assent, even by this hand he dies;
'If they forbid, I war not with the skies.'
He said. The rival train his voice approv'd,
And rising instant to the palace mov'd.
Arriv'd, with wild tumultuous noise they sate,
Recumbent on the shining thrones of state.
Then Medon, conscious of their dire debates,
The murderous counsel to the queen relates.
Touch'd at the dreadful story, she descends:
Her hasty steps a damsel train attends.
Full where the dome its shining valves expands,
Sudden before the rival powers she stands;
And, veiling, decent, with a modest shade
Her cheek, indignant to Antinous said:
'O void of faith! of all bad men the worst!
'Renown'd for wisdom, by th' abuse accurs'd!
'Mistaking fame proclaims thy generous mind:
'Thy deeds denote thee of the basest kind.
'Wretch! to destroy a prince that friendship gives,
'While in his guest his murderer he receives;
'Nor dread superior Jove, to whom belong
'The cause of suppliants, and revenge of wrong.
'Hast thou forgot (ungrateful as thou art)
'Who sav'd thy father with a friendly part?
'Lawless he ravaged with his martial powers
'The Taphian pirates on Thesprotia's shores;

[1] 'Ascends' for 'rises.' Comp. ver. 194.

'Enraged, his life, his treasures they demand,
'Ulysses sav'd him from th' avenger's hand
'And would'st thou evil for his good repay?
'His bed dishonour, and his house betray?
'Afflict his queen, and with a murderous hand
'Destroy his heir?—but cease, 'tis I command.'
'Far hence those fears,' (Eurymachus replied)
'O prudent princess! bid thy soul confide.[1]
'Breathes there a man who dares that hero slay,
'While I behold the golden light of day?
'No by the righteous powers of heaven I swear,
'His blood in vengeance smokes upon my spear
'Ulysses, when my infant days I led,
'With wine sufficed me, and with dainties fed
'My generous soul abhors th' ungrateful part,
'And my friend's son lives dearest to my heart.
'Then fear no mortal arm, if heaven destroy,
'We must resign for man is born to die.'
Thus smooth he ended, yet his death conspir'd
Then, sorrowing, with sad step the queen retir'd,
With streaming eyes all comfortless deplor'd,
Touch'd with the dear remembrance of her lord.
Nor ceas'd till Pallas bid her sorrows fly,
And in soft slumber seal'd her flowing eye
And now Eumæus, at the evening hour,
Came late returning to his sylvan bower.

[1] This whole discourse of Eurymachus is to be understood by the way of contrariety there is an obvious and a latent interpretation, for instance, when he says,

His blood in vengeance smokes upon my spear,

it obviously means the blood of the person who offers violence to Telemachus, but it may likewise mean the blood of Telemachus, and the construction admits both interpretations, thus also when he says, that no person shall lay hands upon Telemachus, while he is alive, he means that he will do it himself and lastly, when he adds,

Then fear no mortal arm if Heaven destroy, &c

the apparent signification is, that Telemachus has occasion only to fear a natural death, but he means if the oracle of Jupiter commands them to destroy Telemachus, that then the suitors will take away his life, alluding to the foregoing speech of Amphinomus. EUSTATHIUS. *Pope.*

Ulysses and his son had dress'd with art
A yearling boar, and gave the gods their part,
Holy repast! That instant from the skies
The martial goddess to Ulysses flies:
She waves her golden wand, and reassumes
From every feature every grace that blooms;
At once his vestures change: at once she sheds
Age o'er his limbs, that tremble as he treads:
Lest to the queen the swain with transport fly,
Unable to contain th' unruly joy.
When near he drew, the prince breaks forth: 'Proclaim
'What tidings, friend? what speaks the voice of fame?
'Say, if the suitors measure back the main,
'Or still in ambush thirst for blood in vain?'
'Whether' (he cries) 'they measure back the flood,
'Or still in ambush thirst in vain for blood,
'Escap'd my care. where lawless suitors sway,
'Thy mandate borne, my soul disdain'd to stay
'But from th' Hermæan height I cast a view,
'Where to the port a bark high-bounding flew;
'Her freight a shining band: with martial air
'Each pois'd his shield, and each advanc'd his spear,
'And, if aright these searching eyes survey,
'Th' eluded suitors stem the watery way'
The prince, well pleas'd to disappoint their wiles,
Steals on his sire a glance, and secret smiles.
And now, a short repast prepar'd, they fed
Till the keen rage of craving hunger fled:
Then, to repose withdrawn, apart they lay,
And in soft sleep forgot the cares of day.[1]

[1] This book takes up no more time than the space of the thirty-eighth day, for Telemachus reaches the lodge of Eumæus in the morning; a little after he dispatches Eumæus to Penelope, who returns in the evening of the same day.

BOOK XVII.

ARGUMENT.

Telemachus, returning to the city, relates to Penelope the sum of his travels. Ulysses is conducted by Eumæus to the palace, where his old dog Argus acknowledges his master, after an absence of twenty years, and dies with joy. Eumæus returns into the country, and Ulysses remains among the suitors, whose behaviour is described

Soon as Aurora, daughter of the dawn,
Sprinkled with roseate light the dewy lawn,
In haste the prince arose, prepar'd to part;
His hand impatient grasps the pointed dart;
Fair on his feet the polish'd sandals shine,
And thus he greets the master of the swine:
'My friend, adieu! let this short stay suffice;
'I haste to meet my mother's longing eyes,
'And end her tears, her sorrows, and her sighs.
'But thou, attentive, what we order heed:
'This hapless stranger to the city lead:
'By public bounty let him there be fed,
'And bless the hand that stretches forth the bread.
'To wipe the tears from all afflicted eyes,
'My will may covet, but my power denies.
'If this raise anger in the stranger's thought,
'The pain of anger punishes the fault:
'The very truth I undisguis'd declare;
'For what so easy as to be sincere?'
To this Ulysses: 'What the prince requires
'Of swift removal, seconds my desires.
'To want like mine the peopled town can yield
'More hopes of comfort than the lonely field:
'Nor fits my age to till the labour'd lands,
'Or stoop to tasks a rural lord demands.
'Adieu! but since this ragged garb can bear
'So ill th' inclemencies of morning air,
'A few hours' space permit me here to stay:
'My steps Eumæus shall to town convey,
'With riper beams when Phœbus warms the day.'

Thus he; nor aught Telemachus replied,
But left the mansion with a lofty stride:
Schemes of revenge his pondering breast elate,
Revolving deep the suitors' sudden fate.
Arriving now before th' imperial hall,
He props his spear against the pillar'd wall;
Then like a lion o'er the threshold bounds;
The marble pavement with his step resounds:
His eye first glanced where Euryclea spreads
With furry spoils of beasts the splendid beds:
She saw, she wept, she ran with eager pace,
And reach'd her master with a long embrace.
All crowded round the family appears
With wild entrancement, and ecstatic tears.
Swift from above descends the royal fair;
(Her beauteous cheeks the blush of Venus wear,
Chasten'd with coy Diana's pensive air;)
Hangs o'er her son, in his embraces dies;
Rains kisses on his neck, his face, his eyes:
Few words she spoke, though much she had to say:
And scarce those few, for tears, could force their way.
'Light of my eyes! he comes! unhoped-for joy!
'Has Heaven from Pylos brought my lovely boy?
'So snatch'd from all our cares!—Tell, hast thou known
'Thy father's fate, and tell me all thy own.'
'Oh dearest! most revered of womankind!
'Cease with those tears to melt a manly mind;
(Replied the prince;) 'nor be our fates deplor'd,
'From death and treason to thy arms restor'd.
'Go, bathe, and robed in white ascend the towers;
'With all thy handmaids thank th' immortal powers:
'To every god vow hecatombs to bleed,
'And call Jove's vengeance on their guilty deed.
'While to th' assembled council I repair:
'A stranger sent by Heaven attends me there;
'My new accepted guest I haste to find,
'Now to Peiræus' honour'd charge consign'd.'
The matron heard, nor was his word in vain.
She bathed; and, robed in white, with all her train,

To every god vow'd hecatombs to bleed,
And call'd Jove's vengeance on the guilty deed.
Arm'd with his lance, the prince then pass'd the gate;
Two dogs behind, a faithful guard, await;
Pallas his form with grace divine improves:
The gazing crowd admires him as he moves:
Him, gathering round, the haughty suitors greet
With semblance fair, but inward deep deceit.
Their false addresses generous he denied,
Pass'd on, and sate by faithful Mentor's side;
With Antiphus, and Halitherses sage,
His father's counsellors, revered for age.
Of his own fortunes, and Ulysses' fame,
Much ask'd the seniors; till Peiræus came.
The stranger-guest pursued him close behind;
Whom when Telemachus beheld, he join'd.
He (when Peiræus ask'd for slaves to bring
The gifts and treasures of the Spartan king)
Thus thoughtful answer'd: 'Those we shall not move,
'Dark and unconscious of the will of Jove:
'We know not yet the full event of all;
'Stabb'd in his palace if your prince must fall.
'Us, and our house, if treason must o'erthrow,
'Better a friend possess them than a foe;
'If death to these, and vengeance, Heaven decree,
'Riches are welcome then, not else, to me.
'Till then retain the gifts.'—The hero said,
And in his hand the willing stranger led.
Then, disarray'd, the shining bath they sought
(With unguents smooth) of polish'd marble wrought;
Obedient handmaids with assistant toil
Supply the limpid wave, and fragrant oil;
Then o'er their limbs refulgent robes they threw,
And fresh from bathing to their seats withdrew.
The golden ewer a nymph attendant brings,
Replenish'd from the pure translucent springs:
With copious streams that golden ewer supplies
A silver laver of capacious size.
They wash: the table, in fair order spread,
Is piled with viands and the strength of bread.

Full opposite, before the folding gate,
The pensive mother sits in humble state;
Lowly she sate, and with dejected view
The fleecy threads her ivory fingers drew.
The prince and stranger shar'd the genial feast,
Till now the rage of thirst and hunger ceas'd.
 When thus the queen: 'My son! my only friend!
'Say, to my mournful couch shall I ascend?
'(The couch deserted now a length of years;
'The couch for ever water'd with my tears;)
'Say, wilt thou not, (ere yet the suitor crew
'Return, and riot shakes our walls anew,)
'Say, wilt thou not the least account afford?
'The least glad tidings of my absent lord?'
 To her the youth: 'We reach'd the Pylian plains,
'Where Nestor, shepherd of his people, reigns.
'All arts of tenderness to him are known,
'Kind to Ulysses' race as to his own.
'No father with a fonder grasp of joy
'Strains to his bosom his long-absent boy.
'But all unknown, if yet Ulysses breathe,
'Or glide a spectre in the realms beneath:
'For farther search, his rapid steeds transport
'My lengthen'd journey to the Spartan court.
'There Argive Helen I beheld, whose charms
'(So heaven decreed) engaged the great in arms.
'My cause of coming told, he thus rejoin'd;
'And still his words live perfect in my mind:
 "Heavens! would a soft, inglorious, dastard train
"An absent hero's nuptial joys profane!
"So with her young, amid the woodland shades,
"A timorous hind the lion's court invades,
"Leaves in that fatal lair her tender fawns,
"And climbs the cliffs, or feeds along the lawns,
"Meantime returning, with remorseless sway
"The monarch savage rends the panting prey.
"With equal fury, and with equal fame,
"Shall great Ulysses reassert his claim.
"O Jove! supreme! whom men and gods revere;
"And thou, whose lustre gilds the rolling sphere!

"With power congenial join'd, propitious aid
"The chief adopted by the martial maid!
"Such to our wish the warrior soon restore,
"As when, contending on the Lesbian shore,
"His prowess Philomelides confess'd,
"And loud acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd
"Then soon th' invaders of his bed, and throne,
"Their love presumptuous shall by death atone.
"Now what you question of my ancient friend,
"With truth I answer, thou the truth attend.
"Learn what I heard the sea-born seer[1] relate,
"Whose eye can pierce the dark recess of fate.
"Sole in an isle, imprison'd by the main,
"The sad survivor of his numerous train,
"Ulysses lies, detain'd by magic charms,
"And press'd unwilling in Calypso's arms.
"No sailors there, no vessels to convey,
"No oars to cut th' immeasurable way.'
'This told Atrides, and he told no more.
'Then safe I voyag'd to my native shore.'
He ceas'd, nor made the pensive queen reply,
But droop'd her head and drew a secret sigh
When Theoclymenus the seer began:
'O suffering consort of the suffering man!
'What human knowledge could, those kings might tell,
'But I the secrets of high heaven reveal.
'Before the first of gods be this declar'd,
'Before the board whose blessings we have shar'd;
'Witness the genial rites, and witness all
'This house holds sacred in her ample wall!
'Even now, this instant, great Ulysses, laid
'At rest, or wandering in his country's shade,
'Their guilty deeds, in hearing, and in view,
'Secret revolves; and plans the vengeance due.
'Of this sure auguries the gods bestow'd,
'When first our vessel anchor'd in your road'
"Succeed those omens, heaven!" (the queen rejoin'd)
"So shall our bounties speak a grateful mind.

[1] Proteus

'And every envied happiness attend
'The man who calls Penelope his friend.'
Thus commun'd they: while in the marble court
(Scene of their insolence) the lords resort;
Athwart the spacious square each tries his art,
To whirl the disk, or aim the missile dart.
Now did the hour of sweet repast arrive,
And from the field the victim flocks they drive:
Medon the herald, (one who pleas'd them best,
And honour'd with a portion of their feast,)
To bid the banquet, interrupts their play:
Swift to the hall they haste; aside they lay
Their garments, and succinct the victims slay.
Then sheep, and goats, and bristly porkers bled,
And the proud steer was o'er the marble spread.
While thus the copious banquet they provide;
Along the road, conversing side by side,
Proceed Ulysses and the faithful swain:
When thus Eumæus, generous and humane:
'To town, observant of our lord's behest,
'Now let us speed: my friend, no more my guest!
'Yet like myself I wish thee here preferr'd,
'Guard of the flock, or keeper of the herd.
'But much to raise my master's wrath I fear;
'The wrath of princes ever is severe.
'Then heed his will, and be our journey made
'While the broad beams of Phœbus are display'd,
'Or ere brown evening spreads her chilly shade.'
'Just thy advice,' (the prudent chief rejoin'd,)
'And such as suits the dictate of my mind.
'Lead on: but help me to some staff to stay
'My feeble step, since rugged is the way.'
Across his shoulders then the scrip he flung,
Wide-patch'd, and fasten'd by a twisted thong.
A staff Eumæus gave. Along the way
Cheerly they fare: behind, the keepers stay;
These with their watchful dogs (a constant guard)
Supply his absence, and attend the herd.
And now his city strikes the monarch's eyes,
Alas! how changed! a man of miseries;

Propp'd on a staff, a beggar old and bare,
In rags dishonest fluttering with the air!
Now, pass'd the rugged road, they journey down
The cavern'd way descending to the town,
Where, from the rock, with liquid drops distils
A limpid fount; that, spread in parting rills,
Its current thence to serve the city brings;
A useful work, adorn'd by ancient kings.
Neritus, Ithacus, Polyctor, there,
In sculptur'd stone immortaliz'd their care;
In marble urns receiv'd it from above,
And shaded with a green surrounding grove;
Where silver alders, in high arches twin'd,
Drink the cool stream, and tremble to the wind.
Beneath, sequester'd to the nymphs, is seen
A mossy altar, deep embower'd in green;
Where constant vows by travellers are paid,
And holy horrors solemnize the shade.
Here, with his goats, (not vow'd to sacred flame,
But pamper'd luxury,) Melanthius[1] came:
Two grooms attend him. With an envious look
He ey'd the stranger, and imperious spoke.
'The good old proverb how this pair fulfil!
'One rogue is usher to another still.

[1] The male representative of the rebellious vassalage of Ulysses is the goatherd Melanthius. The female ringleader of the same faction is Melantho, waiting-maid of Penelope. The correspondence of name and disposition naturally leads to suspect some blood-relationship between the two. Nowhere, however, is there any notice to that effect on the part of Homer. It is only by collation of incidental passages at widely distant intervals, that we are led to infer they are brother and sister. Melantho is described, in xviii. 321, as the daughter of Dolius, head gardener, and favourite servant of Laërtes, and as having been educated by Penelope, with great tenderness, for her own service, but now lost to all sense of shame or duty, and the mistress of Eurymachus. Melanthius is also styled son of Dolius; and, although it is nowhere said that this Dolius was the same person as the father of Melantho, the fact may be inferred from the circumstance of her paramour Eurymachus being also described as the patron of Melanthius, who, accordingly, occupies a place by his side when admitted to the table of the suitors. The intimacy with the sister sufficiently explains the favour to the brother. Mure's Hist. of the Language and Literature of Greece, vol. i. p. 378.

'Heaven with a secret principle endued
'Mankind, to seek their own similitude.
'Where goes the swineherd with that ill-look'd guest?
'That giant glutton, dreadful at a feast!
'Full many a post have those broad shoulders worn,
'From every great man's gate repuls'd with scorn:
'To no brave prize aspir'd the worthless swain,
''Twas but for scraps he ask'd, and ask'd in vain.
'To beg, than work, he better understands;
'Or we perhaps might take him off thy hands.
'For any office could the slave be good,
'To cleanse the fold, or help the kids to food.
'If any labour those big joints could learn,
'Some whey, to wash his bowels, he might earn.
'To cringe, to whine, his idle hands to spread,
'Is all by which that graceless maw is fed.
'Yet hear me! if thy impudence but dare
'Approach yon walls, I prophesy thy fare:
'Dearly, full dearly, shalt thou buy thy bread
'With many a footstool thundering at thy head.'
He thus: nor insolent of word alone,
Spurn'd with his rustic heel his king unknown;
Spurn'd, but not mov'd: he like a pillar stood,
Nor stirr'd an inch, contemptuous, from the road:
Doubtful, or with his staff to strike him dead,
Or greet the pavement with his worthless head.
Short was that doubt; to quell his rage inur'd,
The hero stood self-conquer'd, and endur'd.
But hateful of the wretch, Eumæus heav'd
His hands obtesting, and thus prayer conceiv'd:
'Daughters of Jove! who from the ethereal bowers
'Descend to swell the springs, and feed the flowers!
'Nymphs of this fountain! to whose sacred names
'Our rural victims mount in blazing flames!
'To whom Ulysses' piety preferr'd
'The yearly firstlings of his flock, and herd;
'Succeed my wish, your votary restore:
'Oh, be some god his convoy to our shore!
'Due pains shall punish then this slave's offence,
'And humble all his airs of insolence,

'Who, proudly stalking, leaves the herds at large,
'Commences courtier, and neglects his charge.'
'What mutters he? (Melanthius sharp rejoins,)
'This crafty miscreant big with dark designs?
'The day shall come, nay, 'tis already near,
'When, slave! to sell thee at a price too dear
'Must be my care; and hence transport thee o'er,
'A load and scandal to this happy shore.
'Oh that as surely great Apollo's dart,
'Or some brave suitor's sword, might pierce the heart
'Of the proud son, as that we stand this hour
'In lasting safety from the father's power!'
So spoke the wretch, but, shunning farther fray,
Turn'd his proud step, and left them on their way
Straight to the feastful palace he repair'd,
Familiar enter'd, and the banquet shar'd,
Beneath Eurymachus, his patron lord,
He took his place, and plenty heap'd the board
Meantime they heard soft circling in the sky,
Sweet airs ascend, and heavenly minstrelsy.
(For Phemius to the lyre attun'd the strain)
Ulysses hearken'd, then addressed the swain
'Well may this palace admiration claim,[1]
'Great, and respondent to the master's fame!
'Stage above stage th' imperial structure stands,
'Holds the chief honours, and the town commands:
'High walls and battlements the courts inclose,
'And the strong gates defy a host of foes.
'Far other cares its dwellers now employ,
'The throng'd assembly and the feast of joy.
'I see the smokes of sacrifice aspire,
'And hear (what graces every feast) the lyre.'
Then thus Eumæus: 'Judge we which were best:
'Amidst yon revellers a sudden guest
'Choose you to mingle, while behind I stay?
'Or I first entering introduce the way?

[1] Homer artfully introduces Ulysses struck with wonder at the beauty of the palace, this is done to confirm Eumæus in the opinion that Ulysses is really the beggar he appears to be, and a perfect stranger among the Ithacans. *Pope.*

'Wait for a space without, but wait not long;
'This is the house of violence and wrong:
'Some rude insult thy reverend age may bear;
'For like their lawless lords the servants are.'
'Just is, O friend! thy caution, and address'd
(Replied the chief) 'to no unheedful breast;
'The wrongs and injuries of base mankind
'Fresh to my sense, and always in my mind.
'The bravely-patient to no fortune yields:
'On rolling oceans, and in fighting fields,
'Storms have I pass'd, and many a stern debate;
'And now in humbler scene submit to fate.
'What cannot want? The best she will expose,
'And I am learn'd in all her train of woes;
'She fills with navies, hosts, and loud alarms
'The sea, the land, and shakes the world with arms!'
Thus near the gates conferring as they drew,
Argus, the dog, his ancient master knew;
He, not unconscious of the voice and tread,
Lifts to the sound his ear, and rears his head;
Bred by Ulysses, nourish'd at his board,
But ah! not fated long to please his lord!
To him, his swiftness and his strength were vain;
The voice of glory call'd him o'er the main.
Till then in every sylvan chase renown'd,
With Argus, Argus, rung the woods around:
With him the youth pursued the goat or fawn,
Or traced the mazy leveret o'er the lawn.
Now left to man's ingratitude he lay,
Unhous'd, neglected in the public way;
And where on heaps the rich manure was spread,
Obscene with reptiles, took his sordid bed.
He knew his lord; he knew, and strove to meet;
In vain he strove, to crawl, and kiss his feet;
Yet (all he could) his tail, his ears, his eyes
Salute his master, and confess his joys.
Soft pity touch'd the mighty master's soul;
Adown his cheek a tear unbidden stole,
Stole unperceiv'd; he turn'd his head and dried
The drop humane; then thus impassion'd cried:

'What noble beast in this abandon'd state
'Lies here all helpless at Ulysses' gate?
'His bulk and beauty speak no vulgar praise:
'If, as he seems, he was in better days,
'Some care his age deserves; or was he priz'd
'For worthless beauty? therefore now despis'd:
'Such dogs and men there are, mere things of state:
'And always cherish'd by their friends, the great.'
'Not Argus so,' (Eumæus thus rejoin'd,)
'But serv'd a master of a nobler kind,
'Who never, never shall behold him more!
'Long, long since perish'd on a distant shore!
'Oh had you seen him, vigorous, bold, and young,
'Swift as a stag, and as a lion strong:
'Him no fell savage on the plain withstood,
'None 'scaped him bosom'd in the gloomy wood:
'His eye how piercing, and his scent how true,
'To wind the vapour in the tainted dew!
'Such, when Ulysses left his natal coast;
'Now years unnerve him, and his lord is lost!
'The women keep the generous creature bare,
'A sleek and idle race is all their care:
'The master gone, the servants what restrains?
'Or dwells humanity where riot reigns?
'Jove fix'd it certain, that whatever day
'Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away.'
This said, the honest herdsman strode before:
The musing monarch pauses at the door:
The dog, whom fate had granted to behold
His lord, when twenty tedious years had roll'd,
Takes a last look, and, having seen him, dies:
So closed for ever faithful Argus' eyes![1]
And now Telemachus, the first of all,
Observ'd Eumæus entering in the hall;

[1] It has been a question what occasioned the death of Argus at the ... he saw Ulysses. Eustathius imputes it to the joy he felt at the ... of his master. *Pope.* "Madame Dacier," he adds, "mentions ... dogs, of her own knowledge that lived twenty-three years. And ...or has known one that died at twenty-two big with puppies."

Distant he saw, across the shady dome,
Then gave a sign, and beckon'd him to come
There stood an empty seat, where late was placed,
In order due, the steward of the feast,
(Who now was busied carving round the board,)
Eumæus took, and placed it near his lord
Before him instant was the banquet spread,
And the bright basket piled with loaves of bread
  Next came Ulysses lowly at the door,
A figure despicable, old, and poor,
In squalid vests, with many a gaping rent,
Propp'd on a staff, and trembling as he went.
Then resting on the threshold of the gate,
Against a cypress pillar lean'd his weight;
(Smooth'd by the workman to a polish'd plane,)
The thoughtful son beheld, and call'd his swain:
  'These viands, and this bread, Eumæus! bear,
'And let yon mendicant our plenty share
'Then let him circle round the suitors' board,
'And try the bounty of each gracious lord
'Bold let him ask, encouraged thus by me;
'How ill, alas! do want and shame agree!'
  His lord's command the faithful servant bears:
The seeming beggar answers with his prayers.
'Bless'd be Telemachus! in every deed
'Inspire him, Jove! in every wish succeed!'
This said, the portion from his son convey'd
With smiles receiving on his scrip he laid
Long as the minstrel swept the sounding wire,
He fed, and ceas'd when silence held the lyre.
Soon as the suitors from the banquet rose,
Minerva prompts the man of mighty woes
To tempt their bounties with a suppliant's art,
And learn the generous from th' ignoble heart;
(Not but his soul, resentful as humane,
Dooms to full vengeance all th' offending train,)
With speaking eyes, and voice of plaintive sound,
Humble he moves, imploring all around.
The proud feel pity, and relief bestow,
With such an image touch'd of human woe;

Inquiring all, their wonder they confess,
And eye the man, majestic in distress
While thus they gaze and question with their eyes,
The bold Melanthius to their thought replies:
'My lords! this stranger of gigantic port
'The good Eumæus usher'd to your court
'Full well I mark'd the features of his face,
'Though all unknown his clime, or noble race.'
'And is this present, swineherd! of thy hand?
'Bring'st thou these vagrants to infest the land?'
(Returns Antinous with retorted eye)
'Objects uncouth, to check the genial joy?
'Enough of these our court already grace,
'Of giant stomach, and of famish'd face.
'Such guests Eumæus to his country brings,
'To share our feast, and lead the life of kings.'
To whom the hospitable swain rejoin'd.
'Thy passion, prince, belies thy knowing mind.
'Who calls, from distant nations to his own,
'The poor, distinguish'd by their wants alone?
'Round the wide world are sought those men divine
'Who public structures raise, or who design,
'Those to whose eyes the gods their ways reveal,
'Or bless with salutary arts to heal,
'But chief to poets such respect belongs,
'By rival nations courted for their songs:
'These states invite, and mighty kings admire,
'Wide as the sun displays his vital fire
'It is not so with want! how few that feed
'A wretch unhappy, merely for his need!
'Unjust to me, and all that serve the state,
'To love Ulysses is to raise thy hate.
'For me, suffice the approbation won
'Of my great mistress, and her god-like son.'
To him Telemachus: 'No more incense
'The man by nature prone to insolence;
'Injurious minds just answers but provoke:'
Then, turning to Antinous, thus he spoke:
'Thanks to thy care! whose absolute command
'Thus drives the stranger from our court and land.

'Heaven bless its owner with a better mind!
'From envy free, to charity inclin'd.
'This both Penelope and I afford:
'Then, prince! be bounteous of Ulysses' board.
'To give another's is thy hand so slow?
'So much more sweet to spoil than to bestow?'
'Whence, great Telemachus! this lofty strain?'
(Antinoüs cries with insolent disdain;)
'Portions like mine if every suitor gave,
'Our walls this twelvemonth should not see the slave.'
He spoke, and lifting high above the board
His ponderous footstool, shook it at his lord.
The rest with equal hand conferr'd the bread;
He fill'd his scrip, and to the threshold sped;
But first before Antinous stopp'd, and said:[1]
'Bestow, my friend! thou dost not seem the worst
'Of all the Greeks, but prince-like and the first;
'Then, as in dignity, be first in worth,
'And I shall praise thee through the boundless earth.
'Once I enjoy'd in luxury of state
'Whate'er gives man the envied name of great;
'Wealth, servants, friends, were mine in better days;
'And hospitality was then my praise;
'In every sorrowing soul I pour'd delight,
'And Poverty stood smiling in my sight.
'But Jove, all-governing, whose only will
'Determines fate, and mingles good with ill,
'Sent me (to punish my pursuit of gain)
'With roving pirates o'er th' Egyptian main:
'By Egypt's silver flood our ships we moor;
'Our spies commission'd straight the coast explore;
'But, impotent of mind, with lawless will
'The country ravage and the natives kill.
'The spreading clamour to their city flies,
'And horse and foot in mingled tumult rise:
'The reddening dawn reveals the hostile fields
'Horrid with bristly spears, and gleaming shields:

[1] Ulysses here acts with a prudent dissimulation: he pretends not to have understood the irony of Antinous, nor to have observed his preparation to strike him. *Pope.*

'Jove thunder'd on their side: our guilty head
'We turn'd to flight; the gathering vengeance spread
'On all parts round, and heaps on heaps lay dead.
'Some few the foe in servitude detain;
'Death ill-exchang'd for bondage and for pain!
'Unhappy me a Cyprian took aboard,
'And gave to Dmetor, Cyprus' haughty lord:
'Hither, to 'scape his chains, my course I steer,
'Still curs'd by fortune, and insulted here!'
To whom Antinous thus his rage express'd:
'What god has plagued us with this gormand guest?
'Unless at distance, wretch! thou keep behind,
'Another isle, than Cyprus more unkind,
'Another Egypt, shalt thou quickly find.
'From all thou begg'st, a bold audacious slave;
'Nor all can give so much as thou canst crave.
'Nor wonder I at such profusion shown;
'Shameless they give, who give what's not their own.'
The chief, retiring, 'Souls, like that in thee,
'Ill suit such forms of grace and dignity.
'Nor will that hand to utmost need afford
'The smallest portion of a wasteful board,
'Whose luxury whole patrimonies sweeps,
'Yet starving want, amidst the riot, weeps.'
The haughty suitor with resentment burns,
And, sourly smiling, this reply returns:
'Take that, ere yet thou quit this princely throng;
'And dumb for ever be thy slanderous tongue!'
He said, and high the whirling tripod flung.
His shoulder-blade receiv'd th' ungentle shock:
He stood, and moved not, like a marble rock;
But shook his thoughtful head, nor more complain'd,
Sedate of soul, his character sustain'd,
And inly form'd revenge: then back withdrew:
Before his feet the well-fill'd scrip he threw,
And thus with semblance mild address'd the crew:
'May what I speak your princely minds approve,
'Ye peers and rivals in this noble love!

'Not for the hurt I grieve, but for the cause.
'If, when the sword our country's quarrel draws,
'Or if, defending what is justly dear,
'From Mars impartial some broad wound we bear,
'The generous motive dignifies the scar.
'But for mere want, how hard to suffer wrong!
'Want brings enough of other ills along!
'Yet, if injustice never be secure,
'If fiends revenge, and gods assert the poor,
'Death shall lay low the proud aggressor's head,
'And make the dust Antinous' bridal bed.'
'Peace, wretch! and eat thy bread without offence,
'(The suitor cried,) or force shall drag thee hence,
'Scourge through the public street, and cast thee there,
'A mangled carcass for the hounds to tear.'
His furious deed the general anger mov'd;
All, even the worst, condemn'd: and some reprov'd.
'Was ever chief for wars like these renown'd?
'Ill fits the stranger and the poor to wound.
'Unbless'd thy hand, if, in this low disguise,
'Wander, perhaps, some inmate of the skies:
'They (curious oft of mortal actions) deign
'In forms like these to round the earth and main,
'Just and unjust recording in their mind,
'And with sure eyes inspecting all mankind.'
Telemachus, absorb'd in thought severe,
Nourish'd deep anguish, though he shed no tear;
But the dark brow of silent sorrow shook.
While thus his mother to her virgins spoke:
'On him and his may the bright god of day
'That base inhospitable blow repay!'
The nurse replies: 'If Jove receives my prayer,
'Not one survives to breathe to-morrow's air.'
'All, all are foes, and mischief is their end
'Antinous most to gloomy death a friend:
(Replies the queen:) 'the stranger begg'd their grace,
'And melting pity soften'd every face;
'From every other hand redress he found,
'But fell Antinous answer'd with a wound.'

Amidst her maids thus spoke the prudent queen.
Then bade Eumæus call the pilgrim in
'Much of th' experienced man I long to hear,
'If or his certain eye, or listening ear,
'Have learn'd the fortunes of my wandering lord?'
Thus she, and good Eumæus took the word.
'A private audience if thy grace impart,
'The stranger's words may ease the royal heart
'His sacred eloquence in balm distils,
'And the sooth'd heart with secret pleasure fills
'Three days have spent their beams, three nights have run
'Their silent journey since his tale begun,
'Unfinish'd yet, and yet I thirst to hear!
'As when some heaven-taught poet charms the ear,
'(Suspending sorrow with celestial strain
'Breath'd from the gods to soften human pain,)
'Time steals away with unregarded wing,
'And the soul hears him, though he cease to sing
'Ulysses late he saw, on Cretan ground,
'(His father's guest,) for Minos' birth renown'd
'He now but waits the wind, to waft him o'er,
'With boundless treasure, from Thesprotia's shore'
To this the queen, 'The wanderer let me hear,
'While yon luxurious race indulge their cheer,
'Devour the grazing ox, and browsing goat,
'And turn my generous vintage down their throat
'For where's an arm, like thine, Ulysses! strong,
'To curb wild riot, and to punish wrong?'
She spoke. Telemachus then sneezed aloud,[1]
Constrain'd, his nostril echoed through the crowd.
The smiling queen the happy omen bless'd
'So may these impious fall, by Fate oppress'd!'
Then to Eumæus. 'Bring the stranger, fly!
'And if my questions meet a true reply,

[1] Sneezing was reckoned ominous, observes Pope. While Penelope uttered these words, Telemachus sneezes; Penelope accepts the omen, and expects the words to be verified The sneeze coming from the head, the seat of thought and reason, the ancients looked upon it as a sign or omen, and believed it to be sent by Jupiter. See Xenophon's Anabasis, B. iii. c. 2.

'Graced with a decent robe he shall retire,
'A gift in season which his wants require.'
Thus spoke Penelope. Eumæus flies
In duteous haste, and to Ulysses cries:
'The queen invites thee, venerable guest!
'A secret instinct moves her troubled breast,
'Of her long absent lord from thee to gain
'Some light, and soothe her soul's eternal pain.
'If true, if faithful thou, her grateful mind
'Of decent robes a present has design'd:
'So finding favour in the royal eye,
'Thy other wants her subjects shall supply.'
'Fair truth alone' (the patient man replied)
'My words shall dictate, and my lips shall guide.
'To him, to me, one common lot was given,
'In equal woes, alas! involv'd by heaven.
'Much of his fates I know: but check'd by fear
'I stand; the hand of violence is here:
'Here boundless wrongs the starry skies invade,
'And injur'd suppliants seek in vain for aid.
'Let for a space the pensive queen attend,
'Nor claim my story till the sun descend;
'Then in such robes as suppliants may require,
'Compos'd and cheerful by the genial fire,
'When loud uproar and lawless riot cease,
'Shall her pleas'd ear receive my words in peace.'
Swift to the queen returns the gentle swain:
'And say,' (she cries,) 'does fear, or shame, detain
'The cautious stranger? With the begging kind
'Shame suits but ill.' Eumæus thus rejoin'd:
'He only asks a more propitious hour,
'And shuns (who would not?) wicked men in power;
'At evening mild, (meet season to confer)
'By turns to question, and by turns to hear.'
'Whoe'er this guest,' (the prudent queen replies,)
'His every step and every thought is wise.
'For men like these on earth he shall not find
'In all the miscreant race of human kind.'
Thus she. Eumæus all her words attends,
And, parting, to the suitor powers descends;

There seeks Telemachus, and thus apart
In whispers breathes the fondness of his heart:
'The time, my lord, invites me to repair
'Hence to the lodge; my charge demands my care
'These sons of murder thirst thy life to take;
'O guard it, guard it, for thy servant's sake!'
'Thanks to my friend,' (he cries;) 'but now the hour
'Of night draws on; go seek the rural bower:
'But first refresh; and at the dawn of day
'Hither a victim to the gods convey.
'Our life to Heaven's immortal powers we trust,
'Safe in their care, for Heaven protects the just.'
Observant of his voice, Eumæus sate,
And fed recumbent on a chair of state.
Then instant rose, and, as he mov'd along,
'Twas riot all amid the suitor throng:
They feast, they dance, and raise the mirthful song,
Till now, declining toward the close of day,
The sun obliquely shot his dewy ray.[1]

[1] This book does not fully comprehend the space of one day; it begins with the morning, and ends before night, so that the time here mentioned by the poet is the evening of the thirty-ninth day. *Pope.*

BOOK XVIII.

ARGUMENT.

THE FIGHT OF ULYSSES AND IRUS.

The beggar Irus insults Ulysses; the suitors promote the quarrel, in which Irus is worsted, and miserably handled. Penelope descends, and receives the presents of the suitors. The dialogue of Ulysses with Eurymachus.

While fix'd in thought the pensive hero sate,
A mendicant approach'd the royal gate;
A surly vagrant of the giant kind,
The stain of manhood, of a coward mind:

From feast to feast, insatiate to devour,
He flew, attendant on the genial hour.
Him on his mother's knees, when babe he lay,
She named Arnæus on his natal day:[1]
But Irus his associates call'd the boy,
Practis'd the common messenger to fly:
Irus, a name expressive of th' employ.
From his own roof, with meditated blows,
He strove to drive the man of mighty woes:
'Hence, dotard! hence, and timely speed thy way,
'Lest, dragg'd in vengeance, thou repent thy stay;
'See how with nods assent yon princely train!
'But, honouring age, in mercy I refrain;
'In peace away! lest, if persuasions fail,
'This arm with blows more eloquent prevail.'
To whom, with stern regard: 'O insolence,
'Indecently to rail without offence!
'What bounty gives, without a rival share;
'I ask, what harms not thee, to breathe this air:
'Alike on alms we both precarious live:
'And canst thou envy when the great relieve?
'Know, from the bounteous heavens all riches flow,
'And what man gives, the gods by man bestow;
'Proud as thou art, henceforth no more be proud,
'Lest I imprint my vengeance in thy blood;
'Old as I am, should once my fury burn,
'How would'st thou fly, nor even in thought return!'
'Mere woman-glutton!' (thus the churl replied,)
'A tongue so flippant, with a throat so wide!
'Why cease I, gods! to dash those teeth away,
'Like some wild boar's, that, greedy of his prey,
'Uproots the bearded corn?[2] Rise, try the fight,
'Gird well thy loins, approach, and feel my might:
'Sure of defeat, before the peers engage:
'Unequal fight! when youth contends with age!'

[1] His mother called him Arnæus, a name derived from *ars*, the Greek for a lamb; but when he began to run on errands, he was called Irus, from the verb *eiro*, "to tell." [2] These words refer to a custom that prevailed in former ages; it was allowed to strike out the teeth of any beast which the owner found in his grounds. *Pope.* Eustathius mentions the custom as peculiarly prevalent in Cyprus.

Thus in a wordy war their tongues display
More fierce intents, preluding to the fray;
Antinous hears, and, in a jovial vein,
Thus with loud laughter to the suitor-train:
'This happy day in mirth, my friends, employ,
'And lo! the gods conspire to crown our joy.
'See, ready for the fight, and hand to hand,
'Yon surly mendicants contentious stand:
'Why urge we not to blows?' Well pleas'd they spring
Swift from their seats, and thickening form a ring.
To whom Antinous: 'Lo! enrich'd with blood,
'A kid's well-fatted entrails (tasteful food)
'On glowing embers lie; on him bestow
'The choicest portion who subdues his foe;
'Grant him unrivall'd in these walls to stay,
'The sole attendant on the genial day.'
The lords applaud: Ulysses then with art,
And fears well-feign'd, disguis'd his dauntless heart
'Worn as I am with age, decay'd with woe,
'Say, is it baseness to decline the foe?
'Hard conflict! when calamity and age
'With vigorous youth, unknown to cares, engage!
'Yet, fearful of disgrace, to try the day
'Imperious hunger bids, and I obey:
'But swear, impartial arbiters of right,
'Swear to stand neutral, while we cope in fight.'
The peers assent. when straight his sacred head
Telemachus uprais'd, and sternly said:
'Stranger, if prompted to chastise the wrong
'Of this bold insolent, confide, be strong!
'Th' injurious Greek that dares attempt a blow,
'That instant makes Telemachus his foe;
'And these my friends[1] shall guard the sacred ties
'Of hospitality, for they are wise.'
Then, girding his strong loins, the king prepares
To close in combat, and his body bares;
Broad spread his shoulders, and his nervous thighs
By just degrees, like well-turn'd columns, rise:
Ample his chest, his arms are round and long,
And each strong joint Minerva knits more strong,

[1] Antinous and Eurymachus.

(Attendant on her chief:) the suitor-crowd
With wonder gaze, and gazing speak aloud
'Irus! alas! shall Irus be no more?
'Black fate impends, and this th' avenging hour!
'Gods! how his nerves a matchless strength proclaim,
'Swell o'er his well-strung limbs, and brace his frame!'
Then pale with fears, and sickening at the sight,
They dragg'd th' unwilling Irus to the fight;
From his blank visage fled the coward blood,
And his flesh trembled as aghast he stood.
'O that such baseness should disgrace the light!
'O hide it, death, in everlasting night!'
(Exclaims Antinous,) 'can a vigorous foe
'Meanly decline to combat age and woe?
'But hear me, wretch! if, recreant in the fray,
'That huge bulk yield this ill-contested day,
'Instant thou sail'st, to Echetus[1] resign'd:
'A tyrant, fiercest of the tyrant kind,
'Who casts thy mangled ears and nose a prey
'To hungry dogs, and lops the man away.'
While with indignant scorn he sternly spoke,
In every joint the trembling Irus shook.
Now front to front each frowning champion stands,
And poises high in air his adverse hands.
The chief yet doubts, or to the shades below
To fell the giant at one vengeful blow,
Or save his life; and soon his life to save
The king resolves, for mercy sways the brave.
That instant Irus his huge arm extends,
Full on his shoulder the rude weight descends.
The sage Ulysses, fearful to disclose
The hero latent in the man of woes,
Check'd half his might; yet, rising to the stroke,
His jaw-bone dash'd, the crashing jaw-bone broke:
Down dropp'd he stupid from the stunning wound;
His feet extended, quivering, beat the ground;
His mouth and nostrils spout a purple flood;
His teeth, all shatter'd, rush immix'd with blood.
The peers transported, as outstretch'd he lies,
With bursts of laughter rend the vaulted skies;

[1] A savage king of Epirus.

Then dragg'd along, all bleeding from the wound,
His length of carcass trailing prints the ground;
Rais'd on his feet, again he reels, he falls,
Till propp'd, reclining on the palace walls:
Then to his hand a staff the victor gave,
And thus with just reproach address'd the slave:
'There terrible affright the dogs, and reign
'A dreaded tyrant o'er the bestial train!
'But mercy to the poor and stranger show,
'Lest Heaven in vengeance send some mightier woe.'
  Scornful he spoke, and o'er his shoulder flung
The broad-patch'd scrip; the scrip in tatters hung
Ill join'd, and knotted to a twisted thong.
Then, turning short, disdain'd a further stay;
But to the palace measur'd back the way.
There as he rested, gathering in a ring,
The peers with smiles address'd their unknown king:
'Stranger, may Jove and all th' aërial powers
'With every blessing crown thy happy hours!
'Our freedom to thy prowess'd arm we owe
'From bold intrusion of thy coward foe;
'Instant the flying sail the slave shall wing
'To Echetus, the monster of a king.'
  While pleas'd he hears, Antinoüs bears the food,
A kid's well-fatted entrails, rich with blood:
The bread from canisters of shining mould
Amphinomus; and wines that laugh in gold:
'And oh!' (he mildly cries) 'may Heaven display
'A beam of glory o'er thy future day!
'Alas, the brave too oft is doom'd to bear
'The gripes of poverty, and stings of care.'
  To whom with thought mature the king replies:
'The tongue speaks wisely, when the soul is wise;
'Such was thy father! in imperial state,
'Great without vice, that oft attends the great:
'Nor from the sire art thou, the son, declin'd;
'Then hear my words, and grave them in thy mind!
'Of all that breathes, or grov'ling creeps on earth,
'Most vain is man! calamitous by birth:
'To-day, with power elate, in strength he blooms;
'The haughty creature on that power presumes:

'Anon from Heaven a sad reverse he feels;
'Untaught to bear, 'gainst Heaven the wretch rebels.
'For man is changeful, as his bliss or woe;
'Too high when prosperous, when distress'd too low.
'There was a day, when with the scornful great
'I swell'd in pomp and arrogance of state;
'Proud of the power that to high birth belongs;
'And used that power to justify my wrongs.
'Then let not man be proud; but firm of mind,
'Bear the best humbly, and the worst resign'd;
'Be dumb when Heaven afflicts! unlike yon train
'Of haughty spoilers, insolently vain;
'Who make their queen and all her wealth a prey:
'But vengeance and Ulysses wing their way.
'O may'st thou, favour'd by some guardian power,
'Far, far be distant in that deathful hour!
'For sure I am, if stern Ulysses breathe,
'These lawless riots end in blood and death.'
Then to the gods the rosy juice he pours,
And the drain'd goblet to the chief restores.
Stung to the soul, o'ercast with holy dread,
He shook the graceful honours of his head;
His boding mind the future woe forestalls;
In vain! by great Telemachus he falls,
For Pallas seals his doom: all sad he turns
To join the peers; resumes his throne, and mourns.
Meanwhile Minerva with instinctive fires
Thy soul, Penelope, from Heaven inspires:
With flattering hopes the suitors to betray,
And seem to meet, yet fly, the bridal day:
Thy husband's wonder, and thy son's to raise;
And crown the mother and the wife with praise.
Then, while the streaming sorrow dims her eyes,
Thus with a transient smile the matron cries:
'Eurynomè! to go where riot reigns
'I feel an impulse, though my soul disdains;
'To my lov'd son the snares of death to show,
'And in the traitor-friend unmask the foe;
'Who, smooth of tongue, in purpose insincere,
'Hides fraud in smiles, while death is ambush'd there.'

'Go, warn thy son, nor be the warning vain,'
(Replied the sagest of the royal train;)
'But bath'd, anointed, and adorn'd, descend;
'Powerful of charms, bid every grace attend;
'The tide of flowing tears awhile suppress.
'Tears but indulge the sorrow, not repress.
'Some joy remains: to thee a son is given,
'Such as, in fondness, parents ask of Heaven.'
'Ah me! forbear!' returns the queen, 'forbear,
'Oh! talk not, talk not of vain beauty's care;
'No more I bathe, since he no longer sees
'Those charms, for whom alone I wish to please.
'The day that bore Ulysses from this coast
'Blasted the little bloom these cheeks could boast.
'But instant bid Autonoe descend,
'Instant Hippodamè our steps attend:
'Ill suits it female virtue, to be seen
'Alone, indecent, in the walks of men.'
Then, while Eurynomè the mandate bears,
From heaven Minerva shoots with guardian cares;
O'er all her senses, as the couch she press'd,
She pours a pleasing, deep, and death-like rest,
With every beauty every feature arms,
Bids her cheeks glow, and lights up all her charms,
In her love-darting eyes awakes the fires,
(Immortal gifts! to kindle soft desires;)
From limb to limb an air majestic sheds,
And the pure ivory o'er her bosom spreads.
Such Venus shines, when, with a measur'd bound,
She smoothly gliding swims th' harmonious round,
When with the Graces in the dance she moves,
And fires the gazing gods with ardent loves.
Then to the skies her flight Minerva bends,
And to the queen the damsel train descends:
Waked at their steps, her flowing eyes unclose;
The tears she wipes, and thus renews her woes:
'Howe'er, 'tis well that sleep awhile can free
'With soft forgetfulness, a wretch like me;
'Oh! were it given to yield this transient breath,
'Send, O Diana,[1] send the sleep of death!

[1] See B. xv. 451.

'Why must I waste a tedious life in tears,
'Nor bury in the silent grave my cares?
'O my Ulysses! ever-honour'd name!
'For thee I mourn till death dissolves my frame.'
Thus wailing, slow and sadly she descends;
On either hand a damsel train attends:
Full where the dome its shining valves expands,
Radiant before the gazing peers she stands;
A veil translucent, o'er her brow display'd,
Her beauty seems, and only seems, to shade:
Sudden she lightens in their dazzled eyes,
And sudden flames in every bosom rise;
They send their eager souls with every look,
Till silence thus th' imperial matron broke:
'O why! my son, why now no more appears
'That warmth of soul that urged thy younger years?
'Thy riper days no growing worth impart,
'A man in stature, still a boy in heart!
'Thy well-knit frame unprofitably strong,
'Speaks thee a hero, from a hero sprung:
'But the just gods in vain those gifts bestow,
'O wise alone in form, and brave in show!
'Heavens! could a stranger feel oppression's hand
'Beneath thy roof, and could'st thou tamely stand?
'If thou the stranger's righteous cause decline,
'His is the sufferance, but the shame is thine.'
To whom, with filial awe, the prince returns:
'That generous soul with just resentment burns;
'Yet, taught by time, my heart has learn'd to glow
'For others' good, and melt at others' woe;
'But, impotent these riots to repel,
'I bear their outrage, though my soul rebel;
'Helpless amid the snares of death I tread,
'And numbers leagued in impious union dread;
'But now no crime is theirs: this wrong proceeds
'From Irus, and the guilty Irus bleeds.
'Oh would to Jove! or her whose arms display
'The shield of Jove, or him who rules the day,
'That yon proud suitors, who licentious tread
'These courts, within these courts like Irus bled!

'Whose loose head tottering, as with wine oppress'd,
'Obliquely drops, and nodding knocks his breast;
'Powerless to move, his staggering feet deny
'The coward wretch the privilege to fly.'
Then to the queen Eurymachus replies:
'O justly lov'd, and not more fair than wise!
'Should Greece through all her hundred states survey
'Thy finish'd charms, all Greece would own thy sway,
'In rivals crowds contest the glorious prize,
'Dispeopling realms to gaze upon thy eyes:
'O woman! loveliest of the lovely kind,
'In body perfect, and complete in mind.'
'Ah me!' (returns the queen) 'when from this shore
'Ulysses sail'd, then beauty was no more!
'The gods decreed these eyes no more should keep
'Their wonted grace, but only serve to weep.
'Should he return, whate'er my beauties prove,
'My virtues last;[1] my brightest charm is love.
'Now, grief, thou all art mine! the gods o'ercast
'My soul with woes, that long, ah long must last!
'Too faithfully my heart retains the day
'That sadly tore my royal lord away:
'He grasp'd my hand, and, O my spouse! I leave
'Thy arms, he cried, perhaps to find a grave:
'Fame speaks the Trojans bold; they boast the skill
'To give the feather'd arrow wings to kill,
'To dart the spear, and guide the rushing car
'With dreadful inroad through the walks of war.
'My sentence is gone forth, and 'tis decreed
'Perhaps by righteous Heaven that I must bleed!
'My father, mother, all I trust to thee;
'To them, to them transfer the love of me:
'But, when my son grows man, the royal sway
'Resign, and happy be thy bridal day!
'Such were his words; and Hymen now prepares
'To light his torch, and give me up to cares;

[1] That is, my virtues *would last.* "This interview is excellently managed by Homer: Ulysses is to be convinced of his wife's fidelity; to bring this about, he introduces her upon the public stage, where her husband stands as a common unconcerned spectator, and hears her express her love for him in the warmest terms; here is no room for art or design, because she is ignorant that she speaks before Ulysses." *Pope.*

'Th' afflictive hand of wrathful Jove to bear,
'A wretch the most complete that breathes the air!
'Fall'n even below the rights to woman due!
'Careless to please, with insolence ye woo!
'The generous lovers, studious to succeed,
'Bid their whole herds and flocks in banquets bleed;
'By precious gifts the vow sincere display:
'You, only you, make her ye love your prey.'
Well-pleas'd Ulysses hears his queen deceive
The suitor-train, and raise a thirst to give:
False hopes she kindles, but those hopes betray,
And promise, yet elude, the bridal day.
While yet she speaks, the gay Antinoüs cries:
'Offspring of kings, and more than woman wise!
''Tis right; 'tis man's prerogative to give:
'And custom bids thee without shame receive;
'Yet never, never, from thy dome we move,
'Till Hymen lights the torch of spousal love.'
The peers despatch'd their heralds to convey
The gifts of love; with speed they take the way.
A robe Antinoüs gives of shining dyes;
The varying hues in gay confusion rise
Rich from the artist's hand! twelve clasps of gold
Close to the lessening waist the vest infold;
Down from the swelling loins the vest unbound
Floats in bright waves redundant o'er the ground.
A bracelet rich with gold, with amber gay,
That shot effulgence like the solar ray,
Eurymachus presents: and ear-rings bright,
With triple stars, that cast a trembling light.
Pisander bears a necklace wrought with art:
And every peer, expressive of his heart,
A gift bestows: this done, the queen ascends,
And slow behind her damsel train attends.
Then to the dance they form the vocal strain,
Till Hesperus leads forth the starry train;
And now he raises, as the daylight fades,
His golden circlet in the deepening shades:
Three vases heap'd with copious fires display
O'er all the palace a fictitious day;

From space to space the torch wide-beaming burns,
And sprightly damsels trim the rays by turns.
To whom the king: 'Ill suits your sex to stay
'Alone with men! ye modest maids, away!
'Go, with the queen the spindle guide; or cull
'(The partners of her cares) the silver wool;
'Be it my task the torches to supply,
'Even till the morning lamp adorns the sky
'Even till the morning, with unwearied care,
'Sleepless I watch; for I have learn'd to bear.'
Scornful they heard: Melantho, fair and young,
(Melantho, from the loins of Dolius sprung,
Who with the queen her years an infant led,
With the soft fondness of a daughter bred.)
Chiefly derides: regardless of the cares
Her queen endures, polluted joys she shares
Nocturnal with Eurymachus:[1] with eyes
That speak disdain, the wanton thus replies:
'Oh! whither wanders thy distemper'd brain,
'Thou bold intruder on a princely train?
'Hence to the vagrants' rendezvous repair;
'Or shun in some black forge the midnight air.
'Proceeds this boldness from a turn of soul,
'Or flows licentious from the copious bowl?
'Is it that vanquish'd Irus swells thy mind?
'A foe may meet thee of a braver kind,
'Who, shortening with a storm of blows thy stay,
'Shall send thee howling all in blood away!'
To whom with frowns: 'O impudent in wrong!
'Thy lord shall curb that insolence of tongue;
'Know, to Telemachus I tell th' offence;
'The scourge, the scourge shall lash thee into sense.'
With conscious shame they hear the stern rebuke,
Nor longer durst sustain the sovereign look.
Then to the servile task the monarch turns
His royal hands: each torch refulgent burns
With added day: meanwhile in museful mood,
Absorb'd in thought, on vengeance fix'd he stood.

[1] See note on B. xvii. 247.

And now the martial maid, by deeper wrongs
To rouse Ulysses, points the suitors' tongues:
Scornful of age, to taunt the virtuous man,
Thoughtless and gay, Eurymachus began:
  'Hear me,' (he cries,) 'confederates and friends!
'Some god, no doubt, this stranger kindly sends;
'The shining baldness of his head survey,
'It aids our torch-light, and reflects the ray.'
  Then to the king that levell'd haughty Troy:
'Say, if large hire can tempt thee to employ
'Those hands in work; to tend the rural trade,
'To dress the walk, and form th' embowering shade.
'So food and raiment constant will I give:
'But idly thus thy soul prefers to live,
'And starve by strolling, not by work to thrive.'
  To whom incens'd: 'Should we, O prince, engage
'In rival tasks beneath the burning rage
'Of summer suns; were both constrain'd to wield
'Foodless the scythe along the burden'd field;
'Or should we labour while the ploughshare wounds,
'With steers of equal strength, th' allotted grounds:
'Beneath my labours, how thy wondering eyes
'Might see the sable field at once arise!
'Should Jove dire war unloose, with spear and shield,
'And nodding helm, I tread th' ensanguin'd field,
'Fierce in the van: then would'st thou, would'st thou, say,
'Misname me glutton, in that glorious day?
'No, thy ill-judging thoughts the brave disgrace;
''Tis thou injurious art, not I am base.
'Proud to seem brave among a coward train!
'But know, thou art not valorous, but vain.
'Gods! should the stern Ulysses rise in might,
'These gates would seem too narrow for thy flight.'
  While yet he speaks Eurymachus replies,
With indignation flashing from his eyes:
  'Slave, I with justice might deserve the wrong,
'Should I not punish that opprobious tongue.
'Irreverent to the great, and uncontroll'd,
'Art thou from wine, or innate folly, bold?

'Perhaps, these outrages from Irus flow,
'A worthless triumph o'er a worthless foe!'
He said, and with full force a footstool threw:
Whirl'd from his arm, with erring rage it flew:
Ulysses, cautious of the vengeful foe,
Stoops to the ground, and disappoints the blow.
Not so a youth who deals the goblet round;
Full on his shoulder it inflicts a wound:
Dash'd from his hand the sounding goblet flies,
He shrieks, he reels, he falls, and breathless lies.
Then wild uproar and clamour mount the sky,
Till mutual thus the peers indignant cry:
'Oh had this stranger sunk to realms beneath,
'To the black realms of darkness and of death,
'Ere yet he trod these shores! to strife he draws
'Peer against peer; and what the weighty cause?
'A vagabond! for him the great destroy,
'In vile ignoble jars, the feast of joy.'
To whom the stern Telemachus uprose:
'Gods! what wild folly from the goblet flows!
'Whence this unguarded openness of soul,
'But from the licence of the copious bowl?
'Or Heaven delusion sends: but hence, away!
'Force I forbear, and without force obey.'
Silent, abash'd, they hear the stern rebuke,
Till thus Amphinomus the silence broke:
'True are his words, and he whom truth offends,
'Not with Telemachus, but truth contends;
'Let not the hand of violence invade
'The reverend stranger, or the spotless maid;
'Retire we hence! but crown with rosy wine
'The flowing goblet to the powers divine!
'Guard he his guest beneath whose roof he stands:
'This justice, this the social rite demands.'
The peers assent: the goblet Mulius crown'd
With purple juice, and bore in order round:
Each peer successive his libation pours
To the blest gods who fill th' ethereal bowers:[1]

[1] We are not to ascribe this religious act to the piety of these debauchees,

Then, swill'd with wine, with noise the crowds obey,
And, rushing forth, tumultuous reel away.[1]

BOOK XIX.

ARGUMENT.

THE DISCOVERY OF ULYSSES TO EURYCLEA.

Ulysses and his son remove the weapons out of the armoury; Ulysses, in conversation with Penelope, gives a fictitious account of his adventures; then assures her he had formerly entertained her husband in Crete; and describes exactly his person and dress; affirms to have heard of him in Phæacia and Thesprotia, and that his return is certain, and within a month. He then goes to bathe, and is attended by Euryclea, who discovers him to be Ulysses by the scar upon his leg, which he formerly received in hunting the wild boar on Parnassus. The poet inserts a digression relating that accident, with all its particulars.

Consulting secret with the blue-ey'd maid,
Still in the dome divine Ulysses stay'd:[2]
Revenge, mature for act, inflam'd his breast;
And thus the son the fervent sire address'd:
'Instant convey those steely stores of war
'To distant rooms, dispos'd with secret care:
'The cause demanded by the suitor-train,
'To soothe their fears, a specious reason feign;
'Say, since Ulysses left his natal coast,
'Obscene with smoke, their beamy lustre lost,
'His arms deform the roof they wont adorn:
'From the glad walls inglorious lumber torn.

but to the customs of the times; they practise, not true religion, but only the exteriors of it; they are not pious, but fashionable. *Pope.*

[1] The action of this book is comprehended in a very short duration of time; it begins towards the close of the day, and ends at the time when the suitors withdraw to repose; this is the evening and part of the night of the thirty-ninth day. *Pope.*

[2] This book opens with a repetition from the sixteenth. The ancients marked it with an asterism, without any obelisk, to show that it was here inserted with propriety. As we draw nearer the conclusion of the poem, the repetitions are more frequent. *Pope.*

'Suggest, that Jove the peaceful thought inspir'd,
'Lest, they by sight of swords to fury fir'd,
'Dishonest wounds, or violence of soul,
'Defame the bridal feast and friendly bowl.'
The prince, obedient to the sage command,
To Euryclea thus: 'The female band
'In their apartments keep; secure the doors:
'These swarthy arms among the covert stores
'Are seemlier hid: my thoughtless youth they blame,
'Imbrown'd with vapour of the smouldering flame.'
'In happier hour,' (pleased Euryclea cries,)
'Tutor'd by early woes, grow early wise!
'Inspect with sharpen'd sight, and frugal care,
'Your patrimonial wealth, a prudent heir.
'But who the lighted taper will provide
'(The female train retired) your toils to guide?'
'Without infringing hospitable right,
'This guest' (he cried) 'shall bear the guiding light:
'I cheer no lazy vagrants with repast;
'They share the meal that earn it ere they taste.'
He said: from female ken she straight secures
The purpos'd deed, and guards the bolted doors;
Auxiliar to his son, Ulysses bears
The plumy-crested helms and pointed spears,
With shields indented deep in glorious wars.
Minerva viewless on her charge attends,
And with her golden lamp his toil befriends.
Not such the sickly beams, which unsincere
Gild the gross vapour of this nether sphere!
A present deity the prince confess'd,
And, rapt with ecstasy, the sire address'd:
'What miracle thus dazzles with surprise!
'Distinct in rows the radiant columns rise;
'The walls, where'er my wondering sight I turn,
'And roofs, amidst a blaze of glory burn!
'Some visitant of pure ethereal race
'With his bright presence deigns the dome to grace.'
'Be calm,' replies the sire; 'to none impart,
But oft revolve the vision in thy heart:

'Celestials, mantled in excess of light,
'Can visit unapproach'd by mortal sight.
'Seek thou repose: whilst here I sole remain,
'T' explore the conduct of the female train;
'The pensive queen, perchance, desires to know
'The series of my toils, to soothe her woe.'
With tapers flaming day his train attends,
His bright alcove th' obsequious youth ascends;
Soft slumbering shades his drooping eyelids close,
Till on her eastern throne Aurora glows.
Whilst, forming plans of death, Ulysses stay'd,
In council secret with the martial maid,
Attendant nymphs in beauteous order wait
The queen, descending from her bower of state.
Her cheeks the warmer blush of Venus wear,
Chasten'd with coy Diana's pensive air,
An ivory seat with silver ringlets graced,
By famed Icmalius wrought, the menials placed:
With ivory, silver'd thick, the footstool shone,
O'er which the panther's various hide was thrown.
The sovereign seat with graceful air she press'd;
To different tasks their toil the nymphs address'd:
The golden goblets some, and some restor'd
From stains of luxury the polish'd board:
These to remove th' expiring embers came,
While those with unctuous fir foment the flame.
'Twas then Melantho with imperious mien
Renew'd th' attack, incontinent of spleen;
'Avaunt,' (she cried,) 'offensive to my sight!
'Deem not in ambush here to lurk by night,
'Into the woman-state asquint to pry;
'A day-devourer, and an evening-spy!
'Vagrant, begone! before this blazing brand
'Shall urge'—and waved it hissing in her hand.
Th' insulted hero rolls his wrathful eyes,
And, 'Why so turbulent of wrath?' (he cries;)
'Can these lean shrivell'd limbs, unnerv'd with age,
'These poor, but honest rags, enkindle rage?
'In crowds we wear the badge of hungry fate;
'And beg, degraded from superior state!

'Constrain'd, a rent-charge on the rich I live;
'Reduced to crave the good I once could give:
'A palace, wealth and slaves, I late possess'd,
'And all that makes the great be call'd the bless'd.
'My gate, an emblem of my open soul,
'Embraced the poor, and dealt a bounteous dole.
'Scorn not the sad reverse, injurious maid!
''Tis Jove's high will, and be his will obey'd!
'Nor think thyself exempt: that rosy prime
'Must share the general doom of withering time:
'To some new channel soon the changeful tide
'Of royal grace th' offended queen may guide;
'And her lov'd lord unplume thy towering pride.
'Or, were he dead, 'tis wisdom to beware:
'Sweet blooms the prince beneath Apollo's care;
'Your deeds with quick impartial eye surveys,
'Potent to punish what he cannot praise.'
Her keen reproach had reach'd the sovereign's ear:
'Loquacious insolent!' (she cries) 'forbear:
'To thee the purpose of my soul I told;
'Venial discourse, unblam'd, with him to hold:
'The storied labours of my wandering lord,
'To soothe my grief he haply may record;
'Yet him, my guest, thy venom'd rage hath stung;
'Thy head shall pay the forfeit of thy tongue!
'But thou on whom my palace cares depend,
'Eurynomè, regard the stranger friend:
'A seat, soft spread with furry spoils, prepare;
'Due distant for us both to speak and hear.'
The menial fair obeys with duteous haste:
A seat adorn'd with furry spoils she placed;
Due-distant for discourse the hero sate;
When thus the sovereign from her chair of state:
'Reveal, obsequious to my first demand,
'Thy name, thy lineage, and thy natal land.'

All immature deaths in the male sex were ascribed to Apollo, as they were to Diana in the female; it may therefore be said with great propriety, that it is owing to the favour of Apollo, that Telemachus had not died an immature death, or that he was arrived to manhood. *Pope.*

He thus: 'O queen! whose far-resounding fame
'Is bounded only by the starry frame,
'Consummate pattern of imperial sway,
'Whose pious rule a warlike race obey!
'In wavy gold thy summer vales are dress'd;
'Thy autumns bend with copious fruit oppress'd;
'With flocks and herds each grassy plain is stor'd;
'And fish of every fin thy seas afford;
'Their affluent joys the grateful realms confess,
'And bless the power that still delights to bless.
'Gracious permit this prayer, imperial dame!
'Forbear to know my lineage, or my name:
'Urge not this breast to heave, these eyes to weep;
'In sweet oblivion let my sorrows sleep!
'My woes awaked will violate your ear;
'And to this gay censorious train appear
'A winy vapour melting in a tear.'
'Their gifts the gods resum'd,' (the queen rejoin'd,)
'Exterior grace, and energy of mind;
'When the dear partner of my nuptial joy
'Auxiliar troops combin'd, to conquer Troy.
'My lord's protecting hand alone would raise
'My drooping verdure, and extend my praise!
'Peers from the distant Samian shore resort:
'Here, with Dulichians join'd, besiege the court:
'Zacynthus, green with ever-shady groves,
'And Ithaca, presumptuous boast their loves:
'Obtruding on my choice a second lord,
'They press the Hymenæan rite abhorr'd.
'Misrule thus mingling with domestic cares,
'I live regardless of my state affairs;
'Receive no stranger-guest, no poor relieve;
'But ever for my lord in secret grieve!—
'This art, instinct by some celestial power,
'I tried, elusive of the bridal hour:
" Ye peers,' (I cry,) 'who press to gain a heart,
" Where dead Ulysses claims no future part;
" Rebate your loves, each rival suit suspend,
" Till this funereal web my labours end:

"Cease, till to good Laërtes I bequeath
"A pall of state, the ornament of death.
"For when to fate he bows, each Grecian dame
"With just reproach were licens'd to defame,
"Should he, long-honour'd in supreme command,
"Want the last duties of a daughter's hand.'
'The fiction pleas'd; their loves I long elude;
'The night still ravell'd what the day renew'd;
'Three years successful in my art conceal'd,
'My ineffectual fraud the fourth reveal'd:
'Befriended by my own domestic spies,
'The woof unwrought the suitor-train surprise.
'From nuptial rites they now no more recede,
'And fear forbids to falsify the brede.[1]
'My anxious parents urge a speedy choice,
'And to their suffrage gain the filial voice.
'For rule mature, Telemachus deplores
'His dome dishonour'd, and exhausted stores.
'But, stranger! as thy days seem full of fate,
'Divide discourse, in turn thy birth relate:
'Thy port asserts thee of distinguished race;
'No poor unfather'd product of disgrace.'
'Princess!' (he cries) 'renew'd by your command,
'The dear remembrance of my native land
'Of secret grief unseals the fruitful source:
'Fond tears repeat their long-forgotten course!
'So pays the wretch, whom fate constrains to roam,
'The dues of nature to his natal home!—
'But inward on my soul let sorrow prey:
'Your sovereign will my duty bids obey.
'Crete awes the circling waves, a fruitful soil!
'And ninety cities crown the sea-born isle:[2]

[1] *Brede*, braid, or texture.

[2] Ulysses is particular in the geography of Crete, that Penelope, from the knowledge of the truth which he speaks concerning that island, may be induced to give the readier credit to his succeeding fictions. In the Iliad, book ii., Homer, speaking in his own person, calls Crete the island with an hundred cities; here Ulysses affirms it to have no more than ninety; it is probable, therefore, that in the time of the Trojan war, Crete had no more than ninety cities, but an hundred in the days of Homer. *Pope.*

'Mix'd with her genuine sons, adopted names
'In various tongues avow their various claims:
'Cydonians, dreadful with the bended yew,
'And bold Pelasgi boast a native's due:
'The Dorians, plum'd amid the files of war,
'Her foodful globe with fierce Achaians share;
'Cnossus, her capital of high command;
'Where sceptred Minos with impartial hand
'Divided right; each ninth revolving year,
'By Jove receiv'd in council to confer.[1]
'His son Deucalion bore successive sway;
'His son, who gave me first to view the day!
'The royal bed an elder issue bless'd,
'Idomeneus, whom Ilian fields attest
'Of matchless deeds: untrain'd to martial toil
'I liv'd inglorious in my native isle,
'Studious of peace; and Æthon is my name.
''Twas then to Crete the great Ulysses came;
'For elemental war, and wintry Jove,
'From Malea's gusty cape his navy drove
'To bright Lucina's fane; the shelfy coast
'Where loud Amnisus in the deep is lost.
'His vessels moor'd, (an incommodious port!)
'The hero speeded to the Cnossian court:
'Ardent the partner of his arms to find,
'In leagues of long commutual friendship join'd.
'Vain hope! ten suns had warm'd the western strand,
'Since my brave brother with his Cretan band
'Had sail'd for Troy: but to the genial feast
'My honour'd roof receiv'd the royal guest;
'Beeves for his train the Cnossian peers assign,
'A public treat, with jars of generous wine.
'Twelve days, while Boreas vex'd the aërial space,
'My hospitable dome he deign'd to grace;
'And when the north had ceas'd the stormy roar,
'He wing'd his voyage to the Phrygian shore.'

[1] Minos, to give his laws greater veneration, used to descend into a cave sacred to Jupiter, and pretend that he had there received them from the mouth of that deity. *Pope.*

Thus the fam'd hero, perfected in wiles,
With fair similitude of truth beguiles
The queen's attentive ear; dissolved in woe,
From her bright eyes the tears unbounded flow.
As snows collected on the mountain freeze,
When milder regions breathe a vernal breeze,
The fleecy pile obeys the whispering gales,
Ends in a stream, and murmurs through the vales:
So, melted with the pleasing tale he told,
Down her fair cheek the copious torrent roll'd:
She to her present lord laments him lost,
And views that object which she wants the most!
Withering at heart to see the weeping fair,
His eyes look stern, and cast a gloomy stare;
Of horn the stiff relentless balls appear,
Or globes of iron fix'd in either sphere;
Firm wisdom interdicts the softening tear
A speechless interval of grief ensues,
Till thus the queen the tender theme renews:
'Stranger! that e'er thy hospitable roof
'Ulysses graced, confirm by faithful proof;
'Delineate to my view my warlike lord,
'His form, his habit, and his train record.'
''Tis hard,' he cries, 'to bring to sudden sight
'Ideas that have wing'd their distant flight;
'Rare on the mind those images are traced,
'Whose footsteps twenty winters have defaced:
'But what I can, receive.—In ample mode,
'A robe of military purple flow'd
'O'er all his frame: illustrious on his breast,
'The double-clasping gold the king confess'd.
'In the rich woof a hound, mosaic drawn,
'Bore on full stretch, and seiz'd a dappled fawn:
'Deep in the neck his fangs indent their hold;
'They pant and struggle in the moving gold.
'Fine as a filmy web beneath it shone
'A vest, that dazzled like a cloudless sun:
'The female train who round him throng'd to gaze,
'In silent wonder sigh'd unwilling praise.

'A sabre, when the warrior press'd to part,
'I gave, enamell'd with Vulcanian art:
'A mantle purple-tinged, and radiant vest,
'Dimension'd equal to his size, cpxress'd
'Affection grateful to my honour'd guest.
'A favourite herald in his train I knew,
'His visage solemn sad, of sable hue:
'Short woolly curls o'erfleeced his bending head,
'O'er which a promontory shoulder spread;[1]
'Eurybates! in whose large soul alone
'Ulysses view'd an image of his own.'
His speech the tempest of her grief restor'd;
In all he told she recogniz'd her lord:
But when the storm was spent in plenteous showers,
A pause inspiriting her languish'd powers,
'O thou,' she cried, 'whom first inclement fate
'Made welcome to my hospitable gate;
'With all thy wants the name of poor shall end:
'Henceforth live honour'd, my domestic friend!
'The vest much envied on your native coast,
'And regal robe with figur'd gold emboss'd,
'In happier hours my artful hand employ'd,
'When my lov'd lord this blissful bower enjoy'd:
'The fall of Troy, erroneous and forlorn,
'Doom'd to survive, and never to return!'
Then he, with pity touch'd: 'O royal dame!
'Your ever-anxious mind, and beauteous frame,
'From the devouring rage of grief reclaim.
'I not the fondness of your soul reprove
'For such a lord! who crown'd your virgin-love
'With the dear blessing of a fair increase;
'Himself adorn'd with more than mortal grace:
'Yet, while I speak, the mighty woe suspend;
'Truth forms my tale; to pleasing truth attend.
'The royal object of your dearest care
'Breathes in no distant clime the vital air:

[1] He was so hump-backed, according to the translator, that his shoulders rose above his head. The original merely says that he was "hump-shouldered."

'In rich Thesprotia, and the nearer bound
'Of Thessaly, his name I heard renown'd
'Without retinue, to that friendly shore
'Welcom'd with gifts of price, a sumless store!
'His sacrilegious train, who dared to prey
'On herds devoted to the god of day,
'Were doom'd by Jove, and Phœbus just decree,
'To perish in the rough Trinacrian sea.
'To better fate the blameless chief ordain'd,
'A floating fragment of the wreck regain'd,
'And rode the storm, till, by the billows toss'd,
'He landed on the fair Phæacian coast
'That race, who emulate the life of gods,
'Receive him joyous to their bless'd abodes,
'Large gifts confer, a ready sail command,
'To speed his voyage to the Grecian strand
'But your wise lord (in whose capacious soul
'High schemes of power in just succession roll)
'His Ithaca refus'd from favouring Fate,
'Till copious wealth might guard his regal state
'Phedon the fact affirm'd, whose sovereign sway
'Thesprotian tribes, a duteous race, obey
'And bade the gods this added truth attest,
'(While pure libations crown'd the genial feast,)
'That anchor'd in his port the vessels stand,
'To waft the hero to his natal land
'I for Dulichium urge the watery way,
'But first the Ulyssean wealth survey
'So rich the value of a store so vast
'Demands the pomp of centuries to waste!
'The darling object of your royal love
'Was journey'd thence to Dodonean Jove;
'By the sure precept of the sylvan shrine,
'To form the conduct of his great design.
'Irresolute of soul, his state to shroud
'In dark disguise, or come a king avow'd!
'Thus lives your lord; nor longer doom'd to roam
'Soon will he grace this dear paternal dome.
'By Jove, the source of good, supreme in power!
'By the bless'd genius of this friendly bower!

'I ratify my speech; before the sun
'His annual longitude of heaven shall run;
'When the pale empress of yon starry train
'In the next month renews her faded wane,
'Ulysses will assert his rightful reign.'
'What thanks! what boon!' replied the queen, 'are due,
'When time shall prove the storied blessing true!
'My lord's return should fate no more retard,
'Envy shall sicken at thy vast reward.
'But my prophetic fears, alas! presage
'The wounds of Destiny's relentless rage.
'I long must weep, nor will Ulysses come,
'With royal gifts to send you honour'd home!—
'Your other task, ye menial train, forbear:
'Now wash the stranger, and the bed prepare:
'With splendid palls the downy fleece adorn:
'Uprising early with the purple morn,
'His sinews shrunk with age, and stiff with toil,
'In the warm bath foment with fragrant oil.
'Then with Telemachus the social feast
'Partaking free, my sole invited guest,
'Whoe'er neglects to pay distinction due,
'The breach of hospitable right may rue.
'The vulgar of my sex I most exceed
'In real fame, when most humane my deed;
'And vainly to the praise of queen aspire,
'If, stranger! I permit that mean attire
'Beneath the feastful bower. A narrow space
'Confines the circle of our destin'd race;
''Tis ours with good the scanty round to grace.
'Those who to cruel wrong their state abuse,
'Dreaded in life, the mutter'd curse pursues;
'By death disrob'd of all their savage powers,
'Then licens'd rage her hateful prey devours.
'But he whose inborn worth his acts commend,
'Of gentle soul, to human race a friend,
'The wretched he relieves diffuse his fame,
'And distant tongues extol the patron-name.'
'Princess!' (he cried,) 'in vain your bounties flow
'On me, confirm'd and obstinate in woe.

'When my lov'd Crete receiv'd my final view,
'And from my weeping eyes her cliffs withdrew;
'These tatter'd weeds (my decent robe resign'd)
'I chose, the livery of a woeful mind!
'Nor will my heart-corroding cares abate
'With splendid palls, and canopies of state:
'Low-couch'd on earth, the gift of sleep I scorn,
'And catch the glances of the waking morn.
'The delicacy of your courtly train
'To wash a wretched wanderer would disdain;
'But if, in tract of long experience tried,
'And sad similitude of woes allied,
'Some wretch reluctant views aerial light,
'To her mean hand assign the friendly rite.'[1]
Pleas'd with his wise reply, the queen rejoin'd:
'Such gentle manners, and so sage a mind,
'In all who graced this hospitable bower
'I ne'er discern'd, before this social hour.
'Such servant as your humble choice requires,
'To light receiv'd the lord of my desires,
'New from the birth; and with a mother's hand
'His tender bloom to manly growth sustain'd:
'Of matchless prudence, and a duteous mind;
'Though now to life's extremest verge declin'd,
'Of strength superior to the toil assign'd.
'Rise, Euryclea! with officious care
'For the poor friend the cleansing bath prepare:
'This debt his correspondent fortunes claim,
'Too like Ulysses, and perhaps the same!
'Thus old with woes my fancy paints him now!
'For age untimely marks the careful brow.'
Instant, obsequious to the mild command,
Sad Euryclea rose: with trembling hand
She veils the torrent of her tearful eyes;
And thus impassion'd to herself replies:

[1] I will have an old woman to wash me, says Ulysses, to avoid the insults and contempt of the younger damsels of Penelope. But the truth is, Ulysses knew Euryclea to be a person of wisdom, and hoped to make use of her to carry on his designs. *Pope.*

'Son of my love, and monarch of my cares!
'What pangs for thee this wretched bosom bears!
'Are thus by Jove who constant beg his aid
'With pious deed, and pure devotion, paid?
'He never dar'd defraud the sacred fane
'Of perfect hecatombs in order slain:
'There oft implor'd his tutelary power,
'Long to protract the sad sepulchral hour;
'That, form'd for empire with paternal care,
'His realm might recognise an equal heir.
'O destin'd head! The pious vows are lost;
'His God forgets him on a foreign coast!—
'Perhaps, like thee, poor guest! in wanton pride
'The rich insult him, and the young deride!
'Conscious of worth revil'd, thy generous mind
'The friendly rite of purity declin'd;
'My will concurring with my queen's command,
'Accept the bath from this obsequious hand.
'A strong emotion shakes my anguish'd breast:
'In thy whole form Ulysses seems express'd:
'Of all the wretched harbour'd on our coast,
'None imaged e'er like thee my master lost.'
Thus half discover'd through the dark disguise,
With cool composure feign'd, the chief replies:
'You join your suffrage to the public vote;
'The same you think have all beholders thought.'
He said: replenish'd from the purest springs,
The laver straight with busy care she brings:
In the deep vase, that shone like burnish'd gold,
The boiling fluid temperates the cold.
Meantime revolving in his thoughtful mind
The scar with which his manly knee was sign'd;
His face averting from the crackling blaze,
His shoulders intercept th' unfriendly rays:
Thus cautious in th' obscure he hop'd to fly
The curious search of Euryclea's eye.
Cautious in vain! nor ceas'd the dame to find
The scar with which his manly knee was sign'd.
This on Parnassus (combating the boar)
With glancing rage the tusky savage tore.

Attended by his brave maternal race,
His grandsire sent him to the sylvan chase,
Autolycus the bold: (a mighty name
For spotless faith and deeds of martial fame:
Hermes, his patron-god, those gifts bestow'd,
Whose shrine with weanling lambs he wont to load.)
His course to Ithaca this hero sped,
When the first product of Laertes' bed
Was new disclos'd to birth: the banquet ends,
When Euryclea from the queen descends,
And to his fond embrace the babe commends:
'Receive' (she cries) 'your royal daughter's son;
'And name the blessing that your prayers have won'
Then thus the hoary chief: 'My victor arms
'Have aw'd the realms around with dire alarms:
'A sure memorial of my dreaded fame
'The boy shall bear: Ulysses[1] be his name!
'And when with filial love the youth shall come
'To view his mother's soil, my Delphic dome[2]
'With gifts of price shall send him joyous home.'
Lur'd with the promised boon, when youthful prime
Ended in man, his mother's natal clime
Ulysses sought; with fond affection dear
Amphithea's[3] arms receiv'd the royal heir:
Her ancient lord an equal joy possess'd;
Instant he bade prepare the genial feast:
A steer to form the sumptuous banquet bled,
Whose stately growth five flowery summers fed:
His sons divide, and roast with artful care
The limbs: then all the tasteful viands share.
Nor ceas'd discourse, (the banquet of the soul,)
Till Phœbus wheeling to the western goal
Resign'd the skies, and night involv'd the pole.
Their drooping eyes the slumberous shade oppress'd,
l they rose, and all retir'd to rest.

1 Ulysses was called Odysseus from the Greek verb ὀδύσσομαι, to hate or be angry; implying, says Eustathius, that many hated, or were enraged at Autolycus, for the mischiefs he had done by his art in war. *Pope.*

2 My abode near Parnassus, in the region sacred to Apollo. Comp. ver. 540.

3 The wife of Autolycus, "her ancient lord."

Soon as the morn, new rob'd in purple light,
Pierced with her golden shafts the rear of night,
Ulysses, and his brave maternal race
The young Autolyci, essay the chase.
Parnassus, thick-perplex'd with horrid shades,
With deep-mouth'd hounds the hunter-troop invades;
What time the sun, from ocean's peaceful stream,
Darts o'er the lawn his horizontal beam.
The pack impatient snuff the tainted gale;
The thorny wilds the woodmen fierce assail:
And, foremost of the train, his cornel spear
Ulysses wav'd, to rouse the savage war.
Deep in the rough recesses of the wood,
A lofty copse, the growth of ages, stood;
Nor winter's boreal blast, nor thunderous shower,
Nor solar ray, could pierce the shady bower.
With wither'd foliage strew'd, a heapy store!
The warm pavilion of a dreadful boar.
Rous'd by the hounds' and hunters' mingling cries,
The savage from his leafy shelter flies;
With fiery glare his sanguine eye-balls shine,
And bristles high impale his horrid chine.
Young Ithacus advanced, defies the foe,
Poising his lifted lance in act to throw;
The savage renders vain the wound decreed,
And springs impetuous with opponent speed!
His tusks oblique he aim'd, the knee to gore;
Aslope they glanced, the sinewy fibres tore,
And bar'd the bone; Ulysses, undismay'd,
Soon with redoubled force the wound repaid;
To the right-shoulder-joint the spear applied,
His further flank with streaming purple dyed:
On earth he rush'd with agonizing pain;
With joy and vast surprise, th' applauding train
View'd his enormous bulk extended on the plain.
With bandage firm Ulysses' knee they bound;
Then, chanting mystic lays, the closing wound
Of sacred melody confess'd the force;
The tides of life regain'd their azure course.

Then back they led the youth with loud acclaim:
Autolycus, enamour'd with his fame,
Confirm'd the cure; and from the Delphic dome
With added gifts return'd him glorious home.
He, safe at Ithaca with joy receiv'd,
Relates the chase, and early praise achiev'd.
Deep o'er his knee inseam'd remain'd the scar:
Which noted token of the woodland war
When Euryclea found, th' ablution ceas'd;
Down dropp'd the leg, from her slack hand releas'd;
The mingled fluids from the vase redound;
The vase reclining floats the floor around!
Smiles dew'd with tears the pleasing strife express'd
Of grief and joy, alternate in her breast.
Her fluttering words in melting murmurs died;
At length abrupt—'My son!—my king!'—she cried.
His neck with fond embrace infolding fast,
Full on the queen her raptur'd eye she cast,
Ardent to speak the monarch safe restor'd:[1]
But, studious to conceal her royal lord,
Minerva fix'd her mind on views remote,
And from the present bliss abstracts her thought.[2]
His hand to Euryclea's mouth applied,
'Art thou foredoom'd my pest?' (the hero cried;)
'Thy milky founts my infant lips have drain'd:
'And have the Fates thy babbling age ordain'd
'To violate the life thy youth sustain'd?
'An exile have I told, with weeping eyes,
'Full twenty annual suns in distant skies:
'At length return'd, some god inspires thy breast
'To know thy king, and here I stand confess'd.
'This heaven-discover'd truth to thee consign'd,
'Reserve the treasure of thy inmost mind:
'Else, if the gods my vengeful arm sustain,
'And prostrate to my sword the suitor train;

[1] It is evident that Ulysses and Euryclea were at a proper distance from Penelope, probably out of decency, while the feet were washing; for, as soon as that office is over, Homer tells us that Ulysses drew nearer to the fire where Penelope sat, that he might resume the conference. *Pope.*

[2] By "her," in these three lines, is meant "Penelope."

'With their lewd mates, thy undistinguish'd age
'Shall bleed a victim to vindictive rage.'
Then thus rejoin'd the dame, devoid of fear:
'What words, my son, have pass'd thy lips severe?
'Deep in my soul the trust shall lodge secur'd;
'With ribs of steel, and marble heart, immur'd.
'When Heaven, auspicious to thy right avow'd,
'Shall prostrate to thy sword the suitor-crowd,
'The deeds I'll blazon of the menial fair;
'The lewd to death devote, the virtuous spare.'
'Thy aid avails me not;' (the chief replied;)
'My own experience shall their doom decide;
'A witness-judge precludes a long appeal:
'Suffice it thee thy monarch to conceal.'
He said: obsequious, with redoubled pace,
She to the fount conveys th' exhausted vase:
The bath renew'd, she ends the pleasing toil
With plenteous unction of ambrosial oil.
Adjusting to his limbs the tatter'd vest,
His former seat receiv'd the stranger-guest;
Whom thus with pensive air the queen address'd:
'Though night, dissolving grief in grateful ease,
'Your drooping eyes with soft oppression seize;
'Awhile, reluctant to her pleasing force,
'Suspend the restful hour with sweet discourse.
'The day (ne'er brighten'd with a beam of joy!)
'My menials, and domestic cares employ:
'And, unattended by sincere repose,
'The night assists my ever-wakeful woes:
'When nature's hush'd beneath her brooding shade,
'My echoing griefs the starry vault invade.
'As when the months are clad in flowery green,
'Sad Philomel, in bowery shades unseen,
'To vernal airs attunes her varied strains;
'And Itylus sounds[1] warbling o'er the plains:
'Young Itylus, his parents' darling joy!
'Whom chance misled the mother to destroy;
'Now doom'd a wakeful bird to wail the beauteous boy.

[1] That is "the name of Itylus sounds." Itylus or Itys, was the son of

'So in nocturnal solitude forlorn,
'A sad variety of woes I mourn!
'My mind, reflective, in a thorny maze
'Devious from care to care incessant strays.
'Now, wavering doubt succeeds to long despair;
'Shall I my virgin nuptial vow revere;
'And, joining to my son's my menial train,
'Partake his counsels, and assist his reign?
'Or since, mature in manhood, he deplores
'His dome dishonour'd, and exhausted stores;
'Shall I, reluctant, to his will accord;
'And from the peers select the noblest lord;
'So, by my choice avow'd, at length decide
'These wasteful love debates, a mourning bride
'A visionary thought I'll now relate:
'Illustrate, if you know, the shadow'd fate:
'A team of twenty geese (a snow-white train!)
'Fed near the limpid lake with golden grain,
'Amuse my pensive hours. The bird of Jove
'Fierce from his mountain-eyrie downward drove:
'Each favourite fowl he pounced with deathful sway,
'And back triumphant wing'd his airy way.
'My pitying eyes effus'd a plenteous stream,
'To view their death thus imaged in a dream:
'With tender sympathy to soothe my soul,
'A troop of matrons, fancy-form'd, condole.
'But whilst with grief and rage my bosom burn'd,
'Sudden the tyrant of the skies return'd:
'Perch'd on the battlements he thus began:
'(In form an eagle, but in voice a man:)
"O queen! no vulgar vision of the sky
"I come, prophetic of approaching joy:
"View in this plumy form thy victor-lord;
"The geese (a glutton race) by thee deplor'd,
"Portend the suitors fated to my sword.'
'This said, the pleasing feather'd omen ceas'd.
'When, from the downy bands of sleep releas'd,

Philomela and Zethus, the brother of Amphion; his mother killed him by mistake, when she purposed to kill her nephew Amaleus.

'Fast by the limpid lake my swan-like train
'I found, insatiate of the golden grain.'
'The vision self-explain'd,' (the chief replies)
'Sincere reveals the sanction of the skies:
'Ulysses speaks his own return decreed;
'And by his sword the suitors sure to bleed.'
'Hard is the task, and rare,' (the queen rejoin'd,)
'Impending destinies in dreams to find:
'Immur'd within the silent bower of sleep,
'Two portals firm the various phantoms keep:
'Of ivory one; whence flit, to mock the brain,
'Of winged lies a light fantastic train:
'The gate oppos'd pellucid valves adorn,
'And columns fair incas'd with polish'd horn;[1]
'Where images of truth for passage wait,
'With visions manifest of future fate.
'Not to this troop, I fear, that phantom soar'd,
'Which spoke Ulysses to this realm restor'd:
'Delusive semblance!—but my remnant life
'Heaven shall determine in a gameful strife:
'With that fam'd bow Ulysses taught to bend,
'For me the rival archers shall contend.
'As on the listed field he used to place
'Six beams, oppos'd to six in equal space;
'Elanced afar by his unerring art,
'Sure through six circlets flew the whizzing dart:
'So, when the sun restores the purple day,
'Their strength and skill the suitors shall assay:
'To him the spousal honour is decreed,
'Who through the rings directs the feather'd reed.
'Torn from these walls, (where long the kinder powers
'With joy and pomp have wing'd my youthful hours!)
'On this poor breast no dawn of bliss shall beam;
'The pleasure past supplies a copious theme
'For many a dreary thought, and many a doleful dream!'
'Propose the sportive lot,' (the chief replies,)
'Nor dread to name yourself the bowyer's prize:

[1] The gate of falsehood is said to be of ivory, because this substance from its whiteness seems to promise light, but is in fact opaque; the other of horn, as being transparent, and therefore emblematical of truth.

'Ulysses will surprise th' unfinish'd game,
'Avow'd, and falsify the suitors' claim.'
To whom with grace serene the queen rejoin'd:
'In all thy speech what pleasing force I find!
'O'er my suspended woe thy words prevail;
'I part reluctant from the pleasing tale.
'But Heaven, that knows what all terrestrials need,
'Repose to night, and toil to day decreed;
'Grateful vicissitudes! Yet me withdrawn,
'Wakeful to weep and watch the tardy dawn
'Establish'd use enjoins; to rest and joy
'Estranged, since dear Ulysses sail'd to Troy!
'Meantime instructed is the menial tribe
'Your couch to fashion as yourself prescribe.'
Thus affable, her bower the queen ascends;
The sovereign step a beauteous train attends:
There imaged to her soul Ulysses rose;
Down her pale cheek new-streaming sorrow flows:
Till soft oblivious shade Minerva spread,
And o'er her eyes ambrosial slumber shed.

BOOK XX.

ARGUMENT.

While Ulysses lies in the vestibule of the palace, he is witness to the disorders of the women. Minerva comforts him, and casts him asleep. At his waking he desires a favourable sign from Jupiter, which is granted. The feast of Apollo is celebrated by the people, and the suitors banquet in the palace. Telemachus exerts his authority amongst them; notwithstanding which, Ulysses is insulted by Ctesippus, and the rest continue in their excesses. Strange prodigies are seen by Theoclymenus, the augur, who explains them to the destruction of the wooers.

An ample hide divine Ulysses spread,
And form'd of fleecy skins his humble bed;
(The remnants of the spoil the suitor-crowd
In festival devour'd, and victims vow'd,)
Then o'er the chief Eurynomè the chaste
With duteous care a downy carpet cast:

With dire revenge his thoughtful bosom glows,
And, ruminating wrath, he scorns repose.
As thus pavilion'd in the porch he lay,
Scenes of lewd loves his wakeful eyes survey,
Whilst to nocturnal joys impure repair,
With wanton glee, the prostituted fair.
His heart with rage this new dishonour stung;
Wavering his thoughts in dubious balance hung:
Or instant should he quench the guilty flame
With their own blood, and intercept the shame;
Or to their lust indulge a last embrace,
And let the peers consummate the disgrace.
Round his swoln heart the murmurous fury rolls;
As o'er her young the mother-mastiff growls,
And bays the stranger groom: so wrath compress'd,
Recoiling, mutter'd thunder in his breast.
'Poor suffering heart!' (he cried,) 'support the pain
'Of wounded honour, and thy rage restrain.
'Not fiercer woes thy fortitude could foil,
'When the brave partners of thy ten years' toil
'Dire Polypheme devour'd; I then was freed
'By patient prudence from the death decreed.'
Thus anchor'd safe on reason's peaceful coast,
Tempests of wrath his soul no longer toss'd;
Restless his body rolls, to rage resign'd:
As one who long with pale-ey'd famine pin'd,
The savoury cates on glowing embers cast
Incessant turns, impatient for repast:
Ulysses so, from side to side devolv'd,
In self-debate the suitors' doom resolv'd:
When, in the form of mortal nymph array'd,
From heaven descends the Jove-born martial maid;
And, hovering o'er his head in view confess'd,
The goddess thus her favourite care address'd:
'O thou, of mortals most inur'd to woes!
'Why roll those eyes unfriended of repose?
'Beneath thy palace-roof forget thy care:
'Bless'd in thy queen! bless'd in thy blooming heir!
'Whom, to the gods when suppliant fathers bow,
'They name the standard of their dearest vow.'

'Just is thy kind reproach,' (the chief rejoin'd,)
'Deeds full of fate distract my various mind,
'In contemplation wrapp'd. This hostile crew
'What single arm hath prowess to subdue?
'Or if, by Jove's and thy auxiliar aid,
'They're doom'd to bleed; O say, celestial maid!
'Where shall Ulysses shun, or how sustain
'Nations embattled to revenge the slain?'
'Oh impotence of faith!' (Minerva cries,)
'If man on frail unknowing man relies,
'Doubt you the gods? Lo, Pallas' self descends,
'Inspires thy counsels, and thy toils attends.
'In me affianced, fortify thy breast,
'Though myriads leagued thy rightful claim contest:
'My sure divinity shall bear the shield,
'And edge thy sword to reap the glorious field.
'Now, pay the debt to craving nature due,
'Her faded powers with balmy rest renew.'
She ceas'd: ambrosial slumbers seal his eyes;
His care dissolves in visionary joys:
The goddess, pleas'd, regains her natal skies.
Not so the queen: the downy bands of sleep
By grief relax'd, she wak'd again to weep:
A gloomy pause ensued of dumb despair;
Then thus her fate invok'd with fervent prayer:
'Diana! speed thy deathful ebon dart,[1]
'And cure the pangs of this convulsive heart.
'Snatch me, ye whirlwinds! far from human race,
'Toss'd through the void illimitable space:
'Or, if dismounted from the rapid cloud,
'Me with his whelming wave let Ocean shroud!
'So Pandarus,[2] thy hopes, three orphan-fair,
'Were doomed to wander through the devious air;
'Thyself untimely, and thy consort died,
'But four celestials both your cares supplied.
'Venus in tender delicacy rears
'With honey, milk, and wine their infant years:

[1] See note on B. xv. 451.

[2] A king of some part of Greece, probably in or near Attica. He was the father of Philomela. B. xix. 607.

'Imperial Juno to their youth assign'd
'A form majestic, and sagacious mind:
'With shapely growth Diana graced their bloom:
'And Pallas taught the texture of the loom.
'But whilst, to learn their lots in nuptial love,
'Bright Cytherea sought the bower of Jove,
'(The God supreme, to whose eternal eye
'The registers of fate expanded lie,)
'Wing'd Harpies snatch'd th' unguarded charge away,
'And to the Furies bore, a grateful prey.
'Be such my lot! Or thou, Diana, speed
'Thy shaft, and send me joyful to the dead;
'To seek my lord among the warrior train,
'Ere second vows my bridal faith profane.
'When woes the waking sense alone assail,
'Whilst Night extends her soft oblivious veil,
'Of other wretches' care the torture ends:
'No truce the warfare of my heart suspends!
'The night renews the day-distracting theme,
'And airy terrors sable every dream.
'The last alone a kind illusion wrought,
'And to my bed my lov'd Ulysses brought,
'In manly bloom, and each majestic grace,
'As when for Troy he left my fond embrace;[1]
'Such raptures in my beating bosom rise,
'I deem it sure a vision of the skies.'
Thus, whilst Aurora mounts her purple throne,[2]
In audible laments she breathes her moan;
The sounds assault Ulysses' wakeful ear:
Misjudging of the cause, a sudden fear
Of his arrival known, the chief alarms;
He thinks the queen is rushing to his arms.
Upspringing from his couch, with active haste
The fleece and carpet in the dome he placed,
(The hide, without, imbibed the morning air,)
And thus the gods invok'd with ardent prayer:

[1] Homer adds, such as he was when he sailed to Troy; which is inserted to take off our wonder that she should not discover him. *Pope.*

[2] This is the morning of the fortieth day; for part of the eighteenth book, and the whole nineteenth, and so far of the twentieth book, contain no more time than the evening of the thirty-ninth day. *Pope.*

'Jove, and eternal thrones! with heaven to friend,
'If the long series of my woes shall end,
'Of human race now rising from repose,
'Let one a blissful omen here disclose;
'And, to confirm my faith, propitious Jove!
'Vouchsafe the sanction of a sign above.'
Whilst lowly thus the chief adoring bows,
The pitying god his guardian aid avows.
Loud from a sapphire sky his thunder sounds:
With springing hope the hero's heart rebounds.
Soon, with consummate joy to crown his prayer,
An omen'd voice invades his ravish'd ear.
Beneath a pile that close the dome adjoin'd,
Twelve female slaves the gift of Ceres grind;
Task'd for the royal board to bolt the bran
From the pure flour (the growth and strength of man):
Discharging to the day the labour due,
Now early to repose the rest withdrew;
One maid, unequal to the task assign'd,
Still turn'd the toilsome mill with anxious mind;
And thus in bitterness of soul divin'd:
'Father of gods and men, whose thunders roll
'O'er the cerulean vault, and shake the pole:
'Whoe'er from Heaven has gain'd this rare ostent,
'(Of granted vows a certain signal sent,)
'In this blest moment of accepted prayer,
'Piteous, regard a wretch consum'd with care!
'Instant O Jove! confound the suitor-train,
'For whom o'ertoil'd I grind the golden grain:
'Far from this dome the lewd devourers cast,
'And be this festival decreed their last!'
Big with their doom denounced in earth and sky,
Ulysses' heart dilates with secret joy.
Meantime the menial train with unctuous wood
Heap'd high the genial hearth, Vulcanian food:
When, early dress'd, advanced the royal heir:
With manly grasp he wav'd a martial spear,
A radiant sabre graced his purple zone,
And on his foot the golden sandal shone.

His steps imp^tuous to the portal press'd;
And Euryclea thus he there address'd:
'Say thou, to whom my youth its nurture owes,
'Was care for due refection and repose
'Bestow'd the stranger guest? Or waits he griev'd,
'His age not honour'd, nor his wants reliev'd?
'Promiscuous grace on all the queen confers:
'(In woes bewilder'd oft the wisest errs,)
'The wordy vagrant to the dole aspires,
'And modest worth with noble scorn retires.'
She thus: 'O cease that ever-honour'd name
'To blemish now: it ill deserves your blame.
'A bowl of generous wine sufficed the guest;
'In vain the queen the night-refection press'd;
'Nor would he court repose in downy state,
'Unbless'd, abandon'd to the rage of Fate!
'A hide beneath the portico was spread,
'And fleecy skins compos'd an humble bed:
'A downy carpet, cast with duteous care,
'Secur'd him from the keen nocturnal air.'
His cornel javelin pois'd, with regal port,
To the sage Greeks conven'd in Themis' court,
Forth-issuing from the dome, the prince repair'd;
Two dogs of chase, a lion-hearted guard,
Behind him sourly stalk'd. Without delay
The dame divides the labour of the day;
Thus urging to the toil the menial train:
'What marks of luxury the marble stain!
'Its wonted lustre let the floor regain;
'The seats with purple clothe in order due;
'And let th' abstersive sponge the board renew:
'Let some refresh the vase's sullied mould;
'Some bid the goblets boast their native gold;
'Some to the spring, with each a jar, repair,
'And copious waters pure for bathing bear:
'Despatch! for soon the suitors will assay
'The lunar feast-rites[1] to the god of day.'[2]

[1] The rites celebrated in honour of Apollo, as the god of light, on the first day of every month. [2] The Greek months were lunar; the

She said; with duteous haste a bevy fair
Of twenty virgins to the spring repair;
With varied toils the rest adorn the dome.
Magnificent, and blithe, the suitors come.
Some wield the sounding axe; the dodder'd oaks
Divide, obedient to the forceful strokes.
Soon from the fount, with each a brimming urn,
(Eumæus in their train,) the maids return.
Three porkers for the feast, all brawny-chined,
He brought; the choicest of the tusky kind:
In lodgments first secure his care he view'd,
Then to the king this friendly speech renew'd:
'Now say sincere, my guest! the suitor train,
'Still treat they worth with lordly dull disdain;
'Or speaks their deed a bounteous mind humane?'
'Some pitying god,' (Ulysses sad replied)
'With vollied vengeance blast their towering pride!
'No conscious blush, no sense of right, restrains
'The tides of lust that swell their boiling veins;
'From vice to vice their appetites are toss'd,
'All cheaply sated at another's cost!'
While thus the chief his woes indignant told,
Melanthius, master of the bearded fold,
The goodliest goats of all the royal herd
Spontaneous to the suitors' feast preferr'd;
Two grooms assistant bore the victims bound;
With quavering cries the vaulted roofs resound:
And to the chief austere aloud began
The wretch unfriendly to the race of man:
'Here, vagrant, still? offensive to my lords!
'Blows have more energy than airy words;

first day of every month was consecrated to Apollo, the author and fountain of light. Ulysses had said, B. xiv. ver. 186,

Ere the next moon increase, or this decay,
His ancient realms Ulysses shall survey;
In blood and dust each proud oppressor mourn.

here we find it verified. Ulysses discovers himself upon this day, and the suitors. By his return, in the foregoing period, is meant his discovery, for he was returned when he made that assertion to Eumæus. *Pope.*

'These arguments I'll use; nor conscious shame,
'Nor threats, thy bold intrusion will reclaim.
'On this high feast the meanest vulgar boast
'A plenteous board! Hence! seek another host!'
Rejoinder to the churl the king disdain'd,
But shook his head, and rising wrath restrain'd.
From Cephalenia,[1] 'cross the surgy main,
Philætius late arriv'd, a faithful swain.
A steer ungrateful to the bull's embrace,
And goats he brought, the pride of all their race;
Imported in a shallop not his own;
The dome re-echoed to their mingled moan.
Straight to the guardian of the bristly kind
He thus began, benevolent of mind:
'What guest is he, of such majestic air?
'His lineage and paternal clime declare:
'Dim through th' eclipse of fate, the rays divine
'Of sovereign state with faded splendour shine.
'If monarchs by the gods are plunged in woe,
'To what abyss are we foredoom'd to go!'
Then affable, he thus the chief address'd,
Whilst with pathetic warmth his hand he press'd:
'Stranger, may fate a milder aspect shew,
'And spin thy future with a whiter clue!
'O Jove! for ever deaf to human cries;
'The tyrant, not the father of the skies!
'Unpiteous of the race thy will began!
'The fool of fate, thy manufacture, man,
'With penury, contempt, repulse, and care,
'The galling load of life is doom'd to bear.
'Ulysses, from his state a wanderer still,
'Upbraids thy power, thy wisdom, or thy will!
'O monarch ever dear!—O man of woe!
'Fresh flow my tears, and shall for ever flow!
'Like thee, poor stranger-guest, denied his home!
'Like thee, in rags obscene decreed, to roam;
'Or, haply perish'd on some distant coast,
'In Stygian gloom he glides a pensive ghost!

[1] An island under the dominion of Ulysses.

'Oh, grateful for the good his bounty gave,
'I'll grieve, till sorrow sink me to the grave!
'His kind protecting hand my youth preferr'd,
'The regent of his Cephalenian herd:
'With vast increase beneath my care it spreads,
'A stately breed! and blackens far the meads.
'Constrain'd, the choicest beeves I thence import,
'To cram these cormorants that crowd his court:
'Who in partition seek his realm to share:
'Nor human right nor wrath divine revere.
'Since here resolv'd oppressive these reside,
'Contending doubts my anxious heart divide;
'Now to some foreign clime inclin'd to fly,
'And with the royal herd protection buy;
'Then, happier thoughts return the nodding scale,
'Light mounts despair, alternate hopes prevail:
'In opening prospects of ideal joy,
'My king returns; the proud usurpers die.'
To whom the chief: 'In thy capacious mind
'Since daring zeal with cool debate is join'd,
'Attend a deed already ripe in fate:
'Attest, O Jove! the truth I now relate!
'This sacred truth attest each genial power,
'Who bless the board, and guard this friendly bower!
'Before thou quit the dome (nor long delay)
'Thy wish produced in act, with pleased survey
'Thy wondering eyes shall view: his rightful reign
'By arms avow'd Ulysses shall regain,
'And to the shades devote the suitor-train.'
'O Jove supreme!' the raptur'd swain replies,
'With deeds consummate soon the promis'd joys!
'These aged nerves, with new-born vigour strung,
'In that blest cause should emulate the young.'
Assents Eumæus to the prayer address'd;
And equal ardours fire his loyal breast.
Meantime the suitors urge the prince's fate,
And deathful arts employ the dire debate:
When, in his airy tour, the bird of Jove
Truss'd with his sinewy pounce a trembling dove;

Sinister to their hope! This omen ey'd
Amphinomus, who thus presaging cried:
'The gods from force and fraud the prince defend;
'O peers! the sanguinary scheme suspend:
'Your future thought let sable fate employ;
'And give the present hour to genial joy.'
From council straight th' assenting peerage ceas'd,
And in the dome prepar'd the genial feast.
Disrob'd, their vests apart in order lay;
Then all with speed succinct the victims slay;
With sheep and shaggy goats the porkers bled,
And the proud steer was on the marble spread.
With fire prepar'd, they deal the morsels round,
Wine, rosy-bright, the brimming goblets crown'd,
By sage Eumæus borne; the purple tide
Melanthius from an ample jar supplied:
High canisters of bread Philætius placed;
And eager all devour the rich repast.
Dispos'd apart, Ulysses shares the treat;
A trivet table, and ignobler seat,
The prince appoints; but to his sire assigns
The tasteful inwards, and nectareous wines.
'Partake, my guest,' (he cried,) 'without control
'The social feast, and drain the cheering bowl:
'Dread not the railer's laugh, nor ruffian's rage;
'No vulgar roof protects thy honour'd age;
'This dome a refuge to thy wrongs shall be,
'From my great sire too soon devolv'd to me!
'Your violence and scorn, ye suitors, cease,
'Lest arms avenge the violated peace.'
Aw'd by the prince, so haughty, brave, and young,
Rage gnaw'd the lip, amazement chain'd the tongue.
'Be patient, peers!' (at length Antinoüs cries,)
'The threats of vain imperious youth despise:
'Would Jove permit the meditated blow,
'That stream of eloquence should cease to flow.'
Without reply vouchsaf'd, Antinoüs ceas'd:
Meanwhile the pomp of festival increas'd:
By heralds rank'd, in marshall'd order move
The city tribes, to pleas'd Apollo's grove:

Beneath the verdure of which awful shade,
The lunar hecatomb[1] they grateful laid;
Partook the sacred feast, and ritual honours paid.
But the rich banquet in the dome prepar'd
(An humble sideboard set) Ulysses shar'd.
Observant of the prince's high behest,
His menial train attend the stranger-guest:
Whom Pallas with unpardoning fury fir'd,
By lordly pride and keen reproach inspir'd.
A Samian peer, more studious than the rest
Of vice, who teem'd with many a dead-born jest;
And urged, for title to a consort queen,
'Unnumber'd acres arable and green;
(Ctesippus named;) this lord Ulysses ey'd,
And thus burst out, imposthumate with pride:
'The sentence I propose, ye peers, attend:
'Since due regard must wait the prince's friend
'Let each a token of esteem bestow:
'This gift acquits the dear respect I owe;
'With which he nobly may discharge his seat,
'And pay the menials for a master's treat.'
He said: and of the steer before him placed,
That sinewy fragment at Ulysses cast,
Where to the pastern-bone, by nerves combin'd,
The well-horn'd foot indissolubly join'd;
Which, whizzing high, the wall unseemly sign'd.
The chief indignant grins a ghastly smile;
Revenge and scorn within his bosom boil:
When thus the prince, with pious rage inflam'd:
'Had not th' inglorious wound thy malice aim'd
'Fall'n guiltless of the mark, my certain spear
'Had made thee buy the brutal triumph dear:
'Nor should thy sire a queen his daughter boast;
'The suitor, now, had vanish'd in a ghost:
'No more, ye lewd compeers, with lawless power
'Invade my dome, my herds and flocks devour:
'For genuine worth, of age mature to know,
'My grape shall redden, and my harvest grow.
'Or, if each other's wrongs ye still support,
'With rapes and riot to profane my court;

1 Verse 195.

'What single arm with numbers can contend?
'On me let all your lifted swords descend,
'And with my life such vile dishonours end.'
A long cessation of discourse ensued,
By gentler Agelaüs thus renew'd:
'A just reproof, ye peers! your rage restrain
'From the protected guest, and menial train:
'And, prince! to stop the source of future ill,
'Assent yourself, and gain the royal will.
'Whilst hope prevail'd to see your sire restor'd,
'Of right the queen refus'd a second lord:
'But who so vain of faith, so blind to fate,
'To think he still survives to claim the state?
'Now press the sovereign dame with warm desire
'To wed, as wealth or worth her choice inspire:
'The lord selected to the nuptial joys
'Far hence will lead the long-contended prize:
'Whilst, in paternal pomp with plenty bless'd,
'You reign, of this imperial dome possess'd.'
Sage and serene Telemachus replies:
'By him at whose behest the thunder flies,
'And by the name on earth I most revere
'By great Ulysses, and his woes, I swear!
'(Who never must review his dear domain;
'Enroll'd, perhaps, in Pluto's dreary train,)
'Whene'er her choice the royal dame avows,
'My bridal gifts shall load the future spouse:
'But from this dome my parent queen to chase!
'From me, ye gods! avert such dire disgrace.'
But Pallas clouds with intellectual gloom
The suitors' souls, insensate of their doom!
A mirthful frenzy seiz'd the fated crowd;
The roofs resound with causeless laughter loud:
Floating in gore, portentous to survey!
In each discolour'd vase the viands lay:[1]
Then down each cheek the tears spontaneous flow,
And sudden sighs precede approaching woe.

[1] This is to be looked upon as a prodigy, the belief of which was established in the old world. *Pope.*

In vision rapt, the Hyperesian seer[1]
Uprose, and thus divin'd the vengeance near:
'O race to death devote! with Stygian shade
'Each destin'd peer impending fates invade:
'With tears your wan distorted cheeks are drown'd;
'With sanguine drops the walls are rubied round:
'Thick swarms the spacious hall with howling ghosts,
'To people Orcus, and the burning coasts!
'Nor gives the sun his golden orb to roll,
'But universal night usurps the pole!'
Yet, warn'd in vain, with laughter loud elate,
The peers reproach the sure divine of Fate;
And thus Eurymachus: 'The dotard's mind
'To every sense is lost, to reason blind:
'Swift from the dome conduct the slave away;
'Let him in open air behold the day.'
'Tax not' (the heaven-illumin'd seer rejoin'd)
'Of rage, or folly, my prophetic mind.
'No clouds of error dim th' ethereal rays,
'Her equal power each faithful sense obeys.
'Unguided hence my trembling steps I bend,
'Far hence, before yon hovering deaths descend;
'Lest, the ripe harvest of revenge begun,
'I share the doom ye suitors cannot shun.'
This said, to sage Piræus sped the seer,
His honour'd host, a welcome inmate there.
O'er the protracted feast the suitors sit,
And aim to wound the prince with pointless wit:
Cries one, with scornful leer and mimic voice,
'Thy charity we praise, but not thy choice;
'Why such profusion of indulgence shown
'To this poor, timorous, toil-detesting drone,
'That others feeds on planetary schemes,
'And pays his host with hideous noon-day dreams?
'But, prince! for once at least believe a friend;
'To some Sicilian mart these courtiers send,
'Where, if they yield their freight across the main,
'Dear sell the slaves! demand no greater gain.'

[1] Theoclymenus, so called from Hyperesia, a town in the territory of Argos.

Thus jovial they; but nought the prince replies;
Full on his sire he roll'd his ardent eyes;
Impatient straight to flesh his virgin-sword;
From the wise chief he waits the deathful word.
Nigh in her bright alcove, the pensive queen
To see the circle sate, of all unseen.
Sated at length they rise, and bid prepare
An eve-repast, with equal cost and care:
But vengeful Pallas, with preventing speed,
A feast proportion'd to their crimes decreed:
A feast of death, the feasters doom'd to bleed!

BOOK XXI.

ARGUMENT.

THE BENDING OF ULYSSES' BOW.

Penelope, to put an end to the solicitations of the suitors, proposes to marry the person who shall first bend the bow of Ulysses, and shoot through the ringlets. After their attempts have proved ineffectual, Ulysses, taking Eumæus and Philœtius apart, discovers himself to them, then returning, desires leave to try his strength at the bow, which, though refused with indignation by the suitors, Penelope and Telemachus cause to be delivered to his hands. He bends it immediately, and shoots through all the rings. Jupiter at the same instant thunders from heaven; Ulysses accepts the omen, and gives a sign to Telemachus, who stands ready armed at his side.

AND Pallas now, to raise the rivals' fires,
With her own art Penelope inspires:
Who now can bend Ulysses' bow,[1] and wing
The well-aim'd arrow through the distant ring,
Shall end the strife, and win th' imperial dame:
But discord and black death await the game!
The prudent queen the lofty stair ascends;
At distance due a virgin-train attends.

[1] We are to remember, says Pope, that this day was sacred to Apollo: the diversion therefore suits the day.

A brazen key she held, the handle turn'd,
With steel and polish'd elephant adorn'd:
Swift to the inmost room she bent her way,
Where, safe repos'd, the royal treasures lay;
There shone high heap'd the labour'd brass and ore,
And there the bow which great Ulysses bore;
And there the quiver, where now guiltless slept
Those winged deaths that many a matron wept.
This gift, long since when Sparta's shores he trod,
On young Ulysses Iphitus[1] bestow'd:
Beneath Orsilochus's[2] roof they met;
One loss was private, one a public debt;[3]
Messena's state from Ithaca detains
Three hundred sheep, and all the shepherd swains;
And to the youthful prince to urge the laws,
The king and elders trust their common cause.
But Iphitus, employ'd on other cares,
Search'd the wide country for his wandering mares,
And mules, the strongest of the labouring kind;
Hapless to search! more hapless still to find!
For journeying on to Hercules, at length
That lawless wretch, that man of brutal strength,
Deaf to Heaven's voice, the social rite transgress'd;[4]
And for the beauteous mares destroy'd his guest.
He[5] gave the bow; and on Ulysses' part
Receiv'd a pointed sword, and missile dart:
Of luckless friendship on a foreign shore
Their first, last pledges! for they met no more.
The bow, bequeath'd by this unhappy hand,
Ulysses bore not from his native land;
Nor in the front of battle taught to bend,
But kept in dear memorial of his friend.
Now, gently winding up the fair ascent,
By many an easy step, the matron went;

[1] A prince of Thessaly. [2] A chief of Messene, in the Peloponnesus.

[3] The "private loss" was that of Iphitus, whose mares and mules had been carried off by Hercules. The "public" that of Ithaca, from which three hundred sheep had been carried off by the Messenians.

[4] Homer very solemnly condemns the action of Hercules in slaying Iphitus. *Pope.* [5] Iphitus.

Then o'er the pavement glides with grace divine,
(With polish'd oak the level pavements shine;)
The folding gates a dazzling light display'd,
With pomp of various architrave o'erlaid.
The bolt, obedient to the silken string,
Forsakes the staple as she pulls the ring;
The wards respondent to the key turn round;
The bars fall back; the flying valves resound;
Loud as a bull makes hill and valley ring,
So roar'd the lock when it releas'd the spring.
She moves majestic through the wealthy room,
Where treasur'd garments cast a rich perfume;
There from the column, where aloft it hung,
Reach'd, in its splendid case, the bow unstrung;
Across her knees she laid the well-known bow,
And pensive sate, and tears began to flow.
To full satiety of grief she mourns,
Then silent to the joyous hall returns;
To the proud suitors bears in pensive state
Th' unbended bow, and arrows wing'd with fate.
  Behind, her train the polish'd coffer brings,
Which held th' alternate brass and silver rings.
Full in the portal the chaste queen appears,
And with her veil conceals the coming tears:
On either side awaits a virgin fair;
While thus the matron, with majestic air:
  'Say you, whom these forbidden walls inclose,
'For whom my victims bleed, my vintage flows,
'If these neglected, faded charms can move?
'Or is it but a vain pretence, you love?
'If I the prize, if me you seek to wife,
'Hear the conditions, and commence the strife.
'Who first Ulysses' wondrous bow shall bend,
'And through twelve ringlets the fleet arrow send;
"Him will I follow, and forsake my home,
'For him forsake this lov'd, this wealthy dome,
'Long, long the scene of all my past delight,
'And still to last the vision of my night!'
  Graceful she said, and bade Eumæus show
The rival peers the ringlets and the bow.

From his full eyes the tears unbidden spring,
Touch'd at the dear memorials of his king.
Philætius too relents, but secret shed
The tender drops. Antinous saw, and said:
'Hence to your fields, ye rustics! hence away,
'Nor stain with grief the pleasures of the day:
'Nor to the royal heart recal in vain
'The sad remembrance of a perish'd man.
'Enough her precious tears already flow:
'Or share the feast with due respect, or go
'To weep abroad, and leave to us the bow:
'No vulgar task! Ill suits this courtly crew
'That stubborn horn which brave Ulysses drew.
'I well remember, (for I gazed him o'er
'While yet a child,) what majesty he bore!
'And still (all infant as I was) retain
'The port, the strength, the grandeur of the man.'
He said, but in his soul fond joys arise,
And his proud hopes already win the prize.
To speed the flying shaft through every ring,
Wretch! is not thine: the arrows of the king
Shall end those hopes, and fate is on the wing!
Then thus Telemachus: 'Some god I find
'With pleasing frenzy has possess'd my mind;
'When a lov'd mother threatens to depart,
'Why with this ill-timed gladness leaps my heart?
'Come then, ye suitors! and dispute a prize
'Richer than all th' Achaian state supplies,
'Than all proud Argos or Mycæna knows,
'Than all our isles or continents inclose:
'A woman matchless, and almost divine,
'Fit for the praise of every tongue but mine.
'No more excuses then, no more delay;
'Haste to the trial—Lo! I lead the way.
'I too may try, and if this arm can wing
'The feather'd arrow through the destin'd ring,
'Then, if no happier knight the conquest boast,
'I shall not sorrow for a mother lost;
'But, bless'd in her, possess these arms alone,
'Heir of my father's strength, as well as throne.'

He spoke; then, rising, his broad sword unbound,
And cast his purple garment on the ground.
A trench he open'd; in a line he placed
The level axes, and the points made fast.
(His perfect skill the wondering gazers ey'd,
The game as yet unseen, as yet untried.)
Then, with a manly pace, he took his stand,
And grasp'd the bow, and twang'd it in his hand.
Three times, with beating heart, he made essay;
Three times, unequal to the task, gave way;
A modest boldness on his cheek appear'd;
And thrice he hoped, and thrice again he fear'd.
The fourth had drawn it. The great sire with joy
Beheld, but with a sign forbade the boy.
His ardour straight th' obedient prince suppress'd,
And, artful, thus the suitor-train address'd:
'O lay the cause on youth yet immature!
'(For Heaven forbid such weakness should endure!)
'How shall this arm, unequal to the bow,
'Retort an insult, or repel a foe?
'But you! whom Heaven with better nerves has bless'd,
'Accept the trial, and the prize contest.'
He cast the bow before him, and apart
Against the polish'd quiver propp'd the dart.
Resuming then his seat, Eupithes' son,
The bold Antinoüs, to the rest begun:
'From where the goblet first begins to flow,
'From right to left in order take the bow;
'And prove your several strengths.'—The princes heard,
And first Leiodes, blameless priest, appear'd:
The eldest born of Œnops' noble race,
Who next the goblet held his holy place;
He, only he, of all the suitor throng,
Their deeds detested, and abjur'd the wrong.
With tender hands the stubborn horn he strains,
The stubborn horn resisted all his pains!
Already in despair he gives it o'er:
'Take it who will,' (he cries,) 'I strive no more.
'What numerous deaths attend this fatal bow!
'What souls and spirits shall it send below!

'Better, indeed, to die, and fairly give
'Nature her debt, than disappointed live,
'With each new sun to some new hope a prey,
'Yet still to-morrow falser than to-day.
'How long in vain Penelope we sought!
'This bow shall ease us of that idle thought,
'And send us with some humbler wife to live,
'Whom gold shall gain, or destiny shall give.'
Thus speaking, on the floor the bow he placed:
(With rich inlay the various floor was graced;)
At distance far the feather'd shaft he throws,
And to the seat returns from whence he rose.
To him Antinoüs thus with fury said:
'What words ill-omen'd from thy lips have fled?
'Thy coward-function ever is in fear;
'Those arms are dreadful which thou canst not bear.
'Why should this bow be fatal to the brave,
'Because the priest is born a peaceful slave?
'Mark then what others can.' He ended there,
And bade Melanthius a vast pile prepare;
He gives it instant flame, then fast beside
Spreads o'er an ample board a bullock's hide.
With melted lard they soak the weapon o'er,
Chafe every knot, and supple every pore.
Vain all their art, and all their strength as vain:
The bow inflexible resists their pain.
The force of great Eurymachus alone,
And bold Antinoüs, yet untried, unknown,
Those only now remain'd; but those confess'd
Of all the train the mightiest and the best.
Then from the hall, and from the noisy crew,
The masters of the herd and flock withdrew.
The king observes them; he the hall forsakes,
And past the limits of the court o'ertakes.
Then thus with accent mild Ulysses spoke:
'Ye faithful guardians of the herd and flock!
'Shall I the secret of my breast conceal,
'Or (as my soul now dictates) shall I tell?
'Say, should some favouring god restore again
'The lost Ulysses to his native reign,

'How beat your hearts? what aid would you afford
'To the proud suitors, or your ancient lord?'
Philætius thus: 'O were thy word not vain!
'Would mighty Jove restore that man again!
'These aged sinews, with new vigour strung,
'In his blest cause should emulate the young.'
With equal vows Eumæus too implor'd
Each power above, with wishes for his lord.
He saw their secret souls, and thus began:
'Those vows the gods accord; behold the man!
'Your own Ulysses! twice ten years detain'd
'By woes and wanderings from this hapless land:
'At length he comes; but comes despis'd, unknown,
'And finding faithful you, and you alone.
'All else have cast him from their very thought,
'Even in their wishes and their prayers forgot!
'Hear then, my friends: If Jove this arm succeed,
'And give yon impious revellers to bleed,
'My care shall be to bless your future lives
'With large possessions and with faithful wives:
'Fast by my palace shall your domes ascend,
'And each on young Telemachus attend,
'And each be call'd his brother and my friend.
'To give you firmer faith, now trust your eye;
'Lo! the broad scar indented on my thigh,
'When with Autolycus's sons, of yore,
'On Parnass' top I chas'd the tusky boar.'
His ragged vest then drawn aside, disclos'd
The sign conspicuous, and the scar expos'd;
Eager they view'd; with joy they stood amaz'd:
With tearful eyes o'er all their master gaz'd:
Around his neck their longing arms they cast,
His head, his shoulders, and his knees embraced.
Tears followed tears; no word was in their power;
In solemn silence fell the kindly shower.
The king too weeps, the king too grasps their hands,
And moveless, as a marble fountain, stands.
Thus had their joy wept down the setting sun,
But first the wise man ceas'd, and thus begun:

'Enough—on other cares your thought employ,
'For danger waits on all untimely joy.
'Full many foes, and fierce, observe us near:
'Some may betray, and yonder walls may hear.
'Re-enter then, not all at once, but stay
'Some moments you, and let me lead the way.
'To me, neglected as I am, I know
'The haughty suitors will deny the bow;
'But thou, Eumæus, as 'tis borne away,
'Thy master's weapon to his hand convey.
'At every portal let some matron wait,
'And each lock fast the well-compacted gate:
'Close let them keep, whate'er invades their ear;
'Though arms, or shouts, or dying groans they hear.
'To thy strict charge, Philætius, we consign
'The court's main gate; to guard that pass be thine.'
This said, he first return'd; the faithful swains
At distance follow, as their king ordains.
Before the flame Eurymachus now stands,
And turns the bow, and chafes it with his hands;
Still the tough bow unmov'd. The lofty man
Sigh'd from his mighty soul, and thus began;
'I mourn the common cause: for, oh my friends
'On me, on all, what grief, what shame attends!
'Not the lost nuptials can affect me more,
'(For Greece has beauteous dames on every shore,)
'But baffled thus! confess'd so far below
'Ulysses' strength, as not to bend his bow!
'How shall all ages our attempt deride!
'Our weakness scorn!' Antinoüs thus replied.
'Not so, Eurymachus: that no man draws
'The wondrous bow, attend another cause.
'Sacred to Phœbus is the solemn day,
'Which thoughtless we in games would waste away;
'Till the next dawn this ill-tim'd strife forego,
'And here leave fix'd the ringlets in a row.
'Now bid the sewer approach, then let us join
'In due libations, and in rites divine;
'So end our night; before the day shall spring,
'The choicest offerings let Melanthius bring;

'Let then to Phœbus' name the fatted thighs
'Feed the rich smokes, high curling to the skies.
'So shall the patron of these arts bestow
'(For his the gift) the skill to bend the bow.'
They heard well pleas'd; the ready heralds bring
The cleansing waters from the limpid spring;
The goblet high with rosy wine they crown'd,
In order circling to the peers around.
That rite complete, uprose the thoughtful man,
And thus his meditated scheme began;
'If what I ask your noble minds approve,
'Ye peers and rivals in the royal love!
'Chief, if it hurt not great Antinoüs' ear,
'(Whose sage decision I with wonder hear,)
'And if Eurymachus the motion please,
'Give Heaven this day, and rest the bow in peace.
'To-morrow let your arms dispute the prize,
'And take it he, the favour'd of the skies!
'But, since till then this trial you delay,
'Trust it one moment to my hands to-day:
'Fain would I prove, before your judging eyes,
'What once I was, whom wretched you despise;
'If yet this arm its ancient force retain;
'Or if my woes (a long-continued train)
'And wants and insults, make me less than man.'
Rage flash'd in lightning from the suitors' eyes,
Yet mix'd with terror at the bold emprise.
Antinoüs then: 'O miserable guest!
'Is common sense quite banish'd from thy breast?
'Sufficed it not, within the palace placed,
'To sit distinguish'd, with our presence graced,
'Admitted here with princes to confer,
'A man unknown, a needy wanderer?
'To copious wine this insolence we owe,
'And much thy betters wine can overthrow:
'The great Eurytion[1] when this frenzy stung,
'Pirithoüs' roofs with frantic riot rung;

[1] One of the Centaurs, who, raising a disturbance at the marriage of Hippodamia to Pirithoüs, chief of the Lapithæ, gave occasion to the war between the Centaurs and Lapithæ.

'Boundless the Centaur raged; till one and all
'The heroes rose, and dragg'd him from the hall:
'His nose they shorten'd, and his ears they slit,
'And sent him sober'd home, with better wit.
'Hence with long war the double race was curs'd
'Fatal to all, but to th' aggressor first.
'Such fate I prophesy our guest attends,
'If here this interdicted bow he bends:
'Nor shall these walls such insolence contain;
'The first fair wind transports him o'er the main;
'Where Echetus[1] to death the guilty brings,
'(The worst of mortals, ev'n the worst of kings.)
'Better than that, if thou approve our cheer,
'Cease the mad strife, and share our bounty here.'
To this the queen her just dislike express'd:
''Tis impious, prince, to harm the stranger-guest;
'Base to insult who bears a suppliant's name,
'And some respect Telemachus may claim.
'What if th' immortals on the man bestow
'Sufficient strength to draw the mighty bow?
'Shall I, a queen, by rival chiefs ador'd,
'Accept a wandering stranger for my lord?
'A hope so idle never touch'd his brain:
'Then ease your bosom of a fear so vain.
'Far be he banish'd from this stately scene
'Who wrongs his princess with a thought so mean.'
'O fair! and wisest of so fair a kind!'
(Respectful thus Eurymachus rejoin'd,)
'Mov'd by no weak surmise, but sense of shame,
'We dread the all-arraigning voice of Fame:
'We dread the censure of the meanest slave,
'The weakest woman: all can wrong the brave.
"Behold what wretches to the bed pretend
"Of that brave chief, whose bow they could not bend!
"In came a beggar of the strolling crew,
"And did what all those princes could not do.'
'Thus will the common voice our deed defame,
'And thus posterity upbraid our name.'

[1] See B. xviii. 96.

To whom the queen: 'If fame engage your views,
'Forbear those acts which infamy pursues;
'Wrong and oppression no renown can raise;
'Know, friend! that virtue is the path to praise.
'The stature of our guest, his port, his face,
'Speak him descended from no vulgar race.
'To him the bow, as he desires, convey;
'And to his hand if Phœbus give the day,
'Hence, to reward his merit, he shall bear
'A two-edged faulchion and a shining spear,
'Embroider'd sandals, a rich cloak and vest,
'And safe conveyance to his port of rest.'
'O royal mother! ever-honour'd name!
'Permit me' (cries Telemachus) 'to claim
'A son's just right. No Grecian prince but I
'Has power this bow to grant, or to deny!
'Of all that Ithaca's rough hills contain,
'And all wide Elis' courser-breeding plain,[1]
'To me alone my father's arms descend;[2]
'And mine alone they are, to give or lend.
'Retire, O queen! thy household task resume,
'Tend, with thy maids, the labours of thy loom;
'The bow, the darts, and arms of chivalry,
'These cares to man belong, and most to me.'
Mature beyond his years, the queen admir'd
His sage reply, and with her train retir'd;
There in her chamber as she sate apart,
Revolv'd his words, and placed them in her heart.
On her Ulysses then she fix'd her soul;
Down her fair cheek the tears abundant roll,
Till gentle Pallas, piteous of her cries,
In slumber clos'd her silver-streaming eyes.

[1] This is erroneously translated, as Ulysses had no dominion over any part of Elis. The original is "the islands (or 'people' according to some copies) lying in the direction of Elis," that is, the islands of Dulichium, Same, and some others attached to Ithaca. [2] Telemachus speaks directly to Penelope, but obliquely to the suitors, to let them know that he will not give up the sway into their power. Besides there is an absolute necessity that Penelope should withdraw, that she might not be present at the scene of slaughter. For the same reason the poet introduces Minerva casting her into a profound sleep. *Pope*

Now through the press the bow Eumæus bore,
And all was riot, noise, and wild uproar.
'Hold! lawless rustic! whither wilt thou go?
'To whom, insensate, dost thou bear the bow?
'Exil'd for this to some sequester'd den,
'Far from the sweet society of men,
'To thy own dogs a prey thou shalt be made;
'If Heaven and Phœbus lend the suitors aid.'
Thus they. Aghast he laid the weapon down,
But bold Telemachus thus urged him on:
'Proceed, false slave, and slight their empty words;
'What! hopes the fool to please so many lords?
'Young as I am, thy prince's vengeful hand
'Stretch'd forth in wrath shall drive thee from the land.
'Oh! could the vigour of this arm as well
'Th' oppressive suitors from my walls expel!
'Then what a shoal of lawless men should go
'To fill with tumult the dark courts below!'
The suitors with a scornful smile survey
The youth, indulging in the genial day.
Eumæus, thus encouraged, hastes to bring
The strifeful bow, and gives it to the king.
Old Euryclea calling then aside,
'Hear what Telemachus enjoins' (he cried):
'At every portal let some matron wait,
'And each lock fast the well-compacted gate;
'And if unusual sounds invade their ear,
'If arms, or shouts, or dying groans they hear,
'Let none to call or issue forth presume,
'But close attend the labours of the loom.'
Her prompt obedience on his order waits;
Clos'd in an instant were the palace gates.
In the same moment forth Philætius flies,
Secures the court, and with a cable ties
The utmost gate; (the cable strongly wrought
Of Byblos' reed, a ship from Egypt brought;)
Then unperceiv'd and silent at the board
His seat he takes, his eyes upon his lord.
And now his well-known bow the master bore,
Turn'd on all sides, and view'd it o'er and o'er;

Lest time or worms had done the weapon wrong,
Its owner absent, and untried so long.
While some deriding—'How he turns the bow!
'Some other like it sure the man must know,
'Or else would copy; or in bows he deals;
'Perhaps he makes them, or perhaps he steals.'—
'Heaven to this wretch' (another cried) 'be kind!
'And bless, in all to which he stands inclin'd,
'With such good fortune as he now shall find.'
  Heedless he heard them: but disdain'd reply,
The bow perusing with exactest eye.
Then, as some heavenly minstrel, taught to sing
High notes responsive to the trembling string,
To some new strain when he adapts the lyre,
Or the dumb lute refits with vocal wire,
Relaxes, strains, and draws them to and fro;
So the great master drew the mighty bow:
And drew with ease. One hand aloft display'd
The bending horns, and one the string essay'd.
From his essaying hand the string let fly
Twang'd short and sharp like the shrill swallow's cry.
A general horror ran through all the race,
Sunk was each heart, and pale was every face.
Signs from above ensued: th' unfolding sky
In lightning burst; Jove thunder'd from on high.
Fir'd at the call of heaven's almighty Lord,
He snatch'd the shaft that glitter'd on the board:
(Fast by, the rest lay sleeping in the sheath,
But soon to fly, the messengers of death.)
  Now, sitting as he was, the cord he drew,
Through every ringlet levelling his view;
Then notch'd the shaft, releas'd, and gave it wing;
The whizzing arrow vanish'd from the string,
Sung on direct, and threaded every ring.
The solid gate its fury scarcely bounds;
Pierced through and through, the solid gate resounds.
Then to the prince: 'Nor have I wrought thee shame;
'Nor err'd this hand unfaithful to its aim;
'Nor prov'd the toil too hard; nor have I lost
'That ancient vigour once my pride and boast.

'Till I deserv'd these haughty peers' disdain;
'Now let them comfort their dejected train,
'In sweet repast their present hour employ
'Nor wait till evening for the genial joy:'[1]
'Then to the lute's soft voice prolong the night;
'Music, the banquet's most refined delight.'
He said, then gave a nod; and at the word
Telemachus girds on his shining sword
Fast by his father's side he takes his stand
The beamy javelin lightens in his hand.

BOOK XXII.

ARGUMENT

THE DEATH OF THE SUITORS.

Ulysses begins the slaughter of the suitors by the death of Antinous. He declares himself, and lets fly his arrows at the rest Telemachus assists, and brings arms for his father, himself, Eumæus, and Philætius. Melanthius does the same for the wooers Minerva encourages Ulysses in the shape of Mentor The suitors are all slain only Medon and Phemius are spared. Melanthius and the unfaithful servants are executed. The rest acknowledge their master with all demonstrations of joy.

THEN fierce the hero o'er the threshold strode;
Stripp'd of his rags, he blaz'd out like a god.[2]

[1] This is spoken in bitter irony.

[2] We are now come to the great event or catastrophe of the Odyssey, which is the destruction of the suitors. The manner in which the poet conducts it, has been censured by some as incredible it has been asked, "Why did not the suitors rush upon Ulysses in a body?" To do so was impossible, because Ulysses shot from the threshold, as Cocles on a narrow bridge stood against the whole army of Porsena. Homer might easily have raised an army, and placed Ulysses at the head of it; but the more difficult way being most conducive to his honour, he rejects all easy methods, shows him struggling with infinite hazards, out of which he extricates himself personally by his wisdom and courage. By these means he completes the character of his hero, leaves a noble image of his worth upon the minds of the spectators, and makes him go off the stage with the utmost applause. *Pope.*

Full in their face the lifted bow he bore,
And quiver'd deaths, a formidable store;
Before his feet the rattling shower he threw,
And thus, terrific, to the suitor-crew:
'One venturous game this hand hath won to-day,
'Another, princes! yet remains to play;
'Another mark our arrow must attain.
'Phœbus, assist! nor be the labour vain.'
Swift as the word the parting arrow sings,
And bears thy fate, Antinoüs, on its wings:
Wretch that he was, of unprophetic soul!
High in his hands he rear'd the golden bowl!
Even then to drain it lengthen'd out his breath;
Changed to the deep, the bitter draught of death:
For fate who fear'd amidst a feastful band?
And fate to numbers, by a single hand?
Full through his throat Ulysses' weapon pass'd,
And pierced his neck. He falls, and breathes his last.
The tumbling goblet the wide floor o'erflows,
A stream of gore burst spouting from his nose;
Grim in convulsive agonies he sprawls:
Before him spurn'd the loaded table falls,
And spreads the pavement with a mingled flood
Of floating meats, and wine, and human blood.
Amaz'd, confounded, as they saw him fall,
Up rose the throngs tumultuous round the hall:
O'er all the dome they cast a haggard eye,
Each look'd for arms: in vain; no arms were nigh:
'Aim'st thou at princes?' (all amaz'd they said;)
'Thy last of games unhappy hast thou play'd;
'Thy erring shaft has made our bravest bleed,
'And death, unlucky guest, attends thy deed.
'Vultures shall tear thee.' Thus incens'd they spoke.
While each to chance ascrib'd the wondrous stroke,
Blind as they were; for death even now invades
His destin'd prey, and wraps them all in shades.
Then, grimly frowning, with a dreadful look,
That wither'd all their hearts, Ulysses spoke:
'Dogs, ye have had your day! ye fear'd no more
'Ulysses vengeful from the Trojan shore;

'While, to your lust and spoil a guardless prey,
'Our house, our wealth, our helpless handmaids lay:
'Not so content, with bolder frenzy fir'd,
'Even to our bed presumptuous you aspir'd:
'Laws or divine or human fail'd to move,
'Or shame of men, or dread of gods above;
'Heedless alike of infamy or praise,
'Or Fame's eternal voice in future days,
'The hour of vengeance, wretches, now is come;
'Impending fate is yours, and instant doom.'
Thus dreadful he. Confus'd the suitors stood;
From their pale cheeks recedes the flying blood:
Trembling they sought their guilty heads to hide;
Alone the bold Eurymachus replied:
'If, as thy words import,' (he thus began,)
'Ulysses lives, and thou the mighty man,
'Great are thy wrongs, and much hast thou sustain'd
'In thy spoil'd palace, and exhausted land;
'The cause and author of those guilty deeds,
'Lo! at thy feet unjust Antinoüs bleeds.
'Not love, but wild ambition was his guide;
'To slay thy son, thy kingdoms to divide,
'These were his aims; but juster Jove denied.
'Since cold in death th' offender lies, oh spare
'Thy suppliant people, and receive their prayer!
'Brass, gold, and treasures, shall the spoil defray,
'Two hundred oxen every prince shall pay,
'The waste of years refunded in a day.
'Till then thy wrath is just.' Ulysses burn'd
With high disdain, and sternly thus return'd:
'All, all the treasures that enrich'd our throne
'Before your rapines, join'd with all your own,
'If offer'd, vainly should for mercy call;
''Tis you that offer, and I scorn them all:
'Your blood is my demand, your lives the prize,
'Till pale as yonder wretch each suitor lies.
'Hence with those coward terms; or fight or fly;
'This choice is left you to resist or die;
'And die I trust ye shall.' He sternly spoke:
With guilty fears the pale assembly shook.

Alone Eurymachus exhorts the train:
'Yon archer, comrades, will not shoot in vain;
'But from the threshold shall his darts be sped,
'(Whoe'er he be,) till every prince lie dead?
'Be mindful of yourselves, draw forth your swords,
'And to his shafts obtend these ample boards;
'(So need compels.) Then, all united strive
'The bold invader from his post to drive;
'The city rous'd shall to our rescue haste,
'And this mad archer soon have shot his last.'
Swift as he spoke, he drew his traitor sword,
And like a lion rush'd against his lord:
The wary chief the rushing foe repress'd,
Who met the point and forced it in his breast:
His falling hand deserts the lifted sword,
And prone he falls extended o'er the board!
Before him wide, in mix'd effusion, roll
Th' untasted viands, and the jovial bowl.
Full through his liver pass'd the mortal wound,
With dying rage his forehead beats the ground;
He spurn'd the seat with fury as he fell,
And the fierce soul to darkness div'd, and hell.
Next bold Amphinomus his arms extends
To force the pass; the godlike man defends.
Thy spear, Telemachus, prevents th' attack;
The brazen weapon, driving through his back,
Thence through his breast its bloody passage tore;
Flat falls he thundering on the marble floor,
And his crush'd forehead marks the stone with gore.
He left his javelin in the dead, for fear
The long encumbrance of the weighty spear
To the fierce foe advantage might afford,
To rush between, and use the shorten'd sword.
With speedy ardour to his sire he flies,
And, 'Arm, great father! arm:' (in haste he cries:)
'Lo hence I run for other arms to wield,
'For missive javelins, and for helm and shield;
'Fast by our side, let either faithful swain
'In arms attend us, and their part sustain.'

'Haste, and return,' (Ulysses made reply,)
'While yet th' auxiliar shafts this hand supply;
'Lest thou alone, encounter'd by an host,
'Driven from the gate, th' important pass be lost.'
With speed Telemachus obeys, and flies
Where piled in heaps the royal armour lies;
Four brazen helmets, eight refulgent spears,
And four broad bucklers to his sire he bears:
At once in brazen panoply they shone,
At once each servant braced his armour on;
Around their king a faithful guard they stand,
While yet each shaft flew deathful from his hand:
Chief after chief expir'd at every wound,
And swell'd the bleeding mountain on the ground.
Soon as his store of flying fates was spent,
Against the wall he set the bow unbent;
And now his shoulders bear the massy shield,
And now his hands two beamy javelins wield:
He frowns beneath his nodding plume, that play'd
O'er the high crest, and cast a dreadful shade.
There stood a window near, whence, looking down
From o'er the porch, appear'd the subject town.
A double strength of valves secured the place,
A high and narrow, but the only pass:
The cautious king, with all preventing care,
To guard that outlet, placed Eumæus there:
When Agelaus thus: 'Has none the sense
'To mount yon window, and alarm from thence
'The neighbour-town? the town shall force the door,
'And this bold archer soon shall shoot no more.'
Melanthius then: 'That outlet to the gate
'So near adjoins that one may guard the strait.
'But other methods of defence remain;
'Myself with arms can furnish all the train;
'Stores from the royal magazine I bring,
'And their own darts shall pierce the prince and king.'
He said: and mounting up the lofty stairs,
Twelve shields, twelve lances, and twelve helmets bears:
All arm, and sudden round the hall appears
A blaze of bucklers, and a wood of spears.

The hero stands oppress'd with mighty woe,
On every side he sees the labour grow:
'Oh curs'd event! and oh unlook'd-for aid!
'Melanthius or the women have betray'd—
'Oh my dear son!'—The father with a sigh
Then ceas'd; the filial virtue made reply:
'Falsehood is folly, and 'tis just to own
'The fault committed: this was mine alone;
'My haste neglected yonder door to bar,
'And hence the villain has supplied their war.
'Run, good Eumæus, then, and (what before
'I thoughtless err'd in) well secure that door:
'Learn, if by female fraud this deed were done,
'Or (as my thought misgives) by Dolius' son'[1]
While yet they spoke, in quest of arms again
To the high chamber stole the faithless swain,
Not unobserv'd. Eumæus watchful ey'd,
And thus address'd Ulysses near his side:
'The miscreant we suspected takes that way;
'Him, if this arm be powerful, shall I slay?
'Or drive him hither, to receive the meed
'From thy own hand, of this detested deed?'
'Not so;' (replied Ulysses;) 'leave him there,
'For us sufficient is another care:
'Within the structure of this palace wall
'To keep enclos'd his masters till they fall.
'Go you, and seize the felon; backward bind
'His arms and legs, and fix a plank behind;
'On this his body by strong cords extend,
'And on a column near the roof suspend:
'So studied tortures his vile days shall end.'
The ready swains obey'd with joyful haste;
Behind the felon unperceiv'd they pass'd,
As round the room in quest of arms he goes;
(The half-shut door conceals his lurking foes;)
One hand sustain'd a helm, and one the shield
Which old Laërtes wont in youth to wield,
Cover'd with dust, with dryness chapp'd and worn,
The brass corroded, and the leather torn.

[1] Melanthius.

Thus laden, o'er the threshold as he stepp'd,
Fierce on the villain from each side they leap'd,
Back by the hair the trembling dastard drew
And down reluctant on the pavement threw.
Active and pleas'd the zealous swains fulfil
At every point their master's rigid will.
First, fast behind, his hands and feet they bound,
Then straiten'd cords involv'd his body round;
So drawn aloft, athwart the column tied,
The howling felon swung from side to side.
Eumæus scoffing then with keen disdain:
'There pass thy pleasing night, O gentle swain!
'On that soft pillow, from that envied height,
'First may'st thou see the springing dawn of light;
'So timely rise when morning streaks the east,
'To drive thy victims to the suitors' feast.
This said, they left him, tortur'd as he lay,
Secured the door, and hasty strode away:
Each, breathing death, resum'd his dangerous post
Near great Ulysses; four against an host.
When lo! descending to her hero's aid,
Jove's daughter Pallas, War's triumphant maid;
In Mentor's friendly form she join'd his side:
Ulysses saw, and thus with transport cried:
'Come, ever welcome, and thy succour lend;
'O every sacred name in one! my friend!
'Early we lov'd, and long our loves have grown;
'Whate'er through life's whole series I have done,
'Or good, or grateful, now to mind recal,
'And, aiding this one hour, repay it all.'
Thus he; but pleasing hopes his bosom warm
Of Pallas latent in the friendly form.
The adverse host the phantom-warrior ey'd,
And first, loud-threatening, Agelaüs cried:
'Mentor, beware, nor let that tongue persuade
'Thy frantic arm to lend Ulysses aid;
'Our force successful shall our threat make good,
'And with the sire and son's commix thy blood.
'What hop'st thou here? Thee first the sword shall slay,
'Then lop thy whole posterity away;

'Far hence thy banish'd consort shall we send;
'With his thy forfeit lands and treasures blend;
'Thus, and thus only, shalt thou join thy friend.'
His barbarous insult even the goddess fires,
Who thus the warrior to revenge inspires:
'Art thou Ulysses? where then shall we find
'The patient body and the constant mind?
'That courage, once the Trojans' daily dread,
'Known nine long years, and felt by heroes dead?
'And where that conduct, which revenged the lust
'Of Priam's race, and laid proud Troy in dust?
'If this, when Helen was the cause, were done;
'What for thy country now, thy queen, thy son?
'Rise then in combat, at my side attend;
'Observe what vigour gratitude can lend,
'And foes how weak, oppos'd against a friend!'
She spoke; but willing longer to survey
The sire and son's great acts, withheld the day;
By farther toils decreed the brave to try,
And level pois'd the wings of victory;
Then with a change of form eludes their sight,
Perch'd like a swallow on a rafter's height,
And unperceiv'd enjoys the rising fight.
Damastor's son, bold Agelaüs, leads
The guilty war, Eurynomus succeeds;
With these Pisander, great Polyctor's son,
Sage Polybus, and stern Amphimedon,
With Demoptolemus: these six survive;
The best of all the shafts had left alive.
Amidst the carnage, desperate as they stand,
Thus Agelaüs rous'd the lagging band:
'The hour is come, when yon fierce man no more
'With bleeding princes shall bestrew the floor;
'Lo! Mentor leaves him with an empty boast;
'The four remain, but four against an host.
'Let each at once discharge the deadly dart,
'One sure of six shall reach Ulysses' heart;
'Thus shall one stroke the glory lost regain:
'The rest must perish, their great leader slain.

Then all at once their mingled lances threw,
And thirsty all of one man's blood they flew;
In vain! Minerva turn'd them with her breath,
And scatter'd short, or wide, the points of death!
With deaden'd sound one on the threshold falls,
One strikes the gate, one rings against the walls:
The storm pass'd innocent. The godlike man
Now loftier trod, and dreadful thus began:
''Tis now (brave friends) our turn, at once to throw
'(So speed them Heaven) our javelins at the foe.
'That impious race to all their past misdeeds
'Would add our blood. Injustice still proceeds.'
He spoke: at once their fiery lances flew:
Great Demoptolemus Ulysses slew;
Euryades receiv'd the prince's dart;
The goatherd's quiver'd in Pisander's heart;
Fierce Elatus, by thine, Eumæus, falls;
Their fall in thunder echoes round the walls.
The rest retreat: the victors now advance,
Each from the dead resumes his bloody lance.
Again the foe discharge the steely shower;
Again made frustrate by the virgin-power.
Some, turn'd by Pallas, on the threshold fall,
Some wound the gate, some ring against the wall;
Some weak, or ponderous with the brazen head,
Drop harmless, on the pavement sounding dead.
Then bold Amphimedon his javelin cast;
Thy hand, Telemachus, it lightly raz'd:
And from Ctesippus' arm the spear elanced
On good Eumæus' shield and shoulder glanced:
Not lessen'd of their force (so slight the wound)
Each sung along, and dropp'd upon the ground.
Fate doom'd thee next, Eurydamas, to bear
Thy death, ennobled by Ulysses' spear.
By the bold son Amphimedon was slain,
And Polybus renown'd, the faithful swain.[1]
Pierced through the breast the rude Ctesippus bled,
And thus Philætius gloried o'er the dead:

[1] That is, Polybus *was slain by* the faithful swain, Eumæus.

'There end thy pompous vaunts, and high disdain;
'O sharp in scandal, voluble, and vain!
'How weak is mortal pride! To Heaven alone
'Th' event of actions and our fates are known:
'Scoffer, behold what gratitude we bear:
'The victim's heel is answer'd with this spear.'[1]
Ulysses brandish'd high his vengeful steel,
And Damastorides[2] that instant fell;
Fast by, Leocritus expiring lay;
The prince's javelin tore its bloody way
Through all his bowels: down he tumbles prone,
His batter'd front and brains besmear the stone.
Now Pallas shines confess'd; aloft she spreads
The arm of vengeance o'er their guilty heads;
The dreadful ægis blazes in their eye:
Amaz'd they see, they tremble, and they fly:
Confus'd, distracted, through the rooms they fling:
Like oxen madden'd by the breese's[3] sting,
When sultry days, and long, succeed the gentle spring.
Not half so keen fierce vultures of the chase
Stoop from the mountains on the feather'd race,
When the wide field extended snares beset;
With conscious dread they shun the quivering net:
No help, no flight; but, wounded every way,
Headlong they drop; the fowlers seize the prey.[4]
On all sides thus they double wound on wound,
In prostrate heaps the wretches beat the ground,
Unmanly shrieks precede each dying groan,
And a red deluge floats the reeking stone.

[1] This refers to a passage in the latter end of the twentieth book, where Ctesippus throws the foot of a bullock at Ulysses. Philætius here gives him a mortal wound with his spear, and tells him it is a return for the foot of the bullock. *Pope.*

[2] Agelaus. Ver. 264.

[3] "Breese" is an old name for the *œstrus*, or "gad-fly."

[4] It is evident, says Dacier, from this passage, that flying birds of prey, in the nature of our hawking, was practised by the ancients: the nets were fixed in the plain ground; the fowlers with their falcons took their station upon the adjoining eminences: when the birds, driven from this rising ground, flew to the plain, they met with the nets, and endeavouring to escape them, crowded into flocks: then the hawk or vulture was loosed, and, descending upon his prey, slew them in multitudes. *Pope.*

Leiodes first before the victor falls:
The wretched augur thus for mercy calls:
'Oh gracious hear, nor let thy suppliant bleed:
'Still undishonour'd, or by word or deed,
'Thy house, for me, remains; by me repress'd
'Full oft was check'd th' injustice of the rest:
'Averse they heard me when I counsell'd well,
'Their hearts were harden'd, and they justly fell.
'Oh, spare an augur's consecrated head,
'Nor add the blameless to the guilty dead.'
'Priest as thou art! for that detested band
'Thy lying prophecies deceived the land:
'Against Ulysses have thy vows been made;
'For them thy daily orisons were paid:
'Yet more, even to our bed thy pride aspires:
'One common crime one common fate requires.'
Thus speaking, from the ground the sword he took
Which Agelaüs' dying hand forsook:
Full through his neck the weighty falchion sped:
Along the pavement roll'd the muttering head.
Phemius alone the hand of vengeance spar'd,
Phemius the sweet, the heaven-instructed bard.
Beside the gate the reverend minstrel stands;
The lyre, now silent, trembling in his hands;
Dubious to supplicate the chief, or fly
To Jove's inviolable altar nigh,
Where oft Laërtes holy vows had paid,
And oft Ulysses smoking victims laid.
His honour'd harp with care he first set down,
Between the laver and the silver throne;
Then, prostrate stretch'd before the dreadful man,
Persuasive thus, with accent soft began:
'O king! to mercy be thy soul inclin'd,
'And spare the poet's ever-gentle kind.
'A deed like this thy future fame would wrong,
'For dear to gods and man is sacred song.
'Self-taught I sing; by Heaven, and Heaven alone,
'The genuine seeds of poesy are sown:
'And (what the gods bestow) the lofty lay
'To gods alone and godlike worth we pay.

'Save then the poet, and thyself reward;
''Tis thine to merit, mine is to record.
'That here I sung, was force, and not desire:
'This hand reluctant touch'd the warbling wire;
'And, let thy son attest, nor sordid pay,
'Nor servile flattery, stain'd the moral lay.'
The moving words Telemachus attends,
His sire approaches, and the bard defends.
'O mix not, father, with those impious dead
'The man divine; forbear that sacred head;
'Medon, the herald, too, our arms may spare,
'Medon, who made my infancy his care;
'If yet he breathes, permit thy son to give
'Thus much to gratitude, and bid him live.'
Beneath a table, trembling with dismay,
Couch'd close to earth, unhappy Medon lay,
Wrapp'd in a new-slain ox's ample hide;
Swift at the word he cast his screen aside,
Sprung to the prince, embraced his knee with tears,
And thus with grateful voice address'd his ears:
'O prince! O friend! lo here thy Medon stands:
'Ah stop the hero's unresisted hands,
'Incens'd too justly by that impious brood,
'Whose guilty glories now are set in blood.'
To whom Ulysses with a pleasing eye:
'Be bold, on friendship and my son rely;
'Live, an example for the world to read,
'How much more safe the good than evil deed:
'Thou, with the heaven-taught bard, in peace resort
'From blood and carnage to yon open court:
'Me other work requires.'—With timorous awe
From the dire scene th' exempted two withdraw,
Scarce sure of life, look round, and trembling move
To the bright altars of Protector Jove.
Meanwhile Ulysses search'd the dome, to find
If yet there live of all th' offending kind.
Not one! complete the bloody tale he found,
All steep'd in blood, all gasping on the ground.
So, when by hollow shores the fisher-train
Sweep with their arching nets the hoary main,
And scarce the meshy toils the copious draught contain,

All naked of their element, and bare,
The fishes pant, and gasp in thinner air;
Wide o'er the sands are spread the stiffening prey,
Till the warm sun exhales their soul away.
  And now the king commands his son to call
Old Euryclea to the deathful hall:
The son observant not a moment stays;
The aged governess with speed obeys;
The sounding portals instant they display;
The matron moves, the prince directs the way.
On heaps of death the stern Ulysses stood,
All black with dust, and cover'd thick with blood.
So the grim lion from the slaughter comes,
Dreadful he glares, and terribly he foams,
His breast with marks of carnage painted o'er,
His jaws all dropping with the bull's black gore.
  Soon as her eyes the welcome object met,
The guilty fall'n, the mighty deed complete;
A scream of joy her feeble voice essay'd:
The hero check'd her, and compos'dly said:
  'Woman, experienc'd as thou art, control
'Indecent joy, and feast thy secret soul.
'T' insult the dead is cruel and unjust;
'Fate and their crime have sunk them to the dust.
'Nor heeded these the censure of mankind,
'The good and bad were equal in their mind.
'Justly the price of worthlessness they paid,
'And each now wails an unlamented shade.
'But thou sincere! O Euryclea, say,
'What maids dishonour us, and what obey?'
  Then she · 'In these thy kingly walls remain
'(My son) full fifty of the handmaid train,
'Taught, by my care, to cull the fleece or weave,
'And servitude with pleasing tasks deceive;
'Of these, twice six pursue their wicked way,
'Nor me, nor chaste Penelope obey;
'Nor fits it that Telemachus command
'(Young as he is) his mother's female band.
'Hence to the upper chambers let me fly,
'Where slumbers soft now close the royal eye;

'There wake her with the news'—the matron cried.
'Not so, (Ulysses, more sedate, replied,)
'Bring first the crew who wrought these guilty deeds.'
In haste the matron parts; the king proceeds.
'Now to dispose the dead, the care remains
'To you, my son, and you, my faithful swains;
'Th' offending females to that task we doom,
'To wash, to scent, and purify the room:
'These (every table cleans'd, and every throne,
'And all the melancholy labour done,)
'Drive to yon court, without the palace wall,
'There the revenging sword shall smite them all;
'So with the suitors let them mix in dust,
'Stretch'd in a long oblivion of their lust.'
He said: the lamentable train appear,
Each vents a groan, and drops a tender tear:
Each heav'd her mournful burden, and beneath
The porch depos'd the ghastly heap of death.
The chief severe, compelling each to move,
Urged the dire task imperious from above:
With thirsty sponge they rub the tables o'er;
(The swains unite their toil;) the walls, the floor,
Wash'd with th' effusive wave, are purged of gore.
Once more the palace set in fair array,
To the base court the females take their way:
There compass'd close between the dome and wall,
(Their life's last scene,) they trembling wait their fall.
Then thus the prince: 'To these shall we afford
'A fate so pure, as by the martial sword?
'To these, the nightly prostitutes to shame,
'And base revilers of our house and name?'
Thus speaking, on the circling wall he strung
A ship's tough cable, from a column hung;
Near the high top he strain'd it strongly round,
Whence no contending foot could reach the ground.
Their heads above connected in a row,
They beat the air with quivering feet below:
Thus on some tree hung struggling in the snare,
The doves or thrushes flap their wings in air.

Soon fled the soul impure, and left behind
The empty corse to waver with the wind.
Then forth they led Melanthius, and began
Their bloody work; they lopp'd away the man,
Morsel for dogs! then trimm'd with brazen shears
The wretch, and shorten'd of his nose and ears;
His hands and feet last felt the cruel steel:
He roar'd, and torments gave his soul to hell.
They wash, and to Ulysses take their way,
So ends the bloody business of the day.
To Euryclea then address'd the king:
'Bring hither fire, and hither sulphur bring,
'To purge the palace: then the queen attend,
'And let her with her matron-train descend;
'The matron-train, with all the virgin-band,
'Assemble here, to learn their lord's command.'
Then Euryclea: 'Joyful I obey,
'But cast those mean dishonest rags away;
'Permit me first the royal robes to bring:
'Ill suits this garb the shoulders of a king.'
'Bring sulphur straight, and fire,'[1] (the monarch cries.)
She hears, and at the word obedient flies.
With fire and sulphur, cure of noxious fumes,
He purged the walls, and blood-polluted rooms.
Again the matron springs with eager pace,
And spreads her lord's return from place to place.
They hear, rush forth, and instant round him stand,
A gazing throng, a torch in every hand.[2]
They saw, they knew him, and with fond embrace
Each humbly kiss'd his knee, or hand, or face;
He knows them all: in all such truth appears,
Even he indulges the sweet joy of tears.

[1] Ulysses forbids Euryclea to bring a better garment; this little particularity is inserted with judgment; for the disguise of Ulysses in the garb of a beggar contributes to increase the incredulity of Penelope, and consequently, to all those doubts and fears, and that struggle between the love of a husband and the dread of an impostor, which are the subject of the succeeding book. *Pope.*

[2] Homer describes the female servants descending with torches; this is done to show the exact time of the action of this book, which is comprehended in the evening of the fortieth day. *Pope.*

BOOK XXIII.

ARGUMENT.

Euryclea awakens Penelope with the news of Ulysses' return and the death of the suitors. Penelope scarcely credits her; but supposes some god has punished them, and descends from her apartments in doubt. At the first interview of Ulysses and Penelope, she is quite unsatisfied. Minerva restores him to the beauty of his youth; but the queen continues incredulous, till by some circumstances she is convinced, and falls into all the transports of passion and tenderness. They recount to each other all that has passed during their long separation. The next morning Ulysses, arming himself and his friends, goes from the city to visit his father.

THEN to the queen, as in repose she lay,
The nurse with eager rapture speeds her way:
The transports of her faithful heart supply
A sudden youth, and give her wings to fly.
'And sleeps my child?' (the reverend matron cries,)
'Ulysses lives! arise, my child, arise!
'At length appears the long-expected hour!
'Ulysses comes! the suitors are no more!
'No more they view the golden light of day!
'Arise, and bless thee with the glad survey!'
Touch'd at her words the mournful queen rejoin'd:
'Ah! whither wanders thy distemper'd mind!
'The righteous powers, who tread the starry skies,
'The weak enlighten, and confound the wise,
'And human thought, with unresisted sway,
'Depress or raise, enlarge or take away:
'Truth, by their high decree, thy voice forsakes,
'And folly with the tongue of wisdom speaks.
'Unkind, the fond illusion to impose!
'Was it to flatter or deride my woes?
'Never did I a sleep so sweet enjoy,
'Since my dear lord left Ithaca for Troy.
'Why must I wake to grieve, and curse thy shore,
'O Troy?—may never tongue pronounce thee more!

'Begone! another might have felt our rage,
'But age is sacred, and we spare thy age.'
To whom with warmth: 'My soul a lie disdains:
'Ulysses lives, thy own Ulysses reigns:
'That stranger, patient of the suitors' wrongs,
'And the rude license of ungovern'd tongues,
'He, he is thine. Thy son his latent guest
'Long knew, but lock'd the secret in his breast;
'With well-concerted art to end his woes,
'And burst at once in vengeance on the foes.'
While yet she spoke, the queen in transport sprung
Swift from the couch, and round the matron hung;
Fast from her eye descends the rolling tear:
'Say, once more say, is my Ulysses here?
'How could that numerous and outrageous band
'By one be slain, though by a hero's hand?'
'I saw it not,' (she cries,) 'but heard alone,
'When death was busy, a loud dying groan;
'The damsel-train turn'd pale at every wound,
'Immur'd we sate, and catch'd each passing sound;
'When death had seiz'd her prey, thy son attends,
'And at his nod the damsel-train descends:
'There terrible in arms Ulysses stood,
'And the dead suitors almost swam in blood:
'Thy heart had leap'd the hero to survey,
'Stern as the surly lion o'er his prey,
'Glorious in gore! Now with sulphureous fires
'The dome he purges, now the flame aspires:
'Heap'd lie the dead without the palace walls;
'Haste, daughter, haste, thy own Ulysses calls!
'Thy every wish the bounteous gods bestow;
'Enjoy the present good, and former woe.
'Ulysses lives, his vanquish'd foes to see;
'He lives to thy Telemachus and thee!'
'Ah, no!' (with sighs Penelope rejoin'd,)
'Excess of joy disturbs thy wandering mind;
'How blest this happy hour, should he appear,
'Dear to us all, to me supremely dear!
'Ah, no! some god the suitors' deaths decreed,
'Some god descends, and by his hand they bleed;

'Blind! to contemn the stranger's righteous cause,
'And violate all hospitable laws!
'The good they hated, and the powers defied;
'But heaven is just, and by a god they died.
'For never must Ulysses view this shore;
'Never! the loved Ulysses is no more!'
'What words' (the matron cries) 'have reach'd my ears?
'Doubt we his presence, when he now appears?
'Then hear conviction: Ere the fatal day
'That forced Ulysses o'er the watery way,
'A boar, fierce rushing in the sylvan war,
'Plough'd half his thigh; I saw, I saw the scar,
'And wild with transport had reveal'd the wound;
'But, ere I spoke, he rose and check'd the sound.
'Then, daughter, haste away, and if a lie
Flow from this tongue, then let thy servant die!'
To whom with dubious joy the queen replies:
'Wise is thy soul, but errors seize the wise;
'The works of gods what mortal can survey?
'Who knows their motives, who shall trace their way?
'But learn we instant how the suitors trod
'The paths of death, by man or by a god.'
Thus speaks the queen, and no reply attends,
But with alternate joy and fear descends;
At every step debates, her lord to prove,
Or, rushing to his arms, confess her love!
Then, gliding through the marble valves, in state,
Oppos'd before the shining fire she sate.
The monarch, by a column high enthron'd,
His eye withdrew, and fix'd it on the ground;
Curious to hear his queen the silence break:
Amaz'd she sate, and impotent to speak;
O'er all the man her eyes she rolls in vain,
Now hopes, now fears, now knows, then doubts again.
At length Telemachus: 'Oh, who can find
'A woman like Penelope unkind?
'Why thus in silence? why, with winning charms
'Thus slow to fly with rapture to his arms?
'Stubborn the breast that with no transport glows,
'When twice ten years are pass'd of mighty woes:

'To softness lost, to spousal love unknown,
'The gods have form'd that rigid heart of stone!'
'O my Telemachus!' (the queen rejoin'd,)
'Distracting fears confound my labouring mind;
'Powerless to speak, I scarce uplift my eyes,
'Nor dare to question; doubts on doubts arise.
'Oh deign he, if Ulysses, to remove
'These boding thoughts, and what he is, to prove!'
Pleas'd with her virtuous fears, the king replies:
'Indulge, my son, the cautions of the wise;
'Time shall the truth to sure remembrance bring:
'This garb of poverty belies the king;
'No more.—This day our deepest care requires,
'Cautious to act what thought mature inspires.
'If one man's blood, though mean, distain our hands,
'The homicide retreats to foreign lands;
'By us, in heaps th' illustrious peerage falls,
'Th' important deed our whole attention calls.'[1]
'Be that thy care,' (Telemachus replies;)
'The world conspires to speak Ulysses wise;
'For wisdom all is thine! lo, I obey;
'And dauntless follow where you lead the way;
'Nor shalt thou in the day of danger find
'Thy coward son degenerate lag behind.'
'Then instant to the bath,' (the monarch cries,)
'Bid the gay youth and sprightly virgins rise,
'Thence all descend in pomp and proud array,
'And bid the dome resound the mirthful lay;
'While the sweet lyrist airs of rapture sings,
'And forms the dance responsive to the strings.
'That hence th' eluded passengers may say,
'Lo! the queen weds! we hear the spousal lay!
'The suitors' death unknown, till we remove
'Far from the court, and act inspir'd by Jove.'

[1] Ulysses finds it necessary to provide for his own safety, before the people of Ithaca are informed of the slaughter of the suitors: probably fearing a sudden assault before the people are convinced of his identity: he first acts the wise man, and then shows the tender husband. Besides, this interval, which is very short, gives time to Penelope to recollect her spirits from surprise, and makes her mistress of her own thoughts. *Pope.*

Thus spoke the king: th' observant train obey;
At once they bathe, and dress in proud array:
The lyrist strikes the string; gay youths advance
And fair-zon'd damsels form the sprightly dance.
The voice, attun'd to instrumental sounds,
Ascends the roof, the vaulted roof rebounds;
Not unobserv'd: the Greeks eluded say,
'Lo! the queen weds, we hear the spousal lay!
'Inconstant! to admit the bridal hour.'
Thus they—but nobly chaste she weds no more.
Meanwhile the wearied king the bath ascends;
With faithful cares Eurynomé attends,
O'er every limb a shower of fragrance sheds;
Then, dress'd in pomp, magnificent he treads.
The warrior-goddess gives his frame to shine
With majesty enlarged, and grace divine.
Back from his brows in wavy ringlets fly
His thick large locks, of hyacinthine dye.
As by some artist to whom Vulcan gives
His heavenly skill, a breathing image lives;
By Pallas taught, he frames the wondrous mould,
And the pale silver glows with fusile gold:
So Pallas his heroic form improves
With bloom divine, and like a god he moves!
More high he treads, and, issuing forth in state,
Radiant before his gazing consort sate.
And, 'O my queen!' (he cries,) 'what power above
'Has steel'd that heart, averse to spousal love?
'Canst thou, Penelope, when Heaven restores
'Thy lost Ulysses to his native shores,
'Canst thou, O cruel! unconcern'd survey
'Thy lost Ulysses, on this signal day?
'Haste, Euryclea, and despatchful spread
'For me, and me alone, th' imperial bed;
'My weary nature craves the balm of rest:
'But Heaven with adamant has arm'd her breast.'
'Ah no!' (she cries,) 'a tender heart I bear,
'A foe to pride: no adamant is there;
'And now, even now, it melts! for sure I see
'Once more Ulysses my belov'd in thee!

'Fix'd in my soul, as when he sailed to Troy,
'His image dwells: then haste the bed of joy!
'Haste, from the bridal bower the bed translate,
'Fram'd by his hand,[1] and be it dress'd in state!'
Thus speaks the queen, still dubious, with disguise;
Touch'd at her words, the king with warmth replies:
'Alas for this! what mortal strength can move
'Th' enormous burden, who but Heaven above?
'It mocks the weak attempts of human hands;
'But the whole earth must move, if Heaven commands.
'Then hear sure evidence, while we display
'Words seal'd with sacred truth, and truth obey:
'This hand the wonder fram'd; an olive spread
'Full in the court its ever-verdant head;
'Vast as some mighty column's bulk, on high
'The huge trunk rose, and heav'd into the sky;
'Around the tree I rais'd a nuptial bower,
'And roof'd defensive of the storm and shower;
'The spacious valve, with art inwrought, conjoins;
'And the fair dome with polish'd marble shines.
'I lopp'd the branchy head; aloft in twain
'Sever'd the bole, and smooth'd the shining grain;
'Then posts, capacious of the frame, I raise,
'And bore it, regular, from space to space:
'Athwart the frame, at equal distance lie
'Thongs of tough hides, that boast a purple dye;
'Then, polishing the whole, the finish'd mould
'With silver shone, with elephant and gold.
'But if o'erturn'd by rude, ungovern'd hands,
'Or still inviolate the olive stands,
''Tis thine, O queen, to say; and now impart,
'If fears remain, or doubts distract thy heart.'
While yet he speaks, her powers of life decay,
She sickens, trembles, falls, and faints away.
At length recovering, to his arms she flew,
And strain'd him close, as to his breast she grew:

[1] What the original expresses, is that Ulysses "made the bridal chamber," or, as we may understand the words, "caused it to be made." Penelope's speech, in the translation, expresses too little doubt.

The tears pour'd down amain: and 'O' (she cries)
'Let not against thy spouse thine anger rise!
'O vers'd in every turn of human art,
'Forgive the weakness of a woman's heart!
'The righteous powers, that mortal lots dispose,
'Decree us to sustain a length of woes,
'And, from the flower of life, the bliss deny
'To bloom together, fade away, and die.
'O let me, let me not thine anger move,
'That I forbore, thus, thus to speak my love:
'Thus in fond kisses, while the transport warms
'Pour out my soul, and die within thine arms!
'I dreaded fraud! Men, faithless men, betray
'Our easy faith, and make the sex their prey:
'Against the fondness of my heart I strove;
''Twas caution, O my lord! not want of love.
'Like me had Helen fear'd, with wanton charms
'Ere the fair mischief set two worlds in arms;
'Ere Greece rose dreadful in th' avenging day,
'Thus had she fear'd, she had not gone astray.
'But Heaven, averse to Greece, in wrath decreed
'That she should wander, and that Greece should bleed:
'Blind to the ills that from injustice flow,
'She coloured all our wretched lives with woe.
'But why these sorrows when my lord arrives?
'I yield, I yield! my own Ulysses lives!
'The secrets of the bridal bed are known
'To thee, to me, to Actoris alone,
'(My father's present in the spousal hour,
'The sole attendant on our genial bower.)
'Since what no eye has seen thy tongue reveal'd,
'Hard and distrustful as I am, I yield.'
  Touch'd to the soul, the king with rapture hears,
Hangs round her neck, and speaks his joy in tears
As to the shipwreck'd mariner, the shores
Delightful rise, when angry Neptune roars:
Then, when the surge in thunder mounts the sky,
And gulf'd in crowds at once the sailors die;
If one more happy, while the tempest raves,
Outlives the tumult of conflicting waves,

All pale, with ooze deform'd, he views the strand,
And, plunging forth, with transport grasps the land:
The ravish'd queen with equal rapture glows,
Clasps her loved lord, and to his bosom grows.
Nor had they ended till the morning ray,
But Pallas backward held the rising day,
The wheels of night retarding, to detain
The gay Aurora in the wavy main;
Whose flaming steeds, emerging through the night,
Beam o'er the eastern hills, with streaming light.
At length Ulysses with a sigh replies:
'Yet Fate, yet cruel Fate repose denies;
'A labour long, and hard, remains behind;
'By heaven above, by hell beneath enjoin'd:
'For to Tiresias through th' eternal gates
'Of hell I trode, to learn my future fates.
'But end we here—the night demands repose,
'Be deck'd the couch! and peace awhile my woes!'
To whom the queen: 'Thy word we shall obey,
'And deck the couch; far hence be woes away;
'Since the just gods, who tread the starry plains,
'Restore thee safe, since my Ulysses reigns.
'But what those perils heaven decrees, impart;
'Knowledge may grieve, but fear distracts the heart.'
To this the king: 'Ah, why must I disclose
'A dreadful story of approaching woes?
'Why in this hour of transport wound thy ears,
'When thou must learn what I must speak with tears?
'Heaven, by the Theban ghost,[1] thy spouse decrees,
'Torn from thy arms, to sail a length of seas;
'From realm to realm, a nation to explore
'Who ne'er knew salt,[2] or heard the billows roar,
'Nor saw gay vessel stem the surgy plain,
'A painted wonder, flying on the main:
'An oar my hand must bear; a shepherd eyes
'The unknown instrument with strange surprise,
'And calls a corn-van: this upon the plain
'I fix, and hail the monarch of the main;

[1] Tiresias. [2] See B. xi. 152.

'Then bathe his altars with the mingled gore
'Of victims vow'd, a ram, a bull, a boar;
'Thence swift resailing to my native shores,
'Due victims slay to all th' ethereal powers.
'Then Heaven decrees in peace to end my days,
'And steal myself from life by slow decays;
'Unknown to pain, in age resign my breath,
'When late stern Neptune points the shaft of death;
'To the dark grave retiring as to rest;
'My people blessing, by my people bless'd.
'Such future scenes th' all-righteous powers display
'By their dread seer, and such my future day.'
To whom thus firm of soul: 'If ripe for death,
'And full of days, thou gently yield thy breath;
'While Heaven a kind release from ills foreshows,
'Triumph, thou happy victor of thy woes!'
But Euryclea, with despatchful care,
And sage Eurynomè, the couch prepare:
Instant they bid the blazing torch display
Around the dome an artificial day;
Then to repose her steps the matron bends,
And to the queen Eurynomè descends;
A torch she bears, to light with guiding fires
The royal pair; she guides them, and retires.
Then instant his fair spouse Ulysses led
To the chaste love-rites of the nuptial bed.
And now the blooming youths and sprightly fair
Cease the gay dance, and to their rest repair;
But in discourse the king and consort lay,
While the soft hours stole unperceiv'd away;
Intent he hears Penelope disclose
A mournful story of domestic woes,
His servants' insults, his invaded bed,
How his whole flocks and herds exhausted bled,
His generous wines dishonour'd shed in vain,
And the wild riots of the suitor-train.
The king alternate a dire tale relates,
Of wars, of triumphs, and disastrous fates;
All he unfolds: his listening spouse turns pale
With pleasing horror at the dreadful tale;

Sleepless devours each word; and hears how slain
Cicons on Cicons swell th' ensanguin'd plain;
How to the land of Lote unbless'd he sails;
And images the rills and flowery vales!
How, dash'd like dogs, his friends the Cyclops tore,
(Not unrevenged,) and quaff'd the spouting gore;
How, the loud storms in prison bound, he sails
From friendly Æolus with prosperous gales;
Yet fate withstands! a sudden tempest roars,
And whirls him groaning from his native shores:
How on the barbarous Læstrygonian coast,
By savage hands his fleet and friends he lost;
How scarce himself surviv'd: he paints the bower,
The spells of Circè, and her magic power;
His dreadful journey to the realms beneath,
To seek Tiresias in the vales of death;
How in the doleful mansions he survey'd
His royal mother, pale Anticlea's shade;
And friends in battle slain, heroic ghosts!
Then how, unharm'd, he pass'd the Siren-coasts,
The justling rocks where fierce Charybdis raves,
And howling Scylla whirls her thunderous waves,
The cave of death! How his companions slay
The oxen sacred to the god of day,
Till Jove in wrath the rattling tempest guides,
And whelms th' offenders in the roaring tides:
How, struggling through the surge, he reach'd the shores
Of fair Ogygia, and Calypso's bowers;
Where the gay blooming nymph constrain'd his stay,
With sweet, reluctant, amorous delay;
And promis'd, vainly promis'd, to bestow
Immortal life, exempt from age and woe:
How, sav'd from storms, Phæacia's coast he trod,
By great Alcinoüs honour'd as a god,
Who gave him last his country to behold,
With change of raiment, brass, and heaps of gold.
He ended, sinking into sleep, and shares
A sweet forgetfulness of all his cares.
Soon as soft slumber eas'd the toils of day,
Minerva rushes through the aërial way,

And bids Aurora with her golden wheels
Flame from the ocean o'er the eastern hills:
Uprose Ulysses from the genial bed,
And thus with thought mature the monarch said:
'My queen, my consort! through a length of years
'We drank the cup of sorrow mix'd with tears;
'Thou, for thy lord: while me th' immortal powers
'Detain'd reluctant from my native shores.
'Now, bless'd again by Heaven, the queen display,
'And rule our palace with an equal sway.
'Be it my care, by loans, or martial toils,
'To throng my empty folds with gifts or spoils.
'But now I haste to bless Laertes' eyes
'With sight of his Ulysses ere he dies;
'The good old man, to wasting woes a prey,
'Weeps a sad life in solitude away.
'But hear, though wise! This morning shall unfold
'The deathful scene, on heroes heroes roll'd,
'Thou with thy maids within the palace stay,
'From all the scene of tumult far away!'
He spoke, and, sheath'd in arms, incessant flies
To wake his son, and bid his friends arise.
'To arms!' aloud he cries: his friends obey,
With glittering arms their manly limbs array,
And pass the city gate; Ulysses leads the way.
Now flames the rosy dawn, but Pallas shrouds
The latent warriors in a veil of clouds.[1]

[1] Ulysses, to avoid observation, leaves the city at the point of day, before the darkness was quite dispelled; this is the suggestion of his own wisdom, which is figured by Minerva. This book ends the morning of the forty-first day.

BOOK XXIV.

ARGUMENT.

The souls of the suitors are conducted by Mercury to the infernal shades. Ulysses in the country goes to the retirement of his father Laërtes; he finds him busied in his garden all alone: the manner of his discovery to him is beautifully described. They return together to his lodge, and the king is acknowledged by Dolius and the servants. The Ithacensians, led by Eupithes, the father of Antinoüs, rise against Ulysses, who gives them battle, in which Eupithes is killed by Laërtes: and the goddess Pallas makes a lasting peace between Ulysses and his subjects which concludes the Odyssey.

CYLLENIUS now to Pluto's dreary reign
Conveys the dead, a lamentable train!
The golden wand, that causes sleep to fly,
Or in soft slumber seals the wakeful eye,
That drives the ghosts to realms of night or day,
Points out the long uncomfortable way.
Trembling the spectres glide, and plaintive vent
Thin hollow screams, along the deep descent.
As in the cavern of some rifted den,
Where flock nocturnal bats, and birds obscene;
Cluster'd they hang, till, at some sudden shock,
They move, and murmurs run through all the rock!
So cowering fled the sable heaps of ghosts,
And such a scream fill'd all the dismal coasts.
And now they reach'd the earth's remotest ends,
And now the gates where evening Sol descends,
And Leucas' rock,[1] and Ocean's utmost streams,
And now pervade the dusky land of dreams,
And rest at last, where souls unbodied dwell
In ever-flowering meads of asphodel.[2]

[1] A rock on the coast of Epirus, but feigned by the poets to be near the entrance to Hades. Its name signifies "white," as it was said, from being at the extremity of the earth, to be whitened by the rays of the sun sinking into the ocean. [2] A kind of flower, a fiction of the poets.

The empty forms of men inhabit there,
Impassive semblance, images of air!
Nought else are all that shined on earth before:
Ajax and great Achilles are no more!
Yet still a master-ghost, the rest he aw'd,
The rest ador'd him, towering as he trod;
Still at his side is Nestor's son survey'd,
And loved Patroclus still attends his shade.
New as they were to that infernal shore,
The suitors stopp'd, and gaz'd the hero o'er.
When, moving slow, the regal form they view'd
Of great Atrides: him in pomp pursued
And solemn sadness through the gloom of hell,
The train of those who by Ægisthus fell:
'O mighty chief!' (Pelides thus began)[1]
'Honour'd by Jove above the lot of man!
'King of a hundred kings! to whom resign'd
'The strongest, bravest, greatest of mankind,
'Com'st thou the first, to view this dreary state?
'And was the noblest the first mark of Fate,
'Condemn'd to pay the great arrear so soon,
'The lot, which all lament, and none can shun!
'Oh! better had'st thou sunk in Trojan ground,
'With all thy full-blown honours cover'd round;
'Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes might raise
'Historic marbles to record thy praise:
'Thy praise eternal on the faithful stone
'Had with transmissive glories graced thy son.
'But heavier fates were destin'd to attend:
'What man is happy, till he knows his end?'
'O son of Peleus! greater than mankind!'
(Thus Agamemnon's kingly shade rejoin'd)
'Thrice happy thou, to press the martial plain
''Midst heaps of heroes in thy quarrel slain:
'In clouds of smoke rais'd by the noble fray,
'Great and terrific even in death you lay,
'And deluges of blood flow'd round you every way.

[1] This appears to be introduced somewhat unnaturally, Achilles had now been dead about ten years, and Agamemnon almost as long; it can therefore scarce be reconciled to probability, to imagine that they should

'Nor ceas'd the strife till Jove himself oppos'd,
'And all in tempests the dire evening clos'd,
'Then to the fleet we bore thy honour'd load,
'And decent on the funeral bed bestow'd:
'Then unguents sweet, and tepid streams we shed;
'Tears flow'd from every eye, and o'er the dead
'Each clipp'd the curling honours of his head.[1]
'Struck at the news, thy azure mother came;
'The sea-green sisters waited on the dame:
'A voice of loud lament through all the main
'Was heard; and terror seiz'd the Grecian train:
'Back to their ships the frighted host had fled;
'But Nestor spoke, they listened and obey'd:
'(From old experience Nestor's counsel springs,
'And long vicissitudes of human things.)
"Forbear your flight: fair Thetis from the main
"To mourn Achilles leads her azure train.'
'Around thee stand the daughters of the deep,
'Robe thee in heavenly vests, and round thee weep:
'Round thee, the Muses, with alternate strain,
'In ever-consecrating verse, complain.
'Each warlike Greek the moving music hears,
'And iron-hearted heroes melt in tears.
'Till seventeen nights and seventeen days return'd,
'All that was mortal or immortal mourn'd,
'To flames we gave thee, the succeeding day,
'And fatted sheep and sable oxen slay;
'With oils and honey blaze th' augmented fires,
'And, like a god adorn'd, thy earthly part expires.
'Unnumber'd warriors round the burning pile
'Urge the fleet courser's or the racer's toil;
'Thick clouds of dust o'er all the circle rise,
'And the mix'd clamour thunders in the skies.
'Soon as absorb'd in all-embracing flame
'Sunk what was mortal of thy mighty name,
'We then collect thy snowy bones, and place
'With wines and unguents in a golden vase;

not have met before this time, and mutually have satisfied their curiosities, by relating their several stories at some former interview. *Pope.*

[1] A custom at funerals. See Iliad, B. xxiii. 173.

'(The vase to Thetis Bacchus gave of old,
'And Vulcan's art enrich'd the sculptur'd gold;)
'There we thy relics, great Achilles! blend
'With dear Patroclus, thy departed friend:
'In the same urn a separate space contains
'Thy next belov'd, Antilochus' remains.
'Now all the sons of warlike Greece surround
'Thy destin'd tomb, and cast a mighty mound:
'High on the shore the growing hill we raise,
'That wide th' extended Hellespont surveys:
'Where all, from age to age, who pass the coast,
'May point Achilles' tomb, and hail the mighty ghost.
'Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims
'Heroic prizes and exequial games;
'The gods assented; and around thee lay
'Rich spoils and gifts that blaz'd against the day.
'Oft have I seen with solemn funeral games
'Heroes and kings committed to the flames;
'But strength of youth, or valour of the brave,
'With nobler contest ne'er renown'd a grave.
'Such were the games by azure Thetis giv'n,
'And such thy honours, O belov'd of heav'n!
'Dear to mankind thy fame survives, nor fades
'Its bloom eternal in the Stygian shades.
'But what to me avail my honours gone,
'Successful toils, and battles bravely won?
'Doom'd by stern Jove at home to end my life,
'By curs'd Ægisthus, and a faithless wife!'
Thus they: while Hermes o'er the dreary plain
Led the sad numbers by Ulysses slain.
On each majestic form they cast a view,
And timorous pass'd, and awfully withdrew.
But Agamemnon, through the gloomy shade,
His ancient host Amphimedon survey'd:
'Son of Melanthius!' (he began) 'O say!
'What cause compell'd so many, and so gay,
'To tread the downward melancholy way?
'Say, could one city yield a troop so fair?
'Were all these partners of one native air?
'Or did the rage of stormy Neptune sweep
'Your lives at once, and whelm beneath the deep?

'Did nightly thieves, or pirates' cruel bands,
'Drench with your blood your pillag'd country's sands?
'Or, well-defending some beleagur'd wall,
'Say, for the public did ye greatly fall?
'Inform thy guest: for such I was of yore
'When our triumphant navies touch'd your shore;
'Forc'd a long month the wintry seas to bear,
'To move the great Ulysses to the war.'
'O king of men! I faithful shall relate'
(Replied Amphimedon) 'our hapless fate.
'Ulysses absent, our ambitious aim
'With rival loves pursued his royal dame;
'Her coy reserve, and prudence mix'd with pride,
'Our common suit nor granted, nor denied:
'But close with inward hate our deaths design'd;
'Vers'd in all arts of wily womankind,
'Her hand, laborious, in delusion spread
'A spacious loom, and mix'd the various thread.
"Ye peers,' (she cried,) 'who press to gain my heart,
"Where dead Ulysses claims no more a part,
"Yet a short space your rival suit suspend,
"Till this funereal web my labours end:
"Cease, till to good Laërtes I bequeath
"A task of grief, his ornaments of death:
"Lest, when the Fates his royal ashes claim,
"The Grecian matrons taint my spotless fame;
"Should he, long honour'd with supreme command,
"Want the last duties of a daughter's hand.'
'The fiction pleas'd: our generous train complies,
'Nor fraud mistrusts in virtue's fair disguise.
'The work she plied, but, studious of delay,
'Each following night revers'd the toils of day.
'Unheard, unseen, three years her arts prevail;
'The fourth, her maid reveal'd th' amazing tale,
'And show'd, as unperceiv'd we took our stand,
'The backward labours of her faithless hand.
'Forced, she completes it; and before us lay
'The mingled web, whose gold and silver ray
'Display'd the radiance of the night and day.
'Just as she finish'd her illustrious toil,
'Ill fortune led Ulysses to our isle.

'Far in a lonely nook, beside the sea,
'At an old swineherd's rural lodge he lay:
'Thither his son from sandy Pyle repairs,
'And speedy lands, and secretly confers.
'They plan our future ruin, and resort
'Confederate to the city and the court.
'First came the son: the father next succeeds,
'Clad like a beggar, whom Eumæus leads;
'Propp'd on a staff, deform'd with age and care,
'And hung with rags that flutter'd in the air.
'Who could Ulysses in that form behold?
'Scorn'd by the young, forgotten by the old,
'Ill-used by all! to every wrong resign'd,
'Patient he suffer'd with a constant mind.
'But when, arising in his wrath t' obey
'The will of Jove, he gave the vengeance way:
'The scatter'd arms that hung around the dome
'Careful he treasur'd in a private room;
'Then to her suitors bade his queen propose[1]
'The archer's strife, the source of future woes,
'And omen of our death! In vain we drew
'The twanging string, and tried the stubborn yew:
'To none it yields but great Ulysses' hands;
'In vain we threat; Telemachus commands:
'The bow he snatch'd, and in an instant bent;
'Through every ring the victor arrow went.
'Fierce on the threshold then in arms he stood;
'Pour'd forth the darts that thirsted for our blood,
'And frown'd before us, dreadful as a god;
'First bleeds Antinoüs: thick the shafts resound;
'And heaps on heaps the wretches strew the ground:
'This way, and that, we turn, we fly, we fall;
'Some god assisted, and unmann'd us all:
'Ignoble cries precede the dying groans;
'And batter'd brains and blood besmear the stones.
'Thus, great Atrides! thus Ulysses drove
'The shades thou seest from yon fair realms above;

[1] Though the contrivance was from Penelope, observes Pope, yet Amphimedon could not come to the knowledge of it; and such stratagems being agreeable to the character of Ulysses, he imputes this action to him rather than Penelope.

'Our mangled bodies now, deform'd with gore,
'Cold and neglected, spread the marble floor.
'No friend to bathe our wounds, or tears to shed
'O'er the pale corse the honours of the dead.'
'Oh bless'd Ulysses!' (thus the king express'd
His sudden rapture,) 'in thy consort bless'd!
'Not more thy wisdom than her virtue shin'd;
'Not more thy patience than her constant mind.
'Icarius' daughter, glory of the past,
'And model to the future age, shall last:
'The gods, to honour her fair fame, shall raise
'(Their great reward,) a poet in her praise.
'Not such, O Tyndarus! thy daughter's[1] deed,
'By whose dire hand her king and husband bled;
'Her shall the Muse to infamy prolong,
'Example dread, and theme of tragic song!
'The general sex shall suffer in her shame,
'And even the best that bears a woman's name.'
Thus in the regions of eternal shade
Conferr'd the mournful phantoms of the dead;
While from the town Ulysses and his band
Pass'd to Laërtes' cultivated land.
The ground himself had purchas'd with his pain,
And labour made the rugged soil a plain.
There stood his mansion of the rural sort,
With useful buildings round the lowly court;
Where the few servants that divide his care,
Took their laborious rest, and homely fare:
And one Sicilian matron, old and sage,
With constant duty tends his drooping age.
Here now arriving, to his rustic band,
And martial son, Ulysses gave command.
'Enter the house, and of the bristly swine
'Select the largest to the powers divine.
'Alone, and unattended, let me try
'If yet I share the old man's memory:
'If those dim eyes can yet Ulysses know,
'(Their light and dearest object long ago,)
'Now changed with time, with absence, and with woe.'

[1] Clytæmnestra.

Then to his train he gives his spear and shield;
The house they enter: and he seeks the field
Through rows of shade, with various fruitage crowned,
And labour'd scenes of richest verdure round.
Nor aged Dolius, nor his sons were there,
Nor servants, absent on another care;
To search the woods for sets of flowery thorn,
Their orchard bounds to strengthen and adorn.
But all alone the hoary king he found;
His habit coarse, but warmly wrapp'd around;[1]
His head, that bow'd with many a pensive care,
Fenced with a double cap of goatskin hair:
His buskins old, in former service torn,
But well repair'd; and gloves against the thorn.
In this array the kingly gardener stood,
And clear'd a plant, encumber'd with its wood.
Beneath a neighbouring tree, the chief divine
Gaz'd o'er his sire, retracing every line,
The ruins of himself! now worn away
With age, yet still majestic in decay!
Sudden his eyes releas'd their watery store;
The much-enduring man could bear no more.
Doubtful he stood, if instant to embrace
His aged limbs, to kiss his reverend face,
With eager transport to disclose the whole,
And pour at once the torrent of his soul.—
Not so: his judgment takes the winding way
Of question distant, and of soft essay;
More gentle methods on weak age employs;
And moves the sorrows, to enhance the joys.
Then, to his sire with beating heart he moves
And with a tender pleasantry reproves;

[1] This is the first appearance of Laertes; he is the very picture of melancholy; his dress, his employ, and solitary life, all discover a fixed sorrow. The tender father is afflicted for the loss of a brave and beloved son; this bitter ingredient gives a disrelish to all the vanities of life; he is deprived of an object that he valued above the world, he therefore neglects it, as having nothing worthy of his cares, and abandons it for privacy and tranquillity. *Pope.*

Who, digging round the plant, still hangs his head,
Nor aught remits the work, while thus he said:
'Great is thy skill, O father! great thy toil,
'Thy careful hand is stamp'd on all the soil;
'Thy squadron'd vineyards well thy art declare,
'The olive green, blue fig, and pendent pear;
'And not one empty spot escapes thy care.
'On every plant and tree thy cares are shown,
'Nothing neglected, but thyself alone.
'Forgive me, father, if this fault I blame;
'Age so advanced may some indulgence claim.
'Not for thy sloth, I deem thy lord unkind:
'Nor speaks thy form a mean or servile mind;
'I read a monarch in that princely air,
'The same thy aspect, if the same thy care;
'Soft sleep, fair garments, and the joys of wine,
'These are the rights of age, and should be thine.
'Who then thy master, say? and whose the land
'So dress'd and managed by thy skilful hand?
'But chief, oh tell me! (what I question most)
'Is this the far-famed Ithacensian coast?
'For so reported the first man I view'd,
'(Some surly islander, of manners rude,)
'Nor farther conference vouchsafed to stay;
'Heedless he whistled, and pursued his way.
'But thou, whom years have taught to understand,
'Humanely hear, and answer my demand:
'A friend I seek, a wise one and a brave:
'Say, lives he yet, or moulders in the grave?
'Time was, (my fortunes then were at the best,)
'When at my house I lodged this foreign guest;
'He said, from Ithaca's fair isle he came,
'And old Laërtes was his father's name.
'To him, whatever to a guest is ow'd
'I paid, and hospitable gifts bestow'd:
'To him seven talents of pure ore I told,
'Twelve cloaks, twelve vests, twelve tunics stiff with gold;
'A bowl, that rich with polish'd silver flames,
'And, skill'd in female works, four lovely dames.'

At this the father, with a father's fears:
(His venerable eyes bedimm'd with tears:)
'This is the land; but ah! thy gifts are lost,
'For godless men, and rude, possess the coast:
'Sunk is the glory of this once-fam'd shore!
'Thy ancient friend, O stranger, is no more!
'Full recompense thy bounty else had borne;
'For every good man yields a just return:
'So civil rights demand; and who begins
'The track of friendship, not pursuing, sins.
'But tell me, stranger, be the truth confess'd,
'What years have circled since thou saw'st that guest?
'That hapless guest, alas! for ever gone!
'Wretch that he was! and that I am! my son!
'If ever man to misery was born,
''Twas his to suffer and 'tis mine to mourn!
'Far from his friends, and from his native reign,
'He lies a prey to monsters of the main;
'Or savage beasts his mangled relics tear,
'Or screaming vultures scatter through the air:
'Nor could his mother funeral unguents shed;
'Nor wail'd his father o'er th' untimely dead:
'Nor his sad consort, on the mournful bier,
'Seal'd his cold eyes, or dropp'd a tender tear!
'But, tell me who thou art? and what thy race?
'Thy town, thy parents, and thy native place?
'Or, if a merchant in pursuit of gain,
'What port receiv'd thy vessel from the main?
'Or com'st thou single, or attend thy train?'
Then thus the son: 'From Alybas[1] I came,
'My palace there; Eperitus my name.
'Not vulgar born; from Aphidas, the king
'Of Polypemon's royal line, I spring.
'Some adverse demon from Sicania bore
'Our wandering course, and drove us on your shore;
'Far from the town, an unfrequented bay
'Reliev'd our wearied vessel from the sea.

[1] The old name of Metapontum, in Italy.

'Five years have circled since these eyes pursued
'Ulysses parting through the sable flood;
'Prosperous he sail'd, with dexter auguries,
'And all the wing'd good omens of the skies.
'Well hoped we then to meet on this fair shore,
'Whom Heaven, alas! decreed to meet no more.'
Quick through the father's heart these accents ran;
Grief seiz'd at once, and wrapp'd up all the man:
Deep from his soul he sigh'd, and sorrowing spread
A cloud of ashes on his hoary head.
Trembling with agonies of strong delight
Stood the great son, heart-wounded with the sight:
He ran, he seiz'd him with a strict embrace,
With thousand kisses wander'd o'er his face:
'I, I am he; O father, rise! behold
'Thy son, with twenty winters now grown old;
'Thy son, so long desir'd, so long detain'd,
'Restor'd, and breathing in his native land:
'These floods of sorrow, O my sire, restrain!
'The vengeance is complete; the suitor train,
'Stretch'd in our palace, by these hands lie slain.'
Amaz'd, Laërtes: 'Give some certain sign
'(If such thou art) to manifest thee mine.'
'Lo here the wound' (he cries) 'receiv'd of yore,
'The scar indented by the tusky boar,
'When, by thyself, and by Anticlea sent,
'To old Autolycus's realms I went.
'Yet by another sign thy offspring know;
'The several trees you gave me long ago,
'While, yet a child, these fields I loved to trace,
'And trod thy footsteps with unequal pace;
'To every plant in order as we came,
'Well-pleas'd, you told its nature and its name,
'Whate'er my childish fancy ask'd, bestow'd;
'Twelve pear-trees, bowing with their pendent load,
'And ten, that red with blushing apples glow'd;
'Full fifty purple figs; and many a row
'Of various vines that then began to blow,
'A future vintage! when the Hours produce
'Their latent buds, and Sol exalts the juice.'

Smit with the signs which all his doubts explain,
His heart within him melts; his knees sustain
Their feeble weight no more: his arms alone
Support him, round the lov'd Ulysses thrown;
He faints, he sinks, with mighty joys oppress'd:
Ulysses clasps him to his eager breast.
Soon as returning life regains its seat,
And his breath lengthens, and his pulses beat;
'Yes, I believe' (he cries) 'almighty Jove!
'Heaven rules us yet, and gods there are above.
''Tis so—the suitors for their wrongs have paid—
'But what shall guard us, if the town invade?
'If, while the news through every city flies,
'All Ithaca and Cephalenia rise?'
To this Ulysses: 'As the gods shall please
'Be all the rest; and set thy soul at ease.
'Haste to the cottage by this orchard's side,
'And take the banquet which our cares provide:
'There wait thy faithful band of rural friends,
'And there the young Telemachus attends.'
Thus having said, they traced the garden o'er,
And stooping enter'd at the lowly door.
The swains and young Telemachus they found,
The victim portion'd, and the goblet crown'd.
The hoary king his old Sicilian maid
Perfum'd and wash'd, and gorgeously array'd.
Pallas attending gives his frame to shine
With awful port, and majesty divine;
His gazing son admires the godlike grace,
And air celestial dawning o'er his face.
'What god' (he cried) 'my father's form improves?
'How high he treads, and how enlarged he moves!'
'Oh! would to all the deathless powers on high,
'Pallas and Jove, and him who gilds the sky!'
(Replied the king elated with his praise)
'My strength were still as once in better days:
'When the bold Cephalens[1] the leaguer form'd,
'And proud Nericus trembled as I storm'd.

[1] "Cephalens" for "the inhabitants of Cephallenia," who formed a league against Nericus, a town on a neighbouring island.

'Such were I now, not absent from your deed
'When the last sun beheld the suitors bleed,
'This arm had aided yours, this hand bestrown
'Our shores with death, and push'd the slaughter on;
Nor had the sire been separate from the son.'
They commun'd thus; while homeward bent their way
The swains, fatigued with labours of the day:
Dolius the first, the venerable man;
And next his sons, a long succeeding train.
For due refection to the bower they came,
Call'd by the careful old Sicilian dame,
Who nurs'd the children, and now tends the sire;
They see their lord, they gaze, and they admire.
On chairs and beds in order seated round,
They share the gladsome board; the roofs resound.
While thus Ulysses to his ancient friend:
'Forbear your wonder, and the feast attend:
'The rites have waited long.' The chief commands
Their loves in vain; old Dolius spreads his hands,
Springs to his master with a warm embrace,
And fastens kisses on his hands and face;
Then thus broke out: 'O long, O daily mourn'd!
'Beyond our hopes, and to our wish return'd!
'Conducted sure by Heaven! for Heaven alone
'Could work this wonder: welcome to thy own!
'And joys and happiness attend thy throne!
'Who knows thy bless'd, thy wish'd return? oh say,
'To the chaste queen shall we the news convey?
'Or hears she, and with blessings loads the day?'
'Dismiss that care, for to the royal bride
'Already is it known,' the king replied,
And straight resumed his seat; while round him bows
Each faithful youth, and breathes out ardent vows:
Then all beneath their father take their place,
Rank'd by their ages, and the banquet grace.
Now flying Fame the swift report had spread
Through all the city, of the suitors dead.
In throngs they rise, and to the palace crowd;
Their sighs were many, and the tumult loud.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain;
The rest in ships are wafted o'er the main.
Then sad in council all the seniors sate,
Frequent and full, assembled to debate:
Amid the circle first Eupithes rose,
Big was his eye with tears, his heart with woes:
The bold Antinoüs was his age's pride,
The first who by Ulysses' arrow died:
Down his wan cheek the trickling torrent ran,
As, mixing words with sighs, he thus began:
'Great deeds, O friends! this wondrous man has wrought,
'And mighty blessings to his country brought!
'With ships he parted, and a numerous train;
'Those, and their ships, he buried in the main.
'Now he returns, and first essays his hand
'In the best blood of all his native land.
'Haste then, and ere to neighbouring Pyle he flies,
'Or sacred Elis, to procure supplies;
'Arise, (or ye for ever fall,) arise!
'Shame to this age, and all that shall succeed!
'If unreveng'd your sons and brothers bleed.
'Prove that we live, by vengeance on his head,
'Or sink at once forgotten with the dead.'
Here ceas'd he, but indignant tears let fall
Spoke when he ceas'd: dumb sorrow touch'd them all.
When from the palace to the wondering throng
Sage Medon came, and Phemius came along;
(Restless and early sleep's soft bands they broke;)
And Medon first th' assembled chiefs bespoke:
'Hear me, ye peers and elders of the land,
'Who deem this act the work of mortal hand;
'As o'er the heaps of death Ulysses strode,
'These eyes, these eyes beheld a present god,
'Who now before him, now beside him stood,
'Fought as he fought, and mark'd his way with blood:
'In vain old Mentor's form the god belied;
''Twas Heaven that struck, and Heaven was on his side.'
A sudden horror all th' assembly shook,
When, slowly rising, Halitherses spoke:

(Reverend and wise, whose comprehensive view
At once the present and the future knew ;)
'Me too, ye fathers, hear ! from you proceed
'The ills ye mourn ; your own the guilty deed.
'Ye gave your sons, your lawless sons, the rein,
'(Oft warned by Mentor and myself in vain ;)
'An absent hero's bed they sought to soil,
'An absent hero's wealth they made their spoil ;
'Immoderate riot, and intemperate lust !
'Th' offence was great, the punishment was just.
'Weigh then my counsels in an equal scale,
'Nor rush to ruin. Justice will prevail.'
His moderate words some better minds persuade :
They part, and join him ; but the number stay'd.
They storm, they shout, with hasty frenzy fir'd,
And second all Eupithes' rage inspir'd.
They case their limbs in brass ; to arms they run ;
The broad effulgence blazes in the sun.
Before the city, and in ample plain,
They meet : Eupithes heads the frantic train.
Fierce for his son, he breathes his threats in air ;
Fate hears them not, and Death attends him there.
This pass'd on earth, while in the realms above
Minerva thus to cloud-compelling Jove :
'May I presume to search thy secret soul?
'O Power Supreme, O Ruler of the whole !
'Say, hast thou doom'd to this divided state
'Or peaceful amity, or stern debate ?
'Declare thy purpose, for thy will is fate.'
'Is not thy thought my own?' (the god replies,'
Who rolls the thunder o'er the vaulted skies ;)
'Hath not long since thy knowing soul decreed
'The chief's return should make the guilty bleed ?
''Tis done, and at thy will the Fates succeed.
'Yet hear the issue ; since Ulysses' hand
'Has slain the suitors, Heaven shall bless the land.

[1] At the beginning of the Odyssey Homer describes the gods in consultation for the re-establishment of Ulysses : in the conclusion of it, we see Jupiter himself rewarding the virtue and bravery of Ulysses, and decreeing him to reign in peace and tranquillity. *Pope.*

'None now the kindred of th' unjust shall own;
'Forgot the slaughter'd brother and the son:
'Each future day increase of wealth shall bring,
'And o'er the past Oblivion stretch her wing.
'Long shall Ulysses in his empire rest,
'His people blessing, by his people bless'd.
'Let all be peace.'—He said, and gave the nod
That binds the Fates; the sanction of the god:
And, prompt to execute th' eternal will,
Descended Pallas from th' Olympian hill.
Now sat Ulysses at the rural feast,
The rage of hunger and of thirst repress'd:
To watch the foe a trusty spy he sent:
A son of Dolius on the message went,
Stood in the way, and at a glance beheld
The foe approach, embattled on the field.
With backward step he hastens to the bower,
And tells the news. They arm with all their power.
Four friends alone Ulysses' cause embrace,
And six were all the sons of Dolius' race:
Old Dolius too his rusted arms put on;
And, still more old, in arms Laërtes shone.
Trembling with warmth, the hoary heroes stand,
And brazen panoply invests the band.
The opening gates at once their war display:
Fierce they rush forth: Ulysses leads the way,
That moment joins them with celestial aid,
In Mentor's form, the Jove-descended maid:
The suffering hero felt his patient breast
Swell with new joy, and thus his son address'd:
'Behold, Telemachus! (nor fear the sight,)
'The brave embattled, the grim front of fight!
'The valiant with the valiant must contend:
'Shame not the line whence glorious you descend;
'Wide o'er the world their martial fame was spread:
'Regard thyself, the living, and the dead.'
'Thy eyes, great father! on this battle cast,
'Shall learn from me Penelope was chaste.'
So spoke Telemachus: the gallant boy
Good old Laërtes heard with panting joy;

And 'Bless'd! thrice bless'd this happy day!' (he cries,)
'The day that shows me, ere I close my eyes,
'A son and grandson of th' Arcesian name
'Strive for fair virtue, and contest for fame!'
Then thus Minerva in Laërtes' ear:
'Son of Arcesius, reverend warrior, hear!
'Jove and Jove's daughter first implore in prayer
'Then, whirling high, discharge thy lance in air.'
She said, infusing courage with the word.
Jove and Jove's daughter then the chief implor'd,
And, whirling high, dismiss'd the lance in air.
Full at Eupithes drove the deathful spear:
The brass-cheek'd helmet opens to the wound;
He falls, earth thunders, and his arms resound.
Before the father and the conquering son
Heaps rush on heaps; they fight, they drop, they run.
Now by the sword, and now the javelin fall
The rebel race, and death had swallow'd all;
But from on high the blue-ey'd virgin cried:
(Her awful voice detain'd the headlong tide:)
'Forbear, ye nations, your mad hands forbear
'From mutual slaughter; Peace descends to spare.'
Fear shook the nations: at the voice divine
They drop their javelins, and their rage resign.
All scatter'd round their glittering weapons lie;
Some fall to earth, and some confusedly fly.
With dreadful shouts Ulysses pour'd along,
Swift as an eagle, as an eagle strong.
But Jove's red arm the burning thunder aims;
Before Minerva shot the livid flames;
Blazing they fell, and at her feet expir'd;
Then stopped the goddess, trembled, and retir'd.
'Descended from the gods! Ulysses, cease;
'Offend not Jove: obey, and give the peace.'
So Pallas spoke: the mandate from above
The king obey'd. The virgin-seed of Jove,
In Mentor's form, confirm'd the full accord,
And willing nations knew their lawful lord.[1]

[1] This book opens with the morning, and ends before night, so that the whole story of the Odyssey is comprehended in the compass of one-and-forty days. *Pope.*

POSTSCRIPT

BY POPE.

I CANNOT dismiss this work without a few observations on the true character and style of it. Whoever reads the Odyssey with an eye to the Iliad, expecting to find it of the same character, or of the same sort of spirit, will be grievously deceived, and err against the first principle of criticism, which is to consider the nature of the piece, and the intent of its author. The Odyssey is a moral and political work, instructive to all degrees of men and filled with images, examples, and precepts, of civil and domestic life. Homer is here a person

> Qui didicit, patriæ quid debeat, et quid amicis,
> Quo sit amore parens, quo frater amandus, et hospes:
> Qui quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,
> Plenius et melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit.[1]

The Odyssey is the reverse of the Iliad, in *moral*, *subject*, *manner*, and *style;* to which it has no sort of relation, but as the story happens to follow in order of time, and as some of the same persons are actors in it. Yet from this incidental connexion many have been misled to regard it as a continuation or second part, and thence to expect a parity of character inconsistent with its nature.

It is no wonder that the common reader should fall into this mistake, when so great a critic as Longinus seems not wholly free from it; although what he has said has been generally understood to import a severer censure of the Odyssey than it really does, if we consider the occasion on which it is introduced, and the circumstances to which it is confined.

"The Odyssey," says he, "is an instance, how natural it is to a great genius, when it begins to grow old and decline, to delight itself in *narrations* and *fables*. For, that Homer composed the Odyssey after the Iliad, many proofs may be given, &c. From hence in my judgment it proceeds, that as the Iliad was written while his spirit was in its greatest vigour, the whole structure of that work is dramatic and full of action; whereas the greater part of the Odyssey is employed in narration, which is the taste of old age: so that in this latter piece we may compare him to

[1] Who knows the duty of all ranks of men,
And what we owe our country, parents, friends;
Roscommon.
Whose page with wiser rules of life is fraught,
Than those which Crantor and Chrysippus taught.
Wakefield.

the setting sun, which has still the same greatness, but not the same ardour or force. He speaks not in the same strain: we see no more that sublime of the Iliad which marches on with a constant pace, without ever being stopped, or retarded: there appears no more that hurry and that strong tide of motions and passions, pouring one after another: there is no more the same fury, or the same volubility of diction, so suitable to action, and all along drawing in such innumerable images of nature. But Homer, like the ocean, is always great, even when he ebbs and retires; even when he is lowest, and loses himself most in narrations and incredible fictions: as instances of this, we cannot forget the descriptions of tempests, the adventures of Ulysses with the Cyclops, and many others. But though all this be age, it is the age of Homer.——And it may be said for the credit of these fictions that they are beautiful dreams, or if you will, the dreams of Jupiter himself. I spoke of the Odyssey only to show, that the greatest poets, when their genius wants strength and warmth for the pathetic, for the most part employ themselves in painting the manners This Homer has done, in characterizing the suitors, and describing their way of life; which is properly a branch of comedy, whose peculiar business it is to represent the manners of men"

We must first observe, it is the sublime of which Longinus is writing: that, and not the nature of Homer's poem, is his subject. After having highly extolled the sublimity and fire of the Iliad, he justly observes the Odyssey to have less of those qualities, and to turn more on the side of moral, and reflections on human life. Nor is it his business here to determine, whether the *elevated spirit* of the one, or the *just moral* of the other, be the greater excellence in itself.

Secondly, that fire and fury of which he is speaking, cannot well be meant of the general spirit and inspiration which is to run through a whole epic poem, but of that particular warmth and impetuosity necessary in some parts, to image or represent actions or passions, of haste, tumult, and violence. It is on occasion of citing some such particular passages in Homer, that Longinus breaks into this reflection; which seems to determine his meaning chiefly to that sense.

Upon the whole, he affirms the Odyssey to have less sublimity and fire than the Iliad, but he does not say it wants the sublime or wants fire. He affirms it to be narrative, but not that the narration is defective. He affirms it to abound in fictions, not that those fictions are ill invented, or ill executed. He affirms it to be nice and particular in painting the manners, but not that those manners are ill painted. If Homer has fully in these points accomplished his own design, and done all that the nature of his poem demanded or allowed, it still remains perfect in its kind, and as much a master-piece as the Iliad.

The amount of the passage is this; that in his own particular taste, and with respect to the sublime, Longinus preferred the Iliad: and because the Odyssey was less active and lofty, he judged it the work of the old age of Homer.

If this opinion be true, it will only prove, that Homer's age might determine him in the choice of his subject, not that it affected him in the execution of it: and that which would be a very wrong instance to prove the decay of his imagination, is a very good one to evince the strength of his judgment. For had he, as Madam Dacier observes, composed the Odyssey in his youth, and the Iliad in his age, both must in reason have been exactly the same as they now stand. To blame Homer for his choice of such a subject, as did not admit the same incidents and the same pomp of style as his former, is to take offence at too much variety, and to imagine, that when a man has written one good thing, he must ever after only copy himself.

The *Battle of Constantine*, and the *School of Athens*, are both pieces of Raphael: shall we censure the School of Athens as faulty, because it has not the fury and fire of the other? or shall we say, that Raphael was grown grave and old, because he chose to represent the manners of old men and philosophers? There is all the silence, tranquillity, and composure in the one, and all the warmth, hurry, and tumult in the other, which the subject of either required: both of them had been imperfect, if they had not been as they are. And let the painter or poet be young or old, who designs and performs in this manner, it proves him to have made the piece at a time of life when he was master not only of his art, but of his discretion.

Aristotle makes no such distinction between the two poems: he constantly cites them with equal praise, and draws the rules and examples of epic writing equally from both But it is rather to the Odyssey that Horace gives the preference, in the Epistle to Lollius, and in the Art of Poetry. It is remarkable how opposite his opinion is to that of Longinus; and that the particulars he chooses to extol, are those very *fictions* and *pictures of the manners*, which the other seems least to approve. Those fables and manners are of the very essence of the work: but even without that regard, the fables themselves have both more invention and more instruction, and the manners more moral and example, than those of the Iliad.

In some points (and those the most essential to the epic poem) the Odyssey is confessed to excel the Iliad; and principally in the great end of it, the *moral*. The conduct, turn, and disposition of the *fable* is also what the critics allow to be the better model for epic writers to follow: accordingly we find much more of the cast of this poem than of the other in the Æneid, and (what next to that is perhaps the greatest example) in the Telemachus. In

the *manners*, it is no way inferior: Longinus is so far from finding any defect in these, that he rather taxes Homer with painting them too minutely. As to the *narrations*, although they are more numerous as the occasions are more frequent, yet they carry no more the marks of old age, and are neither more prolix nor more circumstantial, than the conversations and dialogues of the Iliad. Not to mention the length of those of Phœnix in the ninth book, and of Nestor in the eleventh (which may be thought in compliance to their characters), those of Glaucus in the sixth, of Æneas in the twentieth, and some others, must be allowed to exceed any in the whole Odyssey. And that the propriety of style, and the numbers, in the narrations of each are equal, will appear to any who compare them.

To form a right judgment, whether the genius of Homer had suffered any decay, we must consider, in both his poems, such parts as are of a similar nature, and will bear comparison. And it is certain we shall find in each the same vivacity and fecundity of invention, the same life and strength of imaging and colouring, the particular descriptions as highly painted, the figures as bold, the metaphors as animated, and the numbers as harmonious and as various.

The Odyssey is a perpetual source of poetry: the stream is not the less full for being gentle; though it is true (when we speak only with regard to the Sublime) that a river, foaming and thundering in cataracts from rocks and precipices, is what more strikes, amazes, and fills the mind, than the same body of water, flowing afterwards through peaceful vales and agreeable scenes of pasturage.

The Odyssey (as I have before said) ought to be considered according to its own nature and design, not with an eye to the Iliad. To censure Homer because it is unlike what it was never meant to resemble, is, as if a gardener who had purposely cultivated two beautiful trees of contrary natures, as a specimen of his skill in the several kinds, should be blamed for not bringing them into pairs; when in root, stem, leaf, and flower, each was so entirely different, that one must have been spoiled in the endeavour to match the other.

Longinus, who saw this poem was "partly of the nature of comedy," ought not, for that very reason, to have considered it with a view to the Iliad. How little any such resemblance was the intention of Homer, may appear from hence, that although the character of Ulysses there was already drawn, yet here he purposely turns to another side of it, and shows him not in that full light of glory, but in the shade of common life, with a mixture of such qualities as are requisite to all the lowest accidents of it, struggling with misfortunes, and on a level with the meanest of mankind. As for the other persons, none of them are above

what we call the higher comedy: Calypso, though a goddess, is a character of intrigue; the suitors yet more approaching to it; the Phæacians are of the same cast; the Cyclops, Melanthius, and Irus, descend even to droll characters; and the scenes that appear throughout, are generally of the comic kind; banquets, revels, sports, loves, and the pursuit of a woman.

From the nature of the poem, we shall form an idea of the *style*. The diction is to follow the images, and to take its colour from the complexion of the thoughts. Accordingly the Odyssey is not always clothed in the majesty of verse proper to tragedy, but sometimes descends into the plainer narrative, and sometimes even to that familiar dialogue essential to comedy. However, where it cannot support a sublimity, it always preserves a dignity, or at least a propriety.

There is a real beauty in an easy, pure, perspicuous description even of a low action. There are numerous instances of this both in Homer and Virgil; and perhaps those natural passages are not the least pleasing of their works. It is often the same in history, where the representations of common, or even domestic things, in clear, plain, and natural words, are frequently found to make the liveliest impression on the reader.

The question is, how far a poet, in pursuing the description or image of an action, can attach himself to little circumstances, without vulgarity or trifling? what particulars are proper, and enliven the image; or what are impertinent, and clog it? In this matter painting is to be consulted, and the whole regard had to those circumstances which contribute to form a full, and yet not a confused, idea of a thing.

Epithets are of vast service to this effect, and the right use of these is often the only expedient to render the narration poetical.

The great point of judgment is to distinguish when to speak simply, and when figuratively: but whenever the poet is obliged by the nature of his subject to descend to the lower manner of writing, an elevated style would be affected, and therefore ridiculous; and the more he was forced upon figures and metaphors to avoid that lowness, the more the image would be broken, and consequently obscure.

One may add, that the use of the grand style on little subjects, is not only ludicrous, but a sort of transgression against the rules of proportion and mechanics: it is using a vast force to lift a feather.

I believe, now I am upon this head, it will be found a just observation, that the *low actions of life* cannot be put into a figurative style without being ridiculous, but *things natural* can. Metaphors raise the latter into dignity, as we see in the Georgics; but throw the former into ridicule, as in the Lutrin. I think

this may very well be accounted for: laughter implies censure; inanimate and irrational beings are not objects of censure: therefore these may be elevated as much as you please, and no ridicule follows: but when rational beings are represented above their real character, it becomes ridiculous in art, because it is vicious in morality. The bees in Virgil, were they rational beings, would be ridiculous by having their actions and manners represented on a level with creatures so superior as men; since it would imply folly or pride, which are the proper objects of ridicule.

The use of pompous expression for low actions or thoughts is the *true sublime* of Don Quixote. How far unfit it is for epic poetry, appears in its being the perfection of the mock epic. It is so far from being the sublime of *tragedy*, that it is the cause of all *bombast;* when poets, instead of being, as they imagine, constantly lofty, only preserve throughout a painful equality of fustian; that continued swell of language, which runs indiscriminately even through their lowest characters, and rattles like some mightiness of meaning in the most indifferent subjects, is of a piece with that perpetual elevation of tone which the players have learned from it; and which is not *speaking*, but *vociferating*.

There is still more reason for a variation of style in *epic* poetry than in *tragic*, to distinguish between that *language of the gods* proper to the Muse who sings, and is inspired; and that of *men* who are introduced speaking only according to nature. Farther, there ought to be a difference of style observed in the speeches of human persons, and those of deities; and again, in those which may be called set harangues, or orations, and those which are only conversation or dialogue. Homer has more of the latter than any other poet: what Virgil does by two or three words of narration, Homer still performs by speeches: not only replies, but even rejoinders are frequent in him, a practice almost unknown to Virgil. This renders his poems more animated, but less grave and majestic; and consequently necessitates the frequent use of a lower style. The writers of tragedy lie under the same necessity, if they would copy nature; whereas that painted and poetical diction which they perpetually use, would be improper even in orations designed to move with all the arts of rhetoric; this is plain from the practise of Demosthenes and Cicero; and Virgil in those of Drances and Turnus gives an eminent example, how far removed the style of them ought to be from such an excess of figures and ornaments: which indeed fits only that language of the gods we have been speaking of, or that of a muse under inspiration.

To read through a whole work in this strain, is like travelling

all along on the ridge of a hill; which is not half so agreeable as sometimes gradually to rise, and sometimes gently to descend, as the way leads, and as the end of the journey directs.

Indeed the true reason that so few poets have imitated Homer in these lower parts, has been the extreme difficulty of preserving that mixture of ease and dignity essential to them. For it is as hard for an epic poem to stoop to the narrative with success, as for a prince to descend to be familiar, without diminution to his greatness.

The *sublime* style is more easily counterfeited than the *natural;* something that passes for it, or sounds like it, is common to all false writers: but nature, purity, perspicuity, and simplicity, never walk in the clouds; they are obvious to all capacities; and where they are not evident, they do not exist.

The most plain narration not only admits of these, and of harmony (which are all the qualities of style) but it requires every one of them to render it pleasing, On the contrary, whatever pretends to a share of the sublime, may pass, notwithstanding any defects in the rest; nay sometimes without any of them, and gain the admiration of all ordinary readers.

Homer, in his lowest narrations or speeches, is ever easy, flowing, copious, clear, and harmonious. He shows not less *invention,* in assembling the humbler, than the greater, thoughts and images; nor less *judgment,* in proportioning the style and the versification to these, than to the other. Let it be remembered, that the same genius that soared the highest, and from whom the greatest models of the *sublime* are derived, was also he who stooped the lowest, and gave to the simple *narrative* its utmost perfection. Which of these was the harder task to Homer himself, I cannot pretend to determine; but to his translator I can affirm (however unequal all his imitations must be) that of the latter has been much more difficult.

Whoever expects here the same pomp of verse, and the same ornaments of diction, as in the Iliad, he will, and he ought to be, disappointed. Were the original otherwise, it had been an offence against nature; and were the translation so, it were an offence against Homer, which is the same thing.

It must be allowed that there is a majesty and harmony in the Greek language which greatly contribute to elevate and support the narration. But I must also observe that this is an advantage grown upon the language since Homer's time; for things are removed from vulgarity by being out of use: and if the words we could find in any present language were equally sonorous or musical in themselves, they would still appear less poetical and uncommon than those of a dead one, from this only circumstance, of being in every man's mouth. I may add to this another disadvantage to a translator, from a different cause: Homer seems

to have taken upon him the character of an historian, antiquary, divine, and professor of arts and sciences, as well as a poet. In one or other of these characters he descends into many particulars, which as a poet only perhaps he would have avoided. All these ought to be preserved by a faithful translator, who in some measure takes the place of Homer; and all that can be expected from him is to make them as poetical as the subject will bear. Many arts, therefore, are requisite to supply these disadvantages, in order to dignify and solemnize these plainer parts, which hardly admit of any poetical ornaments.

Some use has been made to this end of the style of Milton. A just and moderate mixture of old words may have an effect like the working old abbey stones into a building, which I have sometimes seen to give a kind of venerable air, and yet not destroy the neatness, elegance, and equality requisite to a new work: I mean without rendering it too unfamiliar, or remote from the present purity of writing, or from that ease and smoothness which ought always to accompany narration or dialogue. In reading a style judiciously antiquated, one finds a pleasure not unlike that of travelling on an old Roman way: but then the road must be as *good*, as the way is *ancient;* the style must be such in which we may evenly proceed, without being put to short stops by sudden abruptness, or puzzled by frequent turnings and transpositions. No man delights in furrows and stumbling-blocks: and let our love to antiquity be ever so great, a fine ruin is one thing, and a heap of rubbish another. The imitators of Milton, like most other imitators, are not *copies* but *caricatures* of their original; they are a hundred times more obselete and cramp than he, and equally so in all places: whereas it should have been observed of Milton, that he is not lavish of his exotic words and phrases every where alike, but employs them much more where the subject is marvellous, vast, and strange, as in the scenes of heaven, hell, chaos, &c., than where it is turned to the natural or agreeable, as in the pictures of paradise, the loves of our first parents, the entertainments of angels, and the like. In general, this unusual style better serves to awaken our ideas in the descriptions and in the imaging and picturesque parts, than it agrees with the lower sort of narrations, the character of which is simplicity and purity. Milton has several of the latter, where we find not an antiquated, affected, or uncouth word, for some hundred lines together; as in his fifth book, the latter part of the eighth, the former of the tenth and eleventh books, and in the narration of Michael in the twelfth. I wonder indeed that he, who ventured (contrary to the practice of all other epic poets) to imitate Homer's lownesses in the narrative, should not also have copied his plainness and perspicuity in the dramatic parts: since in his speeches (where clearness above all is ne-

cessary) there is frequently such transposition and forced construction, that the very sense is not to be discovered without a second or third reading: and in this certainly he ought to be no example.

To preserve the true character of Homer's style in the present translation, great pains have been taken to be easy and natural. The chief merit I can pretend to, is, not to have been carried into a more plausible and figurative manner of writing, which would better have pleased all readers, but the judicious ones. My errors had been fewer, had each of those gentlemen who joined with me shown as much of the severity of a friend to me, as I did to them, in a strict animadversion and correction. What assistance I received from them, was made known in general to the public in the original proposals for this work, and the particulars are specified at the conclusion of it; to which I must add (to be punctually just) some part of the tenth and fifteenth books. The reader will now be too good a judge, how much the greater part of it, and consequently of its faults, is chargeable upon me alone. But this I can with integrity affirm, that I have bestowed as much time and pains upon the whole, as were consistent with the indispensable duties and cares of life, and with that wretched state of health which God has been pleased to make my portion. At the least, it is a pleasure to me to reflect, that I have introduced into our language this other work of the greatest and most ancient of poets, with some dignity; and I hope, with as little disadvantage as the Iliad. And if, after the unmerited success of that translation, any one will wonder why I would enterprise the Odyssey; I think it sufficient to say, that Homer himself did the same, or the world would never have seen it.

BATTLE OF THE FROGS AND MICE.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

NAMES OF THE MICE.

Psicharpax, one who plunders granaries.
Troxartes, a bread-eater.
Lychomyle, a licker of meal.
Pternotroctas, a bacon-eater.
Lichopinax, a licker of dishes.
Embasichytros, a creeper into pots.
Lichenor, a name from licking.
Troglodytes, one who runs into holes.
Artophagus, who feeds on bread.
Tyroglyphus, a cheese-scooper.
Pternoglyphus, a bacon-scooper.
Pternophagus, a bacon-eater.
Cnissodioctes, one who follows the steam of kitchens.
Sitophagus, an eater of wheat
Meridarpax, one who plunders his share.

NAMES OF THE FROGS.

Physignathus, one who swell his cheeks.
Peleus, a name from mud.
Hydromeduse, a ruler in the waters
Hypsiboas, a loud bawler.
Pelion, from mud.
Seutlæus, called from the beets.
Polyphonus, a great babbler.
Limnocharis, one who loves the lake.
Crambophagus, cabbage-eater.
Limnisius, called from the lake.
Calaminthius, from the herb.
Hydrocharis, who loves the water.
Borborocetes, who lies in the mud.
Prassophagus, an eater of garlic.
Pelusius, from mud.
Pelobates, who walks in the dirt.
Prassæus, called from garlic.
Craugasides, from croaking.

BOOK I.

To fill my rising song with sacred fire,
Ye tuneful nine, ye sweet celestial quire!
From Helicon's imbowering height repair,
Attend my labours, and reward my prayer.
The dreadful toils of raging Mars I write,
The springs of contest and the fields of fight;
How threatening mice advanc'd with warlike grace,
And wag'd dire combats with the croaking race.
Not louder tumults shook Olympus' towers,
When earth-born giants dared immortal powers.
These equal acts an equal glory claim,
And thus the Muse records the tale of fame.

Once on a time, fatigued and out of breath,
And just escaped the stretching claws of death,
A gentle mouse, whom cats pursued in vain,
Flies swift of foot across the neighbouring plain,
Hangs o'er a brink, his eager thirst to cool,
And dips his whiskers in the standing pool:
When near a courteous frog advanc'd his head,
And from the waters, hoarse resounding, said,
'What art thou, stranger? what the line you boast?
'What chance hath cast thee panting on our coast?
'With strictest truth let all thy words agree,
'Nor let me find a faithless mouse in thee.
'If worthy friendship, proffer'd friendship take,
'And ent'ring view the pleasurable lake:
'Range o'er my palace, in my bounty share,
'And glad return from hospitable fare.
'This silver realm extends beyond my sway,
'And me, their monarch, all its frogs obey.
'Great Physignathus I, from Peleus' race,
'Begot in fair Hydromeduse' embrace,
'Where by the nuptial bank that paints his side,
'The swift Eridanus delights to glide.
'Thee too, thy form, thy strength, and port proclaim
'A sceptred king; a son of martial fame:
'Then trace thy line, and aid my guessing eyes.'
Thus ceas'd the frog, and thus the mouse replies:
'Known to the gods, the men, the birds that fly,
'Through wild expanses of the midway sky,
'My name resounds; and if, unknown to thee,
'The soul of great Psicharpax lives in me,
'Of brave Troxartes' line, whose sleeky down
'In love compress'd Lichomyle the brown.
'My mother she, and princess of the plains
'Where'er her father Pternotroctas reigns:
'Born where a cabin lifts its airy shed,
'With figs, with nuts, with varied dainties fed,
'But since our natures nought in common know,
'From what foundation can a friendship grow?
'These curling waters o'er thy palace roll;
'But man's high food supports my princely soul.
'In vain the circled loaves attempt to lie
'Conceal'd in flaskets from my curious eye,
'In vain the tripe that boasts the whitest hue,
'In vain the gilded bacon shuns my view,
'In vain the cheeses, offspring of the pail,
'Or honey'd cakes, which gods themselves regale.

'And as in arts I shine, in arms I fight.
'Mix'd with the bravest, and unknown to flight.
'Though large to mine the human form appear,
'Not man himself can smite my soul with fear·
'Sly to the bed with silent steps I go,
'Attempt his finger, or attack his toe,
'And fix indented wounds with dextrous skill;
'Sleeping he feels, and only seems to feel.
'Yet have we foes which direful dangers cause,
'Grim owls with talons arm'd, and cats with claws;
'And that false trap, the den of silent fate,
'Where death his ambush plants around the bait;
'All dreaded these, and dreadful o'er the rest
'The potent warriors of the tabby vest:
'If to the dark we fly, the dark they trace,
'And rend our heroes of the nibbling race.
'But me, nor stalks, nor wat'rish herbs delight,
'Nor can the crimson radish charm my sight,
'The lake-resounding frogs' selected fare,
'Which not a mouse of any taste can bear.'
As thus the downy prince his mind express'd,
His answer thus the croaking king address'd.
'Thy words luxuriant on thy dainties rove,
'And, stranger, we can boast of bounteous Jove:
'We sport in water or we dance on land,
'And, born amphibious, food from both command.
'But trust thyself where wonders ask thy view,
'And safely tempt those seas, I'll bear thee through:
'Ascend my shoulders, firmly keep thy seat,
'And reach my marshy court, and feast in state.'
He said, and lean'd his back; with nimble bound
Leaps the light mouse, and clasps his arms around;
Then wond'ring floats, and sees with glad survey
The winding banks resembling ports at sea.
But when aloft the curling water rides,
And wets with azure wave his downy sides,
His thoughts grow conscious of approaching woe,
His idle tears with vain repentance flow,
His locks he rends, his trembling feet he rears,
Thick beats his heart with unaccustom'd fears;
He sighs, and chill'd with danger, longs for shore:
His tail extended forms a fruitless oar,
Half drench'd in liquid death his prayers he spake,
And thus bemoan'd him from the dreadful lake:
'So pass'd Europa through the rapid sea,
'Trembling and fainting all the venturous way;

'With oary feet the bull triumphant rode,
'And safe in Crete depos'd his lovely load.
'Ah safe at last! may thus the frog support
'My trembling limbs to reach his ample court.'
As thus he sorrows, death ambiguous grows,
Lo! from the deep a water-hydra rose;
He rolls his sanguin'd eyes, his bosom heaves;
And darts with active rage along the waves.
Confus'd, the monarch sees his hissing foe,
And dives to shun the sable fates below.
Forgetful frog! the friend thy shoulders bore,
Unskill'd in swimming, floats remote from shore.
He grasps with fruitless hands to find relief,
Supinely falls, and grinds his teeth with grief;
Plunging he sinks, and struggling mounts again,
And sinks and strives, but strives with fate in vain.
The weighty moisture clogs his hairy vest,
And thus the prince his dying rage express'd:
'Nor thou, that fling'st me floundering from thy back,
'As from hard rocks rebounds the shattering wrack,
'Nor thou shalt 'scape thy due, perfidious king!
'Pursued by vengeance on the swiftest wing:
'At land thy strength could never equal mine,
'At sea to conquer, and by craft, was thine.
'But heaven has gods, and gods have searching eyes:
'Ye mice, ye mice, my great avengers rise!'
This said, he sighing gasp'd, and gasping died.
His death the young Lichopinax espied,
As on the flowery brink he pass'd the day,
Bask'd in the beam, and loiter'd life away:
Loud shrieks the mouse, his shrieks the shores repeat;
The nibbling nation learn their hero's fate:
Grief, dismal grief ensues; deep murmurs sound,
And shriller fury fills the deafen'd ground;
From lodge to lodge the sacred heralds run,
To fix their council with the rising sun;
Where great Troxartes crown'd in glory reigns,
And winds his lengthening court beneath the plains:
Psicharpax' father, father now no more!
For poor Psicharpax lies remote from shore:
'Supine he lies! the silent waters stand,
And no kind billow wafts the dead to land!'

BOOK II.

When rosy-finger'd morn had ting'd the clouds,
Around their Monarch mouse the nation crowds;
Slow rose the monarch, heav'd his anxious breast,
And thus the council, fill'd with rage, address'd:
'For lost Psicharpax much my soul endures,
'Tis mine the private grief, the public, yours.
'Three warlike sons adorn'd my nuptial bed,
'Three sons, alas, before their father dead!
'Our eldest perish'd by the ravening cat,
'As near my court the prince unheedful sat.
'Our next, an engine fraught with danger drew,
'The portal gaped, the bait was hung in view,
'Dire arts assist the trap, the fates decoy,
'And men unpitying kill'd my gallant boy.
'The last, his country's hope, his parents' pride,
'Plung'd in the lake by Physignathus, died.
'Rouse all the war, my friends! avenge the deed,
'And bleed that monarch, and his nation bleed.'
His words in every breast inspir'd alarms,
And careful Mars supplied their host with arms.
In verdant hulls despoil'd of all their beans,
The buskin'd warriors stalk'd along the plains.
Quills, aptly bound, their bracing corselet made,
Faced with the plunder of a cat they flayed;
The lamp's round boss affords their ample shield,
Large shells of nuts their covering helmet yield;
And o'er the region, with reflected rays,
Tall groves of needles for their lances blaze.
Dreadful in arms the marching mice appear:
The wondering frogs perceive the tumult near,
Forsake the waters, thickening form a ring,
And ask, and hearken, whence the noises spring;
When near the crowd, disclos'd to public view,
The valiant chief Embasichytros drew:
The sacred herald's sceptre graced his hand,
And thus his words express'd his king's command:
'Ye frogs! the mice, with vengeance fir'd, advance,
'And deck'd in armour shake the shining lance;
'Their hapless prince by Physignathus slain,
'Extends incumbent on the watery plain.
'Then arm your host, the doubtful battle try;
'Lead forth those frogs that have the soul to die.'

The chief retires, the crowd the challenge hear,
And proudly swelling, yet perplex'd, appear:
Much they resent, yet much their monarch blame,
Who, rising, spoke to clear his tainted fame:
'O friends! I never forc'd the mouse to death,
'Nor saw the gaspings of his latest breath.
'He, vain of youth, our art of swimming tried,
'And venturous in the lake the wanton died.
'To vengeance now by false appearance led,
'They point their anger at my guiltless head.
'But wage the rising war by deep device,
'And turn its fury on the crafty mice.
'Your king directs the way; my thoughts elate
'With hopes of conquest form designs of fate.
'Where high the banks their verdant surface heave,
'And the steep sides confine the sleeping wave,
'There, near the margin, and in armour bright,
'Sustain the first impetuous shocks of fight:
'Then where the dancing feather joins the crest,
'Let each brave frog his obvious mouse arrest;
'Each strongly grasping, headlong plunge a foe,
'Till countless circles whirl the lake below:
'Down sink the mice in yielding waters drown'd;
'Loud flash the waters; echoing shores resound:
'The frogs triumphant tread the conquer'd plain,
'And raise their glorious trophies of the slain.'
He spake no more: his prudent scheme imparts
Redoubling ardour to the boldest hearts.
Green was the suit his arming heroes chose;
Around their legs the greaves of mallows close;
Green were the beets about their shoulders laid,
And green the colewort, which the target made;
Form'd of the varied shells the waters yield,
Their glossy helmets glisten'd o'er the field;
And tapering sea-reeds for the polish'd spear,
With upright order pierced the ambient air.
Thus dress'd for war, they take th' appointed height,
Poise the long arms, and urge the promis'd fight.
But now, where Jove's irradiate spires arise,
With stars surrounded in ethereal skies,
(A solemn council call'd) the brazen gates
Unbar; the gods assume their golden seats:
The sire superior leans, and points to show
What wondrous combats mortals wage below:
How strong, how large, the numerous heroes stride;
What length of lance they shake with warlike pride:

What eager fire their rapid march reveals;
So the fierce centaurs ravaged o'er the dales;
And so confirm'd, the daring Titans rose.
Heap'd hills on hills, and bid the gods be foes
  This seen, the power his sacred visage rears;
He casts a pitying smile on worldly cares,
And asks what heavenly guardians take the list,
Or who the mice, or who the frogs assist?
  Then thus to Pallas: 'If my daughter's mind
'Have join'd the mice, why stays she still behind?
'Drawn forth by savoury steams they wind their way,
'And sure attendance round thine altar pay,
'Where, while the victims gratify their taste,
'They sport to please the goddess of the feast.'
  Thus spake the ruler of the spacious skies;
When thus, resolv'd, the blue-eyed maid replies:
'In vain, my father! all their dangers plead;
'To such thy Pallas never grants her aid.
'My flowery wreaths they petulantly spoil,
'And rob my crystal lamps of feeding oil;
'(Ills following ills) but what afflicts me more,
'My veil, that idle race profanely tore.
'The web was curious, wrought with art divine;
'Relentless wretches! all the work was mine.
'Along the loom the purple warp I spread,
'Cast the light shoot, and cross'd the silver thread:
'In this their teeth a thousand breaches tear;
'The thousand breaches skilful hands repair;
'For which vile earthly duns thy daughter grieve,
'But gods, that use no coin, have none to give.
'And learning's goddess never less can owe,
'Neglected learning gets no wealth below.
'Nor let the frogs to gain my succour sue,
'Those clamorous fools have lost my favour too.
'For late, when all the conflict ceas'd at night,
'When my stretch'd sinews ach'd with eager fight,
'When, spent with glorious toil, I left the field,
'And sunk for slumber on my swelling shield,
'Lo from the deep, repelling sweet repose,
'With noisy croakings half the nation rose:
'Devoid of rest, with aching brow I lay,
'Till cocks proclaim'd the crimson dawn of day.
'Let all, like me, from either host forbear,
'Nor tempt the flying furies of the spear.
'Let heavenly blood (or what for blood may flow)
Adorn the conquest of a meaner foe,

'Who, wildy rushing, meet the wondrous odds,
'Though gods oppose, and brave the wounded gods.
'O'er gilded clouds reclined, the danger view,
'And be the wars of mortals scenes for you.'
So mov'd the blue-eyed queen; her words persuade;
Great Jove assented, and the rest obeyed.

BOOK III.

Now front to front the marching armies shine,
Halt e'er they meet, and form the lengthening line;
The chiefs conspicuous seen, and heard afar,
Give the loud sign to loose the rushing war;
Their dreadful trumpets deep-mouth'd hornets sound,
The sounded charge remurmurs o'er the ground;
Even Jove proclaims a field of horror nigh,
And rolls low thunder through the troubled sky.
First to the fight the large Hypsiboas flew;
And brave Lichenor with a javelin slew;
The luckless warrior, filled with generous flame,
Stood foremost glittering in the post of fame.
When in his liver struck, the javelin hung,
The mouse fell thundering and the target rung;
Prone to the ground he sinks his closing eye,
And soiled in dust his lovely tresses lie.
A spear at Pelion Troglodytes cast;
The missive spear within the bosom pass'd;
Death's sable shades the fainting frog surround,
And life's red tide runs ebbing from the wound.
Embasichytros felt Seutlæus' dart
Transfix, and quiver in his panting heart;
But great Artophagus aveng'd the slain,
And big Seutlæus tumbling loads the plain,
And Polyphonus dies, a frog renown'd
For boastful speech, and turbulence of sound;
Deep through the belly pierced, supine he lay,
And breath'd his soul against the face of day.
The strong Limnocharis, who viewed with ire,
A victor triumph, and a friend expire,
With heaving arms a rocky fragment caught,
And fiercely flung where Troglodytes fought,
A warrior vers'd in arts, of sure retreat,
Yet arts in vain elude impending fate;

Full on his sinewy neck the fragment fell,
And o'er his eyelids clouds eternal dwell.
Lichenor (second of the glorious name)
Striding advanced, and took no wand'ring aim;
Through all the frog the shining javelin flies,
And near the vanquished mouse the victor dies;
The dreadful stroke Crambophagus affrights,
Long bred to banquets, less inur'd to fights;
Heedless he runs, and stumbles o'er the steep,
And wildly floundering flashes up the deep;
Lichenor following, with a downward blow
Reached, in the lake, his unrecovered foe;
Gasping he rolls, a purple stream of blood
Distains the surface of the silver flood:
Through the wide wound the rushing entrails throng,
And slow the breathless carcass floats along.
Limnisius good Tyroglyphus assails,
Prince of the mice that haunt the flowery vales;
Lost to the milky fares and rural seat,
He came to perish on the bank of fate.
The dread Pternoglyphus demands the fight,
Which tender Calaminthius shuns by flight,
Drops the green target, springing quits the foe,
Glides through the lake, and safely dives below.
The dire Pternophagus divides his way
Through breaking ranks, and leads the dreadful day;
No nibbling prince excelled in fierceness more,
His parents fed him on the savage boar;
But where his lance the field with blood imbrued,
Swift as he mov'd Hydrocharis pursued,
Till fallen in death he lies; a shattering stone
Sounds on the neck, and crushes all the bone.
His blood pollutes the verdure of the plain,
And from his nostrils bursts the gushing brain.
Lichopinax with Borb'rocetes fights,
A blameless frog, whom humbler life delights;
The fatal javelin unrelenting flies,
And darkness seals the gentle croaker's eyes.
Incens'd Prassophagus, with sprightly bound,
Bears Cnissodioctes off the rising ground,
Then drags him o'er the lake depriv'd of breath,
And downward plunging, sinks his soul to death.
But now the great Psicharpax shines afar,
(Scarce he so great whose loss provok'd the war;)
Swift to revenge his fatal javelin fled,
And through the liver struck Pelusius dead;

His freckled corpse before the victor fell,
His soul indignant sought the shades of hell.
This saw Pelobates, and from the flood
Lifts with both hands a monstrous mass of mud;
The cloud obscene o'er all the warrior flies,
Dishonours his brown face, and blots his eyes.
Enrag'd, and wildly sputt'ring, from the shore
A stone immense of size the warrior bore,
A load for labouring earth, whose bulk to raise,
Asks ten degenerate mice of modern days:
Full to the leg arrives the crushing wound,
The frog supportless writhes upon the ground.
Thus flush'd, the victor wars with matchless force,
Till loud Craugasides arrests his course,
Hoarse croaking threats precede; with fatal speed
Deep through the belly runs the pointed reed,
Then, strongly tugg'd, return'd imbrued with gore,
And on the pile his reeking entrails bore.
The lame Sitophagus, oppress'd with pain,
Creeps from the desperate dangers of the plain;
And where the ditches rising weeds supply,
To spread their lowly shades beneath the sky,
There lurks the silent mouse reliev'd of heat,
And, safe embower'd, avoids the chance of fate.
But here Troxartes, Physignathus there,
Whirl the dire furies of the pointed spear:
Then, where the foot around its ankle plies,
Troxartes wounds, and Physignathus flies,
Halts to the pool, a safe retreat to find,
And trails a dangling length of leg behind.
The mouse still urges, still the frog retires,
And half in anguish of the flight expires;
Then pious ardour young Prassæus brings,
Betwixt the fortune of contending kings:
Lank, harmless frog! with forces hardly grown,
He darts the reed in combats not his own,
Which, faintly tinkling on Troxartes' shield,
Hangs at the point, and drops upon the field.
  Now nobly towering o'er the rest appears
A gallant prince that far transcends his years,
Pride of his sire, and glory of his house,
And more a Mars in combat than a mouse;
His action bold, robust his ample frame,
And Meridarpax his resounding name.
The warrior, singled from the fighting crowd,
Boasts the dire honours of his arms aloud;

Then, strutting near the lake, with looks elate,
Threats all its nations with approaching fate.
And such his strength, the silver lakes around
Might roll their waters o'er unpeopled ground.
But powerful Jove, who shows no less his grace
To frogs that perish, than to human race,
Felt soft compassion rising in his soul,
And shook his sacred head, that shook the pole.
Then thus to all the gazing powers began,
The sire of gods, and frogs, and mouse, and man:
'What seas of blood I view, what worlds of slain,
'An Iliad rising from a day's campaign!
'How fierce his javelin o'er the trembling lakes
'The black-furr'd hero Meridarpax shakes!
'Unless some favouring deity descend,
'Soon will the frogs' loquacious empire end.
'Let dreadful Pallas wing'd with pity fly,
'And make her Ægis blaze before his eye:
'While Mars, refulgent on his rattling car,
'Arrests his raging rival of the war.'
He ceas'd, reclining with attentive head,
When thus the glorious god of combats said:
'Nor Pallas, Jove! though Pallas take the field,
'With all the terrors of her hissing shield,
'Nor Mars himself, though Mars in armour bright
'Ascend his car, and wheel amidst the fight;
'Nor these can drive the desperate mouse afar,
'And change the fortunes of the bleeding war.
'Let all go forth, all heaven in arms arise,
'Or launch thy own red thunder from the skies.
'Such ardent bolts as flew that wondrous day,
'When heaps of Titans mix'd with mountains lay,
'When all the giant-race enormous fell,
'And huge Enceladus was hurl'd to hell.'
'Twas thus th' armipotent advis'd the gods,
When from his throne the cloud-compeller nods;
Deep lengthening thunders run from pole to pole,
Olympus trembles as the thunders roll.
Then swift he whirls the brandish'd bolt around,
And headlong darts it at the distant ground;
The bolt, discharg'd, inwrapp'd with lightning flies,
And rends its flaming passage through the skies:
Then earth's inhabitants, the nibblers, shake,
And frogs, the dwellers in the waters, quake.
Yet still the mice advance their dread design,
And the last danger threats the croaking line;

Till Jove that inly mourn'd the loss they bore,
With strange assistance fill'd the frighted shore.
  Pour'd from the neighbouring strand, deform'd to view,
They march, a sudden unexpected crew.
Strong suits of armour round their bodies close,
Which like thick anvils blunt the force of blows;
In wheeling marches turn'd oblique they go,
With harpy claws their limbs divide below.
Fell sheers the passage to their mouth command,
From out the flesh the bones by nature stand,
Broad spread their backs, their shining shoulders rise,
Unnumber'd joints distort their lengthen'd thighs;
With nervous cords their hands are firmly brac'd,
Their round black eyeballs in their bosom plac'd,
On eight long feet the wondrous warriors tread,
And either end alike supplies a head.
These, mortal wits to call the crabs, agree;
The gods have other names for things than we.
  Now where the jointures from their loins depend,
The heroes' tails with severing grasps they rend.
Here, short of feet, depriv'd the power to fly,
There without hands upon the field they lie.
Wrench'd from their holds, and scatter'd all around,
The bended lances heap'd the cumber'd ground.
Helpless amazement, fear pursuing fear,
And mad confusion through their host appear;
O'er the wild waste with headlong flight they go,
Or creep conceal'd in vaulted holes below.
  But down Olympus to the western seas,
Far-shooting Phœbus drove with fainter rays,
And a whole war (so Jove ordain'd) begun,
Was fought, and ceas'd, in one revolving sun.



CERES

HYMN TO CERES.

TRANSLATED BY RICHARD HOLE, LL.B.

Proserpine being carried off by Pluto, Ceres proceeds to seek her. Having learned from Hecate and the Sun what had befallen her, she forsakes heaven, and, assuming the form of a woman, wanders through the earth till she comes to the house of Celeus at Eleusis, where she is engaged as a nurse for the infant son of Celeus. Purposing to make the child immortal, she places him every night secretly in the midst of the fire, in order to burn away the corruptible part of his nature; but, being one night surprised by his mother in the act, she declares her intentions frustrated. Celeus, to pacify the goddess, builds a temple to her. Meanwhile her absence from heaven has affected the Earth with sterility, but she refuses to return, even after repeated requests from Jupiter, until Pluto is ordered to restore Proserpine; Pluto obeys, but, as he has given her a pomegranate seed to eat, she cannot be wholly divorced from him, and Ceres is obliged to be satisfied that Proserpine shall pass two-thirds of the year with her, and one-third with her husband. The Eleusinian Mysteries are instituted.

CERES, to thee belongs the votive lay,
Whose locks in radiance round thy temples play,

And Proserpine, whom, distant from thy sight,
Fierce Pluto bore to realms of endless night.
For thus decreed the God, whose piercing eyes
Trace every act, whose thunder shakes the skies,
That she, whose hands the golden sickle bear,
And choicest product of the circling year,
Rich fruits, and fragrant-breathing flowers, should know
The tender conflicts of maternal woe.
In Nysia's vale, with nymphs a lovely train,
Sprung from the hoary father of the main,
Fair Proserpine consum'd the fleeting hours
In pleasing sports, and pluck'd the gaudy flowers.
Around them wide the flamy crocus glows,
Thro' leaves of verdure blooms the opening rose;
The hyacinth declines his fragrant head,
And purple violets deck th' enamell'd mead.
The fair Narcissus far above the rest,
By magic form'd, in beauty rose confess'd.
So Jove, t' ensnare the virgin's thoughtless mind,
And please the ruler of the shades, design'd.
He caus'd it from the opening earth to rise,
Sweet to the scent, alluring to the eyes.
Never did mortal or celestial power
Behold such vivid tints adorn a flower.
From the deep root an hundred branches sprung,
And to the winds ambrosial odours flung;
Which, lightly wafted on the wings of air,
The gladden'd earth, and heaven's wide circuit, share.
The joy-dispensing fragrance spreads around,
And ocean's briny swell with smiles is crown'd.
Pleas'd at the sight, nor deeming danger nigh,
The fair beheld it with desiring eye:
Her eager hand she stretch'd to seize the flower,
(Beauteous illusion of th' ethereal power!)
When, dreadful to behold, the rocking ground
Disparted—widely yawn'd a gulf profound!—
Forth-rushing from the black abyss, arose
The gloomy monarch of the realm of woes,
Pluto, from Saturn sprung. The trembling maid
He seiz'd, and to his golden car convey'd.
Borne by immortal steeds the chariot flies:
And thus she pours her supplicating cries:
'Assist, protect me, thou who reign'st above,
'Supreme and best of Gods, paternal Jove!'
But ah! in vain the hapless virgin rears
Her wild complaint: nor god nor mortal hears!

Not to the white-arm'd nymphs with beauty crown'd,
Her lov'd companions, reach'd the mournful sound.
  Pale Hecate, who in the cell of night
Muses on youthful pleasure's rapid flight;
And bright Hyperion's son, who decks the skies
With splendour, only heard the virgin's cries
Invoke the father of th' ethereal powers.
But he, at distance from their airy bowers,
Sits in his hallow'd fane; his votaries hears,
Accepts their offerings, and rewards their prayers.
While hell's dread ruler in his car convey'd
To realms of darkness the reluctant maid.
  Long as she view'd the star-bespangled skies,
And ocean's many-teeming waters rise;
While earth's gay verdure fled not from her view,
Nor Phœbus yet his cheerful light withdrew;
So long the ray of hope illum'd her breast,
Nor sunk her soul, undaunted tho' distress'd.
Her mother still she thought would meet her sight,
And friendly powers who dwelt in realms of light.
E'en ocean's depth resounded to her cry,
And lofty mountains towering to the sky!
  At length, the shrieks of woe her mother hears:
Her heavenly breast the shaft of anguish tears.
The blooming wreath she from her brow unbinds;
Rends her bright locks, and gives them to the winds:
Then (mournful emblem of her inward woes!)
A sable veil athwart her shoulders throws.
As some fond bird her ravish'd young deplores,
And every secret shade in vain explores;
To seek the fair she flies o'er sea and land,
The burning torches waving in her hand.
Nor gods, nor men, the author of her woes
Unfold: no birds of omen'd flight disclose.
  Nine tedious days in vain the queen ador'd
The various regions of the earth explor'd;
Nor did she taste, while she her course pursued,
The balmy nectar, or ambrosial food;
Nor ever in the cool translucent wave,
Toil's sweet relief, her form of beauty lave.
  On the tenth morn, as, chasing night's dull gloom,
Aurora's beams the purpled east illume,
Pale Hecate before her view appear'd;
Her hand the faintly-gleaming taper rear'd,
And thus began; 'Oh thou! to whom we owe
'Those joys, the season's circling flight bestow;

'What god, what mortal dar'd the impious deed,
'That makes a heavenly breast with sorrow bleed?
'I heard thy daughter's voice implore relief;
'Unknown to me the author of her grief—'[1]

She ceas'd; nor did the goddess make reply,
But sudden wav'd the flaming torch on high,
And sought the ruler of the day; whose sight
From the pure regions of unclouded light
All actions views. Before his car they came;
The burning car, and horses breathing flame,
Stopp'd sudden. Ceres thus; 'Oh Phœbus hear!
'My fame, my ancient dignity revere!
'If e'er my blessings gave thy soul delight,
'Those blessings now by friendship's act requite.
'A daughter late was mine of beauteous form—
'(Sweet tender plant, uprooted by a storm!)
'Distant I heard her loud-lamenting cries;
'But fate severe denied her to my eyes.
'Oh thou! who, crown'd with ether's purest light,
'Thro' earth and ocean dart'st thy boundless sight,
'Tell me what god, what mortal, has convey'd
'Reluctant from these arms my darling maid?'
'Daughter of Rhea!' he replied, 'I hear
'With grief thy wrongs, and dignity revere.
'Blame not th' ethereal race: from heaven's dread king,
'Who dwells mid' black'ning clouds, thy sorrows spring
'Pluto, by his decree, the virgin bore
'Where, darkly frowning on th' infernal shore,
'His lofty palace stands. No more repine;
'No cause for anguish, nor for shame, is thine.
'He, brother to the god who rules on high,
'Now hails her empress of the lower sky:
'For Saturn's awful race superior reign
'O'er heaven, o'er hell, and earth-encircling main.'
He said; and then (his course no more delay'd)
Spoke to his fiery steeds: his steeds obey'd.
Whirl'd rapid onwards thro' th' illumin'd skies,
The flame-rob'd chariot kindles as it flies:
Swift, as when rushing thro' the blaze of day,
Darts the fierce eagle on his distant prey.

[1] Some part of Hecate's speech appears to have been lost. She relates nothing more to Ceres than what she knew before; and yet, from what follows, one would suppose that her information had conveyed to the goddess some additional cause for grief and vexation. *Hole.*

But deeper anguish rends the mother's soul,
And thoughts of vengeance in her bosom roll;
She shuns th' imperious power who rules on high,
And quits th' immortal synod of the sky
Then, furious from Olympus' airy height
To earth precipitates her rapid flight.
There, mingling with the race of man, she shares
Their various toils; consum'd with grief appears
Her beauteous form; unknown from shore to shore
She roves; till Celeus' hospitable door
Receives her steps. He in Eleusis reign'd,
Where still her rites and honours are maintain'd.
Beside a path, while o'er her drooping head
His grateful shade the verdant olive spread,
As by her feet Parthenius' waters flow,
She sits, a pallid spectacle of woe.
Her faded cheeks no more with beauty bloom'd,
But now the form of wrinkled age assum'd.
She seem'd like those whom each attractive grace
Forsakes, when time with wrinkles marks the face;
From whom the Cyprian power indignant flies,
Her gifts refuses, and her charms denies,
Who, in some regal dome, by fate severe,
Are doom'd to nurse, and serve another's heir.
Four gentle nymphs, light-moving o'er the plain,
Approach; four brazen urns their arms sustain:
Great Celeus was their sire: he bade them bring
The limpid water from Parthenius' spring.
Lovely they seem'd as heaven's immortal powers:
Youth's purple light, and beauty's opening flowers
Glow'd on their cheeks: Callidice the fair,
And meek Clausidice with pensive air;
Then Demo, and Callithoe's riper grace
Appear'd, the eldest of the lovely race.
They hail the power unknown: (for mortal eyes
How hard to penetrate a god's disguise!)
'Who, and whence art thou, Dame! whose brow appears
'Mark'd by the traces of revolving years?
'Why dost thou shun yon peopled town? in grief
'Why lonely sit?—there thou wilt find relief:
'There, matrons like thyself, who long the load
'Of life have borne, and traced its rugged road,
'Employ'd in labours, such as best engage
'The pleas'd attention of declining age,
'With tender maids, thy sorrows shall condole,
'And acts of friendship cheer thy drooping soul!'

'Hail nymphs unknown!' the goddess thus rejoin'd,
'Accept the tribute of a grateful mind.
'Would you the story of my sorrows know,
'Attend to no fictitious tale of woe.
'Reluctant from the Cretan coast I came;
'Dear native land! and Doris is my name.
'To ruffians' force who plough the wat'ry way,
'I fell an helpless, unrèsisting prey.
'The bark bounds swiftly o'er the liquid main,
'And soon the coast of Thoricus[1] we gain.
'The vessel safely moor'd, a female band
'Prepare the banquet on the neighb'ring strand;
'Whilst wide around us eve's grey vapours rise,
'And her dim shades roll slowly thro' the skies.
'But, deeply-musing on my woes, I pine,
'Nor share the feast, nor taste the cheerful wine.
'When thro' the sky night's deeper gloom was spread,
'Unnotic'd, trembling o'er the beach I fled.
'The spoiler's lust of gold I rendered vain;
'Unransom'd, thus escap'd the galling chain
'Of servitude, long time from shore to shore
'I wander'd; various toils and perils bore.
'To me e'en now unknown, ere you unfold,
'The land I tread, the people I behold.
'To you, ye virgins! may th' ethereal powers,
'Who o'er Olympus dwell in airy bowers,
'Shed choicest favours! may your consorts prove
'Of lovely form, deserving of your love!
'And be your children with such beauty blest,
'As hope can image in a parent's breast!
'Then, gentle maids, in pity to my woes,
'How best I can obtain relief, disclose,
'In yonder town with pleasure I'll engage
'In tasks best suited to my feeble age.
'Well-skill'd in household toils, to please my lord
'The couch I'll spread, and crown the festive board;
'Or should a child be trusted to my care,
'These arms shall nurse him, and these knees shall ber.'
She ceas'd. The loveliest of a lovely line,
Callidice, replied; 'No more repine!
'But know, whate'er th' immortal gods ordain,
'It is our part to suffer, not complain:
'Enough for us that justice rules their mind,
'Whose wisdom, like their power, is unconfin'd.
'The chiefs, who here supreme dominion hold,
'Be it my task, O stranger! to unfold:

[1] A town and demus in Attica.

'Thro' whom, Eleusis hostile rage defies;
'Beneath whose care yon guardian ramparts rise
'From whom protecting law derives its force,
'And awful justice holds her steady course:
'Triptolemus, of deep-revolving mind,
'Diocles noble, Polyxenus kind;
'With every milder grace Eumolpus crown'd,
'And stately Dolichus in arms renown'd.
'Superior to the rest, o'er these domains,
'Our honour'd sire, the mighty Celeus, reigns.
'Each chief a lovely consort boasts, who guides
'Domestic labours, and at home presides:
'Not one of them who would thy suit reject,
'But soothe thy sorrows, and thy age respect:
'For sure, thou seem'st of more than mortal race,
'Tho' time with wrinkles marks thy pallid face.
'But if thou here wilt rest, without delay
'We'll to our mother's ears thy tale convey.
'If she approves, accept a welcome there:
'An only child, an unexpected heir,
'Born to his parents in declining age,
'Our darling pleasure, will thy cares engage.
'Shouldst thou preserve him (kindly thus employ'd)
'Till ripening manhood make thy labours void,
'Such gifts hereafter he'll on thee bestow,
'As those will envy most, who best shall know.'
The virgin ceas'd: nor aught the goddess said,
But bow'd submissive her assenting head.
The liquid crystal fills their polish'd urns:
Each nymph exulting to the town returns.
Arriv'd at Celeus' dome, they quick disclose
The stranger's humble suit, and tale of woes
To Metanira:[1] pleas'd at the request,
Maternal fondness glowing in her breast,
She bids them to the matron thus declare,
That ample treasures should reward her care.
Like the kine's lowing race, that sportive bound
Along the plain with flowery verdure crown'd;
Or the sleek fawn, when he at first perceives
Spring's genial warmth, and crops the budding leaves:
Thus joyful thro' the beaten road they pass'd,
With robes collected to promote their haste.
Their tresses, like the crocus' flamy hue,
In waving radiance round their shoulders flew.
Now to the place, where sate the heavenly dame
Beside the murmuring stream, the virgins came.

[1] The wife of Celeus.

Their mother's suit they urge, nor she denies;
While thoughts of sorrow in her bosom rise,
Wrapt in the sable veil her course she bends;
The robe dark-flowing to her feet descends.
  Soon they approach to Celeus' stately gate;
Within the lofty hall the mother[1] sate
Beside the threshold; frequent to her breast
The child, the darling of her soul, she press'd.
Each nymph to greet her much-lov'd parent flies,
While Ceres distant stands in humble guise.
  Lo! suddenly, before their wond'ring sight,
Her form increasing, to the temple's height
Ascends; her head with circling rays is crown'd,
And wide th' ethereal splendour spreads around!
  Awe, veneration, seiz'd the mother's breast,
And pallid fear was on her cheeks impress'd:
Upstarting from her couch she'd fain resign
The seat resplendent to her guest divine:
With looks unwilling she the suit denies,
And fixes on the ground her radiant eyes.
But kind Iambe with a modest mien
A seat provided for the seasons' queen:
A lambkin's snowy fleece she o'er it spread;
Still, deeply-musing, nought the goddess said,
Around her head the dusky mantle drew,
To hide her deep-felt anguish from their view.

*　　*　　*　　*　　*

'Be it thy care to nurse this lovely boy,
'Child of my age, an unexpected joy
'By favouring gods bestow'd!—should, thro' thy cares,
'My Demophoon arrive at manhood's years;
'Others shall at thy happier state repine,
'Such high rewards, such treasure shall be thine!'
  'Oh woman! favour'd by the powers of heaven,
'To whom the gods this beauteous child have given,'
Ceres replied, 'I take with joy thy heir:
'No nurse unskill'd receives him to her care:
'Nor magic spell, nor roots of mighty power,
'From earth's dark bosom torn at midnight hour,
'Shall hurt thy offspring; to defeat each charm,
'And herb malignant of its power disarm,
'Full well I know.' She said, and to her breast
The infant clasp'd, and tenderly caress'd.

Metanira.

Several verses are lost; and some other passages are defective.

Thus Ceres nurs'd the child. Exulting joy
Reign'd in his parents' hearts. Mean while the boy
Grew like an offspring of ethereal race;
Health crown'd his frame, and beauty deck'd his face.
No mortal food he ate: the queen ador'd
Around him oft ambrosial odours pour'd;
Oft as the child was on her bosom laid,
She heavenly influence to his soul convey'd.
At night, to purge from earthly dross his frame,
She kindled on the earth th' annealing flame;
And, like a brand, unmark'd by human view,
Amid the fire wide-blazing frequent threw
Th' unconscious child his parents wond'ring trace
Something divine, a more than mortal grace
Shine in his form; and she design'd the boy,
To chance superior, and to time's annoy,
Crown'd with unceasing joys in heaven should reign:
Those thoughts a mother's rashness render'd vain!
One fatal night, neglectful of repose,
Her couch forsaking, Metanira rose;
And from her secret stand beheld the flame
Receive the infant Terror shakes her frame!
She shrieks in agony; she smites her thighs;
And thus she pours her loud-lamenting cries
'Oh Demophon, my child! this stranger guest,
'What causeless rage, what frenzy has possess'd?
'Consuming flames around thy body roll,
'And anguish rends thy mother's tortur'd soul!'
Wrath seiz'd the goddess; her immortal hands
Sudden she plung'd amid the fiery brands;
And full before th' afflicted mother's view,
On the cold floor the blameless infant threw,
And furious thus began: 'Oh mortals vain!
'Whose folly counteracts what gods ordain!
'Who lost in error's maze, will never know
'Approaching blessings from impending woe!
'Long, for the rashness that thy soul possess'd,
'Shall keen reflection agonize thy breast.
'For, by that oath which binds the powers supreme
'I swear! by sable Styx, infernal stream!
'Else had thy son in youth's perpetual prime
'Shar'd heavenly joys, and mock'd the rage of time.
'But now 'tis past! from fate he cannot fly!—
'Man's common lot is his—he breathes to die!—
'But since a goddess on her knees caress'd
'Thy child, since oft he slumber'd on her breast,

'Fame shall attend his steps, and bright renown
'With wreaths unfading shall his temples crown.
'In future times, torn by discordant rage,
'Eleusis' sons commutual war shall wage;
'Then Demophon'
* * * * *
'Know then that Ceres, from whose bounty flow
'Those blessings the revolving years bestow,
'Who, both from gods and man's frail race demands
'Her honours due, before thy presence stands.
'Away, and let Eleusis' sons unite,
'Where steep Callichorus' projecting height
'Frowns o'er the plain, a stately fane to rear:
'Her awful rites its goddess shall declare.
'There with pure hearts upon the hallow'd shrine
'Your victims slay, and soothe a power divine!'
This said; the front of age so late assum'd
Dissolv'd; her face with charms celestial bloom'd.
The sacred vesture that around her flew,
Thro' the wide air ambrosial odours threw;
Her lovely form with sudden radiance glow'd;
Her golden locks in wreaths of splendour flow'd.
Thro' the dark palace stream'd a flood of light,
As cloud-engender'd fires illume the night
With dazzling blaze. Then swiftly from their view,
Urg'd by indignant rage, the goddess flew.
In Metanira's breast amazement reign'd:
Silent she stood; nor long her knees sustain'd
Their tottering weight; she sunk in grief profound;
The child neglected, shrieking on the ground
Beside her lay: his agonizing cries
The sisters hear, and from their couches rise:
They snatch him from the floor; the fire suppress'd
One lights anew, one fondly to her breast
The infant folds; by filial duty sway'd,
Another hastes to Metanira's aid.
And now they gather'd round th' afflicted child,
And bath'd his beauteous form with dust defil'd:
With broken sobs he ceas'd not to complain;
A different nurse he sought, but sought in vain.
To soothe the goddess' rage, with awe impress'd,
In deep consult they pass'd the hours of rest;
Till night her dreary shadows roll'd away,
And bright Aurora brought the cheerful day:
Then, as she bade, around whose brow divine,
The blooming flowers, a lovely wreath, entwine,

They, to the ruler of Eleusis' state
The wonders of th' eventful night relate.
The sages of the land conven'd, his will
He thus unfolds; 'that on th' impending hill
'Of steep Callichorus, to the bright-hair'd power
'An altar rise, and stately temple tower.'
Gladly the chiefs assent: with busy care
The people soon the splendid fabric rear.
A power superior aids their warm desire;
They hail the omen, and with joy retire.
There Ceres, distant from the powers divine,
Sits deeply-musing in her hallow'd shrine.
The eager wish to view her daughter's face,
Again to fold her with a fond embrace,
Consumes her beauteous form; alternate roll
The tides of grief and vengeance in her soul.
She to the earth her genial power denies:
The corn unfruitful in its bosom lies:
The oxen draw the crooked plough in vain;
No waving verdure decks the blasted plain:
Pale famine spreads around: each mortal breast
Is sunk with woe, and by despair possess'd.
One common fate had now involv'd them all,
And the blest gods who in th' aerial hall
Of high Olympus reign, by man ador'd,
Their votaries' vows, and offerings had deplor'd:
But Jove revolving on the ills design'd
By Ceres;—to appease her wrathful mind,
Sends the bright goddess of the splendid bow,
Whose gold-bespangled wings with lustre glow,
Thro' yielding air with matchless speed she flew;
Eleusis' temple rose before her view.
There, while rich incense wafted fragrance round,
Clad in her sable veil the queen she found,
And thus began: 'The ruler of the sky
'Calls thee to meet th' assembled gods on high:
'Oh haste! with them celestial pleasures prove;
'Nor fruitless be the words that come from Jove!'
Iris in vain her soothing words address'd;
The goddess yields not to her kind request:
In vain, at his command who sways the skies,
mortals sue; she hears and she denies:
roffer'd honours and their gifts disdains,
And in her breast relentless vengeance reigns.
Firmly resolv'd where high Olympus towers
She ne'er would mingle with th' ethereal powers,

Nor fruitful earth's productive force renew,
Till her lov'd daughter met her longing view.
When the dread power whose thunder shakes the skies,
From whose keen sight no act unnoticed lies,
Heard her determin'd will; he gave command
To Maia's son, who bears the golden wand,
That straight to Erebus he wing his way,
And woo the god, whom shadowy forms obey.
With words persuasive; that his queen ador'd
In Stygian realms, might be to heaven restor'd,
And, mingling with the powers celestial, ease
Her mother's anxious soul, and wrath appease.
 Hermes obeys, and from the realms of day
To Tartarus directs his rapid way;
There, in the centre of the earth profound,
The monarch of th' infernal realms he found
High-thron'd in gloomy state; beside her lord
Fair Proserpine her mother's loss deplor'd,
Who, deep-revolving in her troubled mind,
Dire vengeance 'gainst th' ethereal race design'd.
 Hermes began; 'Oh thou! whose awful head
'Is crown'd with sable locks, to whom the dead
'Submissive reverence pay, the sire of gods
'Great Jove decrees, that from these dark abodes,
'By me, thy consort, crown'd with beauty's charms,
'Should be to heaven restor'd, and Ceres' arms.
'For know, such vengeful thoughts her soul inspire,
'That e'en the immortal gods must feel her ire.
'No golden harvests now the plains adorn,
'In earth she hides the life-sustaining corn,
'And man must fall; to those who rule the skies
'No honours shall be paid, no prayers arise.
'Far, far from them, with rage-enkindled heart,
'She in her lofty temple sits apart,
'Rear'd by Eleusis to her power divine,
'Where clouds of incense roll around her shrine.'
 The gloomy monarch Jove's commands obey'd;
Reluctant smiles his dark-bent brows display'd:
And thus his blooming consort he address'd;
'Go Proserpine! let pleasure sway thy breast;
'No more let memory recal the past,
'But to thy mother's fond embraces haste.
''Tis fruitless, nay, tis folly to complain—
'Nor I a husband that deserves disdain—
'Brother to Jove supreme!—Hence then, my fair!
'And soon again to Pluto's arms repair.

'Honour to thee the heavenly powers shall pay;
'Thee shall the shadowy forms of hell obey;
'And those, who ne'er on earth invok'd thy aid,
'Nor victims slew, nor rich oblations paid,
'By thee condemn'd, shall prove eternal pains
'In the dark realms where endless horror reigns.'
He said; and sudden from her seat arose
His lovely bride; her heart with transport glows;
Then Pluto fear'd, lest from the realms above,
And Ceres, object of her filial love,
She'd ne'er return; and fraudulent decreed
The fair should taste the rich pomegranate's seed—
A fatal pledge! The ruler of the dead
Then to their view his sable coursers led;
And yok'd them to the splendid car; his bride
Assum'd the seat, with Hermes by her side,
The god, whose fury to th' infernal plains
Hurl'd hapless Argus;—firm he grasp'd the reins,
And wav'd the lash; the steeds impetuous flew;
The realms of darkness vanish'd from their view;
Onward they rush, impatient of delay,
Nor seas, nor rapid streams impede their way:
Nor tow'ring heights, which dark'ning clouds surround;
Nor low-sunk vales with verdant herbage crown'd.
With steady ardour, unabated force,
Through depth of air they urge their rapid course;
Till Ceres' sacred temple they behold,
Where clouds of incense round her altar roll'd.
Soon as the goddess view'd her daughter's face,
With eager speed she rush'd to her embrace.
Thus when the hind her long-lost fawn espies,
In transport from the mountain's brow she flies.

* * * * *

'Thou here with Ceres, daughter of my love,
'Shalt stay, high-honour'd by the powers above:
'But if thou aught in Pluto's drear abode
'Hast ate, thou must retrace the gloomy road;
'And with th' infernal god his sceptre share
'One tedious third of the revolving year:
'The rest shalt thou partake with heavenly powers;
'And when with herbage green, and blooming flowers
'Spring decks the earth, thou shalt ascend the skies,
'A joy to mortal and celestial eyes.'

* * * * *

'Say, by what art thy unsuspecting mind
'The God deceiv'd?' Thus Proserpine rejoin'd:

'When the wing'd herald of the powers above
'Came with the mandate of all-ruling Jove,
'Again to bear me to th' ethereal skies,
'And give me to thy long-desiring eyes,
'That thus thy vengeful rage might be suppress'd,
'My heart with transport bounded in my breast.
'But then, so hell's imperious lord decreed,
'I ate reluctant the pernicious seed.[1]
'Joyful I wander'd through the verdant plain,
'Leucippe, Phæno, Rhodia in my train:
'With them Electra, Ianira stray'd,
'And Rhodope in beauty's charms array'd:
'Ocyroe too was there of roseate hue;
'Her golden locks around Chryseis flew:
'Calypso's charming form, Urania's grace,
'And Galaxaure's love-inspiring face;
'Pallas, who bids the rage of battle glow,
'And chaste Diana with her sounding bow.
'In pleasing sports the fleeting hours we wear,
'And pluck the blushing honours of the year.
'Lilies and hyacinths the air perfume;
'The crocus glows, th' expanding roses bloom:
'But lovelier far I view with joyful eyes
'The fair Narcissus from the earth arise.
'This wondrous flower, the meadow's blooming pride,
'I rush'd to seize. The rent earth opening wide
'A dreary gulf disclos'd: from thence appear'd
'The mighty king in Tartarus rever'd,
'And bore me to his golden car; in vain
'I weep, resist, and to the gods complain.
'Swift flies his chariot to the realms below,
'And still my bosom bleeds at former woe!'
With mutual joy they now sweet converse hold,
And now each other in their arms enfold;
And, all the live-long day, the transports prove
That flow from filial and maternal love.

[1] Here appears to be an omission, unless the speech of Proserpine has been transposed through some mistake. It should probably have begun with the following line:

Joyful I wander'd through the Nysian plain;

and after that which now concludes the speech, should follow the account of Mercury's coming to her in the palace of Pluto, with which it now begins. As it stands at present, Proserpine concludes her narrative with telling Ceres that she is still sorrowful; and the lines that immediately follow describe their mutual joy at meeting with each other. *Hole.*

No thoughts of vengeance Ceres' soul infest:
But harmony and pleasure rule her breast.
  Soon Hecate approach'd, and hail'd the fair,
A splendid fillet bound her flowing hair:
To Proserpine her breast with friendship glow'd,
And all her acts a kind attention show'd.[1]
  And now th' all-seeing god, whose thunders shake
Th' aerial regions, thus to Rhea spake:
(Around whose form her robes in darkness flew;
From whom her birth the queen of seasons drew):
'Let Ceres hasten to th' ethereal plain,
'And every honour she desires, obtain.
'Her Proserpine, with heavenly powers, shall share
'In joy two parts of the revolving year,
'The rest in realms of night.' The Thunderer said:
The willing goddess his commands obey'd;
And from Olympus' cloud-encircled height
Bends to Callichorus her lofty flight:
O'er the drear region desolation frown'd,
So late with fruits and waving verdure crown'd.
  But soon the earth its wonted power regains;
Again the harvest clothes th' extended plains;
Increasing ploughshares turn the grateful soil,
And weighty sheaves reward the lab'rers' toil.
  Thro' air's ungenial void the goddess bends
Her flight sublime, and now on earth descends.
Each kindred power to hail the other flies,
Joy rules their hearts, and sparkles in their eyes.
At length sage Rhea, round whose awful head
The wreath of splendour glow'd, to Ceres said:
  'Jove calls my daughter to th' ethereal plain;
'Such honours as thy soul desires, obtain.
'He wills two parts of the revolving year,
'Thy Proserpine shall heavenly pleasure share;
'The rest in realms of night. His sacred nod
'Confirm'd the promise of the all-ruling god.
'Haste then: no more oppose with wrathful mind
'Heaven's mighty lord 'mid dark'ning clouds enshrin'd:
'But thy kind influence to the earth impart,
'And with thy blessings cheer man's drooping heart.'
  The power, whose brow the flowery wreath entwines,
Obeys her word; her anger she resigns.
Th' extended plains with fruits and flowers are crown'd,
And plenty reigns, and nature smiles around.

[1] Matthiæi very justly supposes these four verses to be spurious, or out of place. Hecate, as Hole observes, is "introduced very needlessly."

Then to the chiefs, who o'er Eleusis sway'd,
Whose righteous laws the grateful realm obey'd,
Eumolpus, and Triptolemus the sage,
Diocles skill'd to tame the courser's rage,
Kind Polyxenus, and the king who reign'd
Supreme, great Celeus, she her rites explain'd;
Those sacred mysteries, for the vulgar ear
Unmeet; and known, most impious to declare!
Oh! let due reverence for the gods restrain
Discourses rash, and check inquiries vain!
Thrice happy he among the favour'd few,
To whom 'tis given those glorious rites to view!
A fate far different the rejected share;
Unblest, unworthy her protecting care,
They'll perish: and with chains of darkness bound,
Be plung'd for ever in the gulf profound!
Her laws establish'd, to the realms of light
With Proserpine she wings her towering flight:
The sacred powers assume their seat on high,
Beside the god, whose thunders shake the sky.
Happy, thrice happy he of human race,
Who proves deserving their benignant grace!
Plutus, who from his unexhausted stores
To favour'd mortals boundless treasure pours,
Th' auspicious Deities to him shall send;
And prosperous fortune shall his steps attend.
'And now, O Ceres! at thy hallow'd shrine
'Submissive bow the Eleusinian line:
'Antron's dark rocks re-echo with thy praise,
'And sea-surrounded Paros thee obeys.
'Goddess! thro' whom the season's circling flight
'Successive blessings pours, and new delight;
'And thou, O lovely Proserpine, reward
'With honour'd age and tranquil joys the bard
'Who sings your acts; and soon his voice he'll raise,
'And other strains shall celebrate your praise.'



A HYMN TO APOLLO.

TRANSLATED BY GEORGE CHAPMAN.

ARGUMENT.

Latona seeks a safe place in which she may bring forth Apollo. She agrees with the island of Delos to receive her during her labour. Apollo is born, and assumes the lyre, the bow, and the faculty of prophecy. Apollo seeks a place for a temple; deceit of the nymph Delphusa. Juno's conception, and delivery of Typhon, who is brought up by the serpent Python, which is slain by Apollo. Punishment of Delphusa's deceit. The Delphian temple built, and the crew of a Cretan merchant-vessel converted into priests for it.

I WILL remember, and express the praise
Of heaven's far-darter, the fair king of days;
Whom even the gods themselves fear when he goes
Through Jove's high house; and when his goodly bows
He goes to bend, all from their thrones arise,
cluster near, t' admire his faculties.
y Latona stirs not from her seat
ose by the Thunderer, till her son's retreat
From his dread archery; but then she goes,
Slackens his string, and shuts his quiver close;

And (having taken to her hand, his bow,
From off his able shoulders,) doth bestow
Upon a pin of gold the glorious tiller;
The pin of gold fix'd in his father's pillar.
  Then doth she to his throne his state uphold,
Where his great father, in a cup of gold,
Serves him with nectar; and shows all, the grace
Of his great son. Then th' other gods take place;
His gracious mother glorying to bear
So great an archer, and a son so clear.
  All hail, O blest Latona! to bring forth
An issue of such all-out-shining worth,
Royal Apollo, and the queen that loves
The hurls of darts. She in th' Ortygian groves,
And he, in cliffy Delos, leaning on
The lofty Oros; and being built upon
By Cynthus prominent: that his head rears
Close to the palm, that Inops[1] fluent cheers.
  How shall I praise thee, far being worthiest praise?
O Phœbus! to whose worth the law of lays
In all kinds is ascrib'd. If feeding flocks
By continent or isle, all eminent'st rocks
Did sing for joy; hill-tops, and floods in song
Did break their billows, as they flow'd along
To serve the sea. The shores, the seas, and all
Did sing as soon as from the lap did fall
Of blest Latona, thee the joy of man,
(Her child-bed made the mountain Cynthian
In rocky Delos, the sea-circled isle,
On whose all sides the black seas break their pile,)
And overflow'd for joy, so frank a gale
The singing winds did on their waves exhale.
  Here born, all mortals live in thy commands;
Whoever Crete holds; Athens; or the strands
Of th' isle Ægina; or the famous lands
For ships, Eubœa, or Eresia;
Or Peparethus, bord'ring on the sea.
Ægas, or Athos, that doth Thrace divide
And Macedon. Or Pelion, with the pride
Of his high forehead. Or the Samian isle,
That likewise lies near Thrace; or Scyrus' soil;
Ida's steep tops. Or all that Phocis fill;
Or Autocanes, with the heaven-high hill;

[1] The name of a river. The three preceding lines are by no means faithful, in regard either to the proper names, or to the sense. Of many other passages a similar complaint may be made.

Or populous Imber: Lemnos without ports;
Or Lesbos, fit for the divine resorts;
And sacred soil of blest Æolion.
Or Chius that exceeds comparison
For fruitfulness; with all the isles that lie
Embrac'd with seas. Mimas, with rocks so high,
Or lofty-crown'd Corycius, or the bright
Charos; or Æsagæus' dazzling height;
Or watery Samos. Mycale, that bears
Her brows even with the circles of the spheres.
Miletus, Coüs, that the city is
Of voice-divided-choice humanities:
High Cnidus; Carpathus, still struck with wind;
Naxus, and Paros; and the rocky-min'd
Rugged Rhenæa. Yet through all these parts,
Latona, great-grown with the king of darts,
Travail'd; and tried if any would become
To her dear birth an hospitable home.
All which extremely trembled, (shook with fear,)
Nor durst endure so high a birth to bear
In their free states; though, for it, they became
Never so fruitful, till the reverend dame
Ascended Delos; and her soil did seize
With these wing'd words: 'O Delos! wouldst thou please
'To be my son Apollo's native seat,
'And build a wealthy fane to one so great;
'No one shall blame or question thy kind deed.
'Nor think I, thou dost sheep or oxen feed
'In any such store, or in vines exceed;
'Nor bring'st forth such innumerable plants,
'Which often make the rich inhabitants
'Careless of Deity: if thou then shouldst rear
'A fane to Phœbus, all men would confer
'Whole hecatombs of beeves for sacrifice,
'Still thronging hither. And to thee would rise
'Ever unmeasur'd odours, shouldst thou long
'Nourish thy king thus, and from foreign wrong
'The gods would guard thee; which thine own address
'Can never compass for thy barrenness.'
She said, and Delos joy'd; replying thus:
'Most happy sister of Saturnius!
'I gladly would with all means entertain
'The king your son; being now despis'd of men;
'But should be honour'd with the greatest then.
'Yet this I fear, nor will conceal from thee;
'Your son, some say, will author misery

'In many kinds, as being to sustain
'A mighty empire over gods and men,
'Upon the holy-gift-giver the earth;
'And bitterly I fear that when his birth
'Gives him the sight of my so barren soil
'He will contemn, and give me up to spoil;
'Enforce the sea to me, that ever will
'Oppress my heart with many a wat'ry hill.
'And therefore let him choose some other land
'Where he shall please, to build at his command
'Temple and grove, set thick with many a tree.
'For wretched polypusses breed in me
'Retiring chambers; and black sea-calves den
'In my poor soil, for penury of men.
'And yet, O goddess, wouldst thou please to swear
'The gods' great oath to me, before thou bear
'Thy blessed son here; that thou wilt erect
'A fane to him, to render the effect
'Of men's demands to them before they fall;
'Then will thy son's renown be general;
'Men will his name in such variety call,
'And I shall then be glad his birth to bear.'
This said, the gods' great oath, she thus did swear:
'Know this, O earth! broad heaven's inferior sphere,
'And of black Styx the most infernal lake,
'(Which is the gravest oath the gods can take,)
'That here shall ever rise to Phœbus' name
'An odorous fane and altar; and thy fame
'Honour, past all isles else, shall see employ'd.'
Her oath thus took, and ended, Delos joy'd
In mighty measure, that she should become
To far-shot Phœbus' birth the famous home.
Latona then nine days and nights did fall
In hopeless labour, at whose birth were all
Heaven's most supreme, and worthy goddesses;
Dione, Rhea, and th' exploratress
Themis; and Amphitrite, that will be
Pursu'd with sighs still: every deity,
Except the snowy-wristed wife of Jove,
Who held her moods aloft, and would not move.
Only Lucina, to whose virtue vows
Each childbirth patient, heard not of her throes;
But sat, by Juno's counsel, on the brows
Of broad Olympus, wrapp'd in clouds of gold:
Whom Jove's proud wife in envy did withhold,
Because bright-lock'd Latona was to bear
A son so faultless; and in force so clear.

The rest Thaumantia sent before to bring
Lucina to release the envied king:
Assuring her that they would straight confer
A carcanet, nine cubits long, on her,
All woven with wires of gold: but charg'd her then,
To call, apart from th' ivory-wristed queen,
The childbirth-guiding goddess; for just fear
Lest, her charge utter'd in Saturnia's ear,
She, after, might dissuade her from descent.
When wind-swift-footed Iris knew th' intent
Of th' other goddesses, away she went;
And instantly she pass'd the infinite space
'Twixt earth and heaven, when, coming to the place
Where dwelt th' immortals, straight without the gate
She got Lucina; and did all relate
The goddesses commanded; and inclin'd
To all that they demanded, her dear mind.
And on their way they went, like those two doves
That, walking highways, every shadow moves
Up from the earth; forc'd with their natural fear.[1]
When, ent'ring Delos, she that is so dear
To dames in labour, made Latona straight
Prone to delivery: and to yield the weight
Of her dear burthen, with a world of ease.
When, with her fair hand, she a palm did seize,
And, staying her by it, struck her tender knees
Amidst the soft mead; that did smile beneath
Her sacred labour, and the child did breathe
The air in th' instant. All the goddesses
Break in kind tears, and shrieks for her quick ease;
And thee, O archer Phœbus, with waves clear
Wash'd sweetly over, swaddled with sincere
And spotless swathbands; and made then to flow,
About thy breast, a mantle, white as snow;
Fine, and new made; and cast a veil of gold
Over thy forehead. Nor yet forth did hold
Thy mother for thy food, her golden breast:
But Themis, in supply of it, address'd
Lovely Ambrosia; and drank off to thee
A bowl of nectar, interchangeably
With her immortal fingers serving thine.
And when, O Phœbus, that eternal wine
Thy taste had relish'd, and that food divine;

[1] For these three lines the original has merely, 'they proceeded on their way like doves.' What two particular doves Chapman supposed to be meant, it is useless to conjecture

No golden swathband longer could contain
Thy panting bosom: all that would constrain
Thy soon-eas'd godhead, every feeble chain
Of earthy child-rights, flew in sunder, all.
And then didst thou thus to the deities call:
'Let there be given me my lov'd lute and bow;
'I'll prophesy to men; and make them know
'Jove's perfect counsels.' This said, up did fly,
From broad-way'd earth, the unshorn deity,
Far-shot Apollo. All th' immortals stood
In steep amaze to see Latona's brood.
All Delos, looking on him, all with gold
Was loaden straight; and joy'd to be extoll'd
By great Latona so, that she decreed
Her barrenness should bear the fruitful'st seed
Of all the isles. and continents of earth;
And lov'd her, from her heart so, for her birth.
For so she flourish'd, as a hill that stood
Crown'd with the flow'r of an abundant wood.
And thou, O Phœbus, bearing in thy hand
Thy silver bow, walk'st over every land;
Sometimes ascend'st the rough-hewn rocky hill
Of desolate Cynthus, and sometimes tak'st will
To visit islands, and the plumps of men.
And many a temple, all ways, men ordain
To thy bright godhead; groves made dark with trees,
And never shorn, to hide ye deities.
All high-lov'd prospects, all the steepest brows
Of far-seen hills; and every flood that flows
Forth to the sea, are dedicate to thee.
But most of all, thy mind's alacrity
Is rais'd with Delos; since to fill thy fane
There flocks so many an Ionian,
With ample gowns, that flow down to their feet;
With all their children; and the reverend sweet
Of all their pious wives. And these are they
That (mindful of thee) even thy deity
Render more sprightly, with their champion fight,
Dances, and songs, perform'd to glorious sight;
Once having publish'd and proclaim'd their strife.
And these are acted with such exquisite life
That one would say, 'Now, the Ionian strains
'Are turn'd immortals; nor know what age means;'
His mind would take such pleasure from his eye,
To see them serv'd by all mortality;
Their men so humane; women so well grac'd;
Their ships so swift; their riches so increas'd,

Since thy observance. Who (being all before
Thy opposites) were all despis'd, and poor.
And to all these, this absolute wonder add,
Whose praise shall render all posterities glad:
The Delian virgins are thy handmaids, all;
And, since they serv'd Apollo, jointly fall
Before Latona and Diana too
In sacred service; and do therefore know
How to make mention of the ancient trimms
Of men and women in their well-made hymns,
And soften barbarous nations with their songs,
Being able all to speak the several tongues
Of foreign nations, and to imitate
Their musics there, with art so fortunate,
That one would say, there every one did speak;
And all their tunes in natural accents break,
Their songs so well compos'd are, and their art
To answer all sounds, is of such desert.
   But come, Latona, and thou king of flames,
With Phœbe, rect'ress of chaste thoughts in dames:
Let me salute ye, and your graces call
Hereafter to my just memorial.
   And you, O Delian virgins, do me grace,
When any stranger of our earthy race,
Whose restless life affliction hath in chase,
Shall hither come and question you; who is
To your chaste ears of choicest faculties
In sacred poesy, and with most right
Is author of your absolut'st delight;
Ye shall yourselves do all the right ye can
To answer for our name:—'The sightless man
'Of stony Chios, all whose poems shall
'In all last ages stand for capital.'
This for your own sakes I desire: for I
Will propagate mine own precedency,
As far as earth shall well-built cities bear,
Or human conversation is held dear;
Not with my praise direct, but praises due;[1]
And men shall credit it, because 'tis true.
   However, I'll not cease the praise I vow
To far-shot Phœbus with the silver bow,
Whom lovely-hair'd Latona gave the light.[2]
O king! both Lycia is in rule thy right;

[1] We should read, apparently,
Not with my praise direct; but praise is due,
And men, &c.

[2] This verse concludes the first part of this hymn, which is now divided,

Fair Mæonie, and the maritimal
Miletus, wish'd to be the seat of all.
But chiefly Delos, girt with billows round,
Thy most respected empire doth resound.
Where thou to Pythos[1] went'st, to answer there,
As soon as thou wert born, the burning ear
Of many a far-come, to hear future deeds;
Clad in divine and odoriferous weeds.
And with thy golden fescue play'dst upon
Thy hollow harp; that sounds to heaven set gone.
Then to Olympus, swift as thought he flew
To Jove's high house; and had a retinue
Of gods to attend him. And then straight did fall
To study of the harp, and harpsical,
All the immortals. To whom every muse
With ravishing voices did their answers use,
Singing th' eternal deeds of Deity.
And from their hands what hells of misery
Poor Humans suffer, living desperate quite;
And not an art they have, wit, or deceit,
Can make them manage any act aright:
Nor find with all the soul they can engage,
A salve for death, or remedy for age.
But here, the fair-hair'd Graces, the wise Hours,
Harmonia, Hebe, and sweet Venus' pow'rs,
Danc'd; and each other, palm to palm, did cling.
And with these danc'd not a deformed thing:
No forspoke[2] dwarf, nor downward witherling;
But all with wond'rous goodly forms were deck'd,
And mov'd with beauties of unpriz'd aspect.
Dart-dear Diana, even with Phœbus bred,
Danc'd likewise there; and Mars a march did tread,
With that brave bevy. In whose consort[3] fell
Argicides, th' ingenious sentinel.
Phœbus-Apollo touch'd his lute to them
Sweetly and softly: a most glorious beam
Casting about him, as he danc'd and play'd.
And even his feet were all with rays array'd.

in all the editions of the original, into two hymns, the first being entitled "To the Delian Apollo," and the second, "To the Pythian Apollo."

[1] In the original, *Pytho*, which is not, as Chapman imagined, a place in Delos, but an old name of Delphi. The Greek is so clear that he is inexcusable for having mistaken it.

[2] *Forbidden;* so deformed as to be repelled by other men from their society. [3] *Company.*

His weed and all of a most curious trim,
With no less lustre grac'd, and circled him.
By these Latona, with a hair that shin'd
Like burnish'd gold; and (with the mighty mind,)
Heaven's counsellor, Jove, sat with delightsome eyes
To see their son new rank'd with deities.
How shall I praise thee then, that art all praise?
Amongst the brides shall I thy deity raise?
Or being in love, when sad thou went'st to woo
The virgin Aza?[1] and didst overthrow
The even-with-gods' Elation's mighty seed,
That had of goodly horse so brave a breed;
And Phorbas, son of sovereign Triopus;
Valiant Leucippus, and Erectheus,
And Triopus himself with equal fall;
Thou but on foot, and they on horseback all.
Or shall I sing thee, as thou first didst grace
Earth with thy foot, to find thee forth a place
Fit to pronounce thy oracles to men?
First from Olympus thou alightedst then
Into Pieria; passing all the land
Of fruitless Lesbos, chok'd with drifts of sand.
The Magnetes likewise, and the Perrhabes,
And to Iolcus variedst thy access,
Cenæus' tops ascending; that their base
Make bright Eubœa, being of ships the grace;
And fix'd thy fair stand in Lelantus' field;
That did not yet thy mind's contentment yield
To raise a fane on, and a sacred grove.
Passing Euripus then, thou mad'st remove
Up to earth's ever-green and holiest hill.
Yet swiftly, thence too, thou transcendest still
To Mycalessus, and didst touch upon
Teumessus, apt to make green couches on,
And flowery field-beds. Then thy progress found
Thebes out, whose soil with only woods was crown'd;
For yet was sacred Thebes no human seat,
And therefore were no paths nor highways beat
On her free bosom, that flows now with wheat;
But then, she only wore on it a wood.
From hence (even loth to part, because it stood
Fit for thy service) thou putt'st on remove
To green Onchestus, Neptune's glorious grove;

[1] The original is *the Azanian damsel*, i.e. *Arcadian*, meaning the nymph Coronis.

Where new-tam'd horse bred, nourish nerves so rare,
That still they frolic, though they travail'd are
Never so sore; and hurry after them
Most heavy coaches: but are so extreme
(In usual travail) fiery and free,
That though their coachman ne'er so masterly
Governs their courages, he sometimes must
Forsake his seat, and give their spirits their lust·
When, after them, their empty coach they draw,
Foaming and neighing, quite exempt from awe.
And if their coachman guide through any grove
Unshorn, and vow'd to any deity's love:
The lords encoach'd, leap out, and all their care
Use to allay their fires, with speaking fair;
Stroking and trimming them; and in some queach,
Or strength of shade, within their nearest reach,
Reining them up, invoke the deified king
Of that unshorn and everlasting spring;
And leave them then to her preserving hands,
Who is the fate that there the God commands.
And this was first the sacred fashion there.
From hence thou went'st (O thou in shafts past peer)
And found'st Cephissus, with thy all-seeing beams,
Whose flood affects so many silver streams;
And from Lilæus pours so bright a wave:
Yet forth thy foot flew, and thy fair eyes gave
The view of Ocale, the rich in tow'rs;
Then to Amartus, that abounds in flow'rs;
Then to Delphusa putt'st thy progress on,
Whose blessed soil nought harmful breeds upon:
And there thy pleasure would a fane adorn,
And nourish woods, whose shades should ne'er be shorn,
Where, this thou told'st her, standing to her close,
'Delphusa, here I entertain suppose
'To build a far-fam'd temple, and ordain
'An oracle t' inform the minds of men:
'Who shall for ever offer to my love
'Whole hecatombs: even all the men that move
'In rich Peloponnesus, and all those
'Of Europe, and the isles the seas enclose,
'Whom future search of acts and beings brings:
'To whom I'll prophesy the truths of things
In that rich temple where my oracle sings.'
  This said, the all-bounds-reacher, with his bow
The fane's divine foundations did foreshow:
Ample they were, and did huge length impart,
With a continuate tenour, full of art.

But when Delphusa look'd into his end,
Her heart grew angry, and did thus extend
Itself to Phœbus: 'Phœbus, since thy mind
'A far-fam'd fane hath in itself design'd,
'To bear an oracle to men in me,
'That hecatombs may put in fire to thee;
'This let me tell thee, and impose for stay
'Upon thy purpose: th' inarticulate neigh
'Of fire-hoof'd horse will ever disobey
'Thy numerous ear; and mules will for their drink
'Trouble my sacred springs, and I should think
'That any of the human race had rather
'See here the hurries of rich coaches gather,
'And hear the haughty neighs of swift-hoof'd horse,
'Than, in his pleasure's place, convert recourse
'T' a mighty temple; and his wealth bestow
'On pieties, where his sports may freely flow,
'Or see huge wealth that he shall never owe.
'And therefore, wouldst thou hear my free advice,
'Though mightier far thou art, and much more wise,
'O king, than I; thy pow'r being great'st of all
'In Crissa, underneath the bosom's fall
'Of steep Parnassus; let thy mind be given
'To set thee up a fane, where never driven
'Shall glorious coaches be, nor horses' neighs
'Storm near thy well-built altars; but thy praise
'Let the fair race of pious Humans bring
'Into thy fane, that Io-pæans sing.
'And those gifts only let thy deified mind
'Be circularly pleas'd with, being the kind
'And fair burnt-offerings that true deities bind.'
With this his mind she alter'd, though she spake
Not for his good, but her own glory's sake.
  From hence, O Phœbus, first thou mad'st retreat,
And of the Phlegyans reach'dst the walled seat,
Inhabited with contumelious men:
Who, slighting Jove, took up their dwellings then
Within a large cave, near Cephissus' lake.
Hence, swiftly moving, thou all speed didst make
Up to the tops intended; and the ground
Of Crissa, under the-with-snow-still-crown'd
Parnassus reach'dst, whose face affects the west;
Above which hangs a rock that still seems press'd
To fall upon it; through whose breast doth run
A rocky cave, near which the king the sun
Cast to contrive a temple to his mind;
And said, 'Now here stands my conceit inclin'd

'To build a famous fane, where still shall be
'An oracle to men; that still to me
'Shall offer absolute hecatombs, as well
'Those that in rich Peloponnesus dwell,
'As those of Europe, and the isles that lie
'Wall'd with the sea; that all their pains apply
'T' employ my counsels. To all which will I
'True secrets tell by way of prophecy,
'In my rich temple that shall ever be
'An oracle to all posterity.'
This said, the fane's form he did straight present,
Ample, and of a length of great extent;
In which Trophonius and Agamede,
Who of Erginus were the famous seed,
Impos'd the stony entry: and the heart
Of every god had for their excellent art.
About the temple dwelt of human name
Unnumber'd nations, it acquir'd such fame,
Being all of stone, built for eternal date;
And near it did a fountain propagate
A fair stream far away, when Jove's bright seed,
(The king Apollo,) with an arrow, freed
From his strong string, destroy'd the dragoness
That wonder[1] nourish'd; being of such excess
In size, and horridness of monstrous shape,
That on the forc'd earth she wrought many a rape;
Many a spoil made on it; many an ill
On crook-haunch'd herds brought, being impurpl'd still
With blood of all sorts: having undergone
The charge of Juno, with the golden throne,
To nourish Typhon, the abhorr'd affright
And bane of mortals. Whom into the light
Saturnia brought forth, being incens'd with Jove,
Because the most renown'd fruit of his love
Pallas he got, and shook out of his brain:
For which majestic Juno did complain
In this kind to the blest court of the skies:
'Know all ye sex-distinguish'd deities,
'That Jove, assembler of the cloudy throng,
'Begins with me first, and affects with wrong
'My right in him, made by himself, his wife,
'That knows and does the honour'd marriage life
'All honest offices; and yet hath he
'Unduly got, without my company,
'Blue-ey'd Minerva; who of all the sky

[1] By the "wonder" is meant the "fountain."

'Of blest immortals is the absolute grace;
'Where I have brought into the heavenly race
'A son, both taken in his feet and head,
'So ugly, and so far from worth my bed,
'That, ravish'd into hand, I took and threw
'Down to the vast sea his detested view:
'Where Nereus' daughter, Thetis, who her way
'With silver feet makes, and the fair array
'Of her bright sisters, sav'd, and took to guard.
'But, would to heaven, another yet were spar'd,
'The like grace of his godhead.'[1] Crafty mate,
'What other 'scape canst thou excogitate?
'How could thy heart sustain to get alone
'The grey-ey'd goddess? Her conception,
'Nor bringing forth, had any hand of mine;
'And yet know all the gods, I go for thine
'To such kind uses. But I'll now employ
'My brain to procreate a masculine joy,
'That 'mong'st th' immortals may as eminent shine;
'With shame affecting nor my bed, nor thine;
'Nor will I ever touch at thine again,
'But far fly it and thee; and yet will reign
'Amongst th' immortals ever.' This spleen spent,
(Still yet left angry,) far away she went
From all the deathless, and yet pray'd to all;
Advanc'd her hand, and ere she let it fall
Us'd these excitements: 'Hear me now, O earth!
'Broad heaven above it, and beneath your birth
'The deified Titanoïs, that dwell about
'Vast Tartarus, from whence sprung all the rout
'Of men and deities: hear me all, I say,
'With all your forces, and give instant way
'T' a son of mine, without Jove; who yet may
'Nothing inferior prove in force to him,
'But past him spring as far in able limb
'As he past Saturn.' This pronounc'd, she struck
Life-bearing earth so strongly, that she shook
Beneath her numb'd hand; which when she beheld,
Her bosom with abundant comforts swell'd,
In hope all should to her desire extend.
From hence the year, that all such proofs gives end
Grew round, yet all that time the bed of Jove
She never touch'd at; never was her love
Enflam'd to sit near his Dedalian throne,
As she accustom'd, to consult upon

[1] The original is, "Would that she had sought to gratify the gods in some other way!"

Counsels kept dark, with many a secret skill:
But kept her vow-frequented temple still,
Pleas'd with her sacrifice, till now, the nights
And days accomplish'd, and the year's whole rights
In all her revolutions being expir'd,
The hours, and all, run out, that were requir'd
To vent a birth-right, she brought forth a son,
Like gods or men, in no condition,
But a most dreadful and pernicious thing
Call'd Typhon, who on all the human spring
Conferr'd confusion; which, receiv'd to hand
By Juno, instantly she gave command
(Ill to ill adding) that the dragoness
Should bring it up: who took, and did oppress
With many a misery, to maintain th' excess
Of that inhuman monster, all the race
Of men, that were of all the world the grace:
Till the far-working Phœbus at her sent
A fiery arrow, that invok'd event
Of death gave to her execrable life.
Before which yet she lay in bitter strife,
With dying pains, groveling on earth, and drew
Extreme short respirations, for which flew
A shout about the air, whence, no man knew,
But came by power divine. And then she lay
Tumbling her trunk, and winding every way
About her nasty nest; quite leaving then
Her murderous life, embru'd with deaths of men.
Then Phœbus gloried, saying, 'Thyself now lie
'On men-sustaining earth, and putrify;
'Who first of putrefaction wast inform'd.
'Now on thy life have death's cold vapours storm'd,
'That storm'dst on men, the earth-fed, so much death,
'In envy of the offspring they made breathe
'Their lives out on my altars; now from thee
'Not Typhon shall enforce the misery
'Of merited death; nor she, whose name implies
'Such scathe Chimæra, but black earth make prize,
'To putrefaction, thy immanities.
'And bright Hyperion, that light all eyes shows,
'Thine with a night of rottenness shall close.'
Thus spake he, glorying, and then seiz'd upon
Her horrid heap with putrefaction
Hyperion's lovely powers; from whence her name
Took sound of Python, and heaven's sovereign flame
Was surnam'd Pythius; since the sharp-ey'd sun
Affected so, with putrefaction,

The hellish monster. And now Phœbus' mind
Gave him to know, that falsehood had struck blind
Even his bright eye, because it could not find
The subtle fountain's fraud; to whom he flew,
Enflam'd with anger, and in th' instant drew
Close to Delphusa, using this short vow:
'Delphusa! you must look no longer now
'To vent your frauds on me, for well I know
'Your situation to be lovely, worth
'A temple's imposition, it pours forth
'So delicate a stream. But your renown
'Shall now no longer shine here, but mine own.'
This said, he thrust her promontory down,
And damm'd her fountain up with mighty stones;
A temple giving consecrations
In woods adjoining. And in this fane all
On him, by surname of Delphusius, call;
Because Delphusa's sacred flood and fame
His wrath affected so, and hid in shame.
And then thought Phœbus, what descent of men
To be his ministers, he should retain,
To do in stony Pythos sacrifice.
To which his mind contending, his quick eyes
He cast upon the blue sea, and beheld
A ship, on whose masts sails that wing'd it swell'd:
In which were men transferr'd, many and good
That in Minoian Gnossus eat their food,
And were Cretensians; who now are those
That all the sacrificing dues dispose,
And all the laws deliver to a word
Of day's great king, that wears the golden sword.
And oracles (out of his Delphian tree
That shrouds her fair arms in the cavity
Beneath Parnassus' mount) pronounce to men.
These, now his priests, that liv'd as merchants then,
In traffics and pecuniary rates,
For sandy Pylos and the Pylean states,
Were under sail. But now encounter'd them
Phœbus Apollo, who into the stream
Cast himself headlong: and the strange disguise
Took of a dolphin of a goodly size,
Like which he leap'd into their ship, and lay
As an ostent of infinite dismay.
For none with any strife of mind could look
Into the omen. All the ship-masts shook;
And silent all sat, with the fear they took;

Arm'd not, nor struck they sail, but as before
Went on with full trim; and a foreright blore[1]
Stiff, and from forth the south, the ship made fly;
When first they stripp'd the Maline promont'ry,
Touch'd at Laconia's soil; in which a town
Their ship arriv'd at, that the sea doth crown,
Call'd Tænarus, a place of much delight
To men that serve heaven's comforter of sight,
In which are fed the famous flocks that bear
The wealthy fleeces; on a delicate lair
Being fed and seated: where the merchants fain
Would have put in, that they might out again
To tell the miracle that chanc'd to them,
And try if it would take the sacred stream,
Rushing far forth, that it again might bear
Those other fishes, that abounded there,
Delightsome company; or still would stay
Aboard their dry ship. But it[2] fail'd t' obey,
And for the rich Peloponesian shore
Steer'd her free sail; Apollo made the blore
Directly guide it: that, obeying still
Reach'd dry Arena, and, what wish doth fill,
Fair Aryphæa, and the populous height
Of Thryus, whose stream, siding her, doth weight
With safe pass on Alpheus; Pylos sands
And Pylian dwellers, keeping by the strands
On which the inhabitants of Crunius dwell;
And Helida, set opposite to hell.
Chalcis and Dymes reach'd, and happily
Made sail by Pheras; all being overjoy'd
With that frank gale, that Jove himself employ'd.
And then amongst the clouds they might descry
The hill, that far-seen Ithaca calls her eye;
Dulichius, Samos, and, with timber grac'd,
Shady Zacynthus. But when now they past
Peloponnesus all; and then, when show'd
The infinite vale of Crissa, that doth shroud
All rich Moræa with her liberal breast,
So frank a gale there flew out of the west,
As all the sky discovered; 'twas so great,
And blew so from the very council seat
Of Jove himself, that quickly it might send
The ship through full seas to her journey's end.
From thence they sail'd, quite opposite, to the east,
And to the region where Light leaves his rest.

[1] *Blore* for "blast" or "gale." [2] The ship.

The Light himself being sacred pilot there,
And made the sea-trod ship arrive them near
The grapeful Crissa, where he rest doth take
Close to her port and sands. And then forth brake
The far-shot king, like to a star that strows
His glorious forehead, where the mid-day glows,
That all in sparkles did his state attire,
Whose lustre leap'd up to the sphere of fire;
He trod where no way op'd, and pierc'd the place
That of his sacred tripods held the grace,
In which he lighted such a fluent flame
As gilt all Crissa; in which every dame,
And dame's fair daughter, cast out vehement cries
At those fell fires of Phœbus' prodigies,
That shaking fears through all their fancies threw.
Then, like the mind's swift light, again he flew
Back to the ship, shap'd like a youth in height
Of all his graces; shoulders broad, and straight,
And all his hair in golden curls enwrapp'd,
And to the merchants thus his speech he shap'd:
'Ho, strangers! what are you? and from what seat
'Sail ye these ways, that salt and water sweat?
'To traffic justly? or use vagrant 'scapes
'Void of all rule? conferring wrongs and rapes,
'Like pirates, on the men ye never saw?
'With minds project, exempt from list or law?
'Why sit ye here so stupified? nor take
'Land while ye may? nor deposition make
'Of naval arms? When this the fashion is
'Of men industrious, who (their faculties
'Wearied at sea,) leave ship, and use the land
'For food, that with their healths and stomachs stand.'
This said, with bold minds he their breast supplied,
And thus made answer the Cretensian guide:
'Stranger! because you seem to us no seed
'Of any mortal, but celestial breed,
'For parts and person; joy your steps ensue,
'And gods make good the bliss we think your due.
'Vouchsafe us true relation, on what land
'We here arrive, and what men here command.
'We were for well-known parts bound; and from Crete
'(Our vaunted country,) to the Pylian seat
'Vow'd our whole voyage. Yet arrive we here,
'Quite cross to those wills, that our motions steer,
'Wishing to make return some other way;
'Some other course desirous to assay,

'To pay our lost pains. But some god hath fill'd
'Our frustrate sails, defeating what we will'd.'
Apollo answer'd: 'Strangers! though before
'Ye dwelt in woody Gnossus, yet no more
'Ye must be made your own reciprocals
'To your lov'd city, and fair severals
'Of wives and houses. But ye shall have here
'My wealthy temple, honour'd far and near
'Of many a nation; for myself am son
'To Jove himself, and of Apollo[1] won
'The glorious title, who thus safely through
'The sea's vast billow still have held your plough:
'No ill intending, that will let ye make
'My temple here your own, and honours take
'Upon yourselves, all that to me are given.
'And more, the counsels of the king of heaven
'Yourselves shall know, and with his will receive
'Ever the honours that all men shall give.
'Do as I say then instantly, strike sail,
'Take down your tackling, and your vessel hale
'Up into land; your goods bring forth and all
'The instruments that into sailing fall;
'Make on this shore an altar: fire enflame,
'And barley-white cakes offer to my name.
'And then, environing the altar, pray,
'And call me (as ye saw me in the day
'When from the windy seas I brake swift way
'Into your ship) Delphinius, since I took
'A dolphin's form then. And to every look
'That there shall seek it, that my altar shall
'Be made a Delphian memorial
'From thence, for ever. After this, ascend
'Your swift black ship and sup, and then intend
'Ingenuous offerings to the equal gods
'That in celestial seats make blest abodes.
'When, having stay'd your healthful hunger's sting,
'Come all with me, and Io-pæans sing
'All the way's length, till you attain the state
'Where I your opulent fane have consecrate.'
To this they gave him passing diligent ear;
And vow'd to his obedience all they were.
First striking sail their tacklings then they loos'd,
And (with their gables stoop'd) their mast impos'd

[1] From ἀπόλλυμι, "to destroy," because he destroyed the serpent Python.

Into the mast-room. Forth themselves then went,
And from the sea into the continent
Drew up their ship; which far up from the sand
They rais'd with ample rafters. Then in hand
They took the altar, and inform'd it on
The seas near shore; imposing thereupon
White cakes of barley: fire made, and did stand
About it round, as Phœbus gave command,
Submitting invocations to his will:
Then sacrific'd to all the heavenly hill
Of pow'rful godheads. After which they eat
Aboard their ship, till with fit food replete
They rose; nor to their temple us'd delay;
Whom Phœbus usher'd, and touch'd all the way
His heavenly lute, with art above admir'd,
Gracefully leading them. When all were fir'd
With zeal to him, and follow'd wond'ring all
To Pythos; and upon his name did call
With Io-pæans, such as Cretans use.
And in their bosoms did the deified muse
Voices of honey-harmony infuse.
  With never-weary feet their way they went,
And made, with all alacrity, ascent
Up to Parnassus; and that long'd-for place
Where they should live, and be of men the grace.
When, all the way, Apollo show'd them still
Their far-stretch'd valleys, and their two-top'd hill,
Their famous fane, and all that all could raise,
To a supreme height of their joy and praise.
  And then the Cretan captain thus inquir'd
Of king Apollo: 'Since you have retir'd,
'O sovereign, our sad lives so far from friends
'And native soil, (because so far extends
'Your dear mind's pleasure,) tell us how we shall
'Live in your service. To which question call
'Our provident minds, because we see not crown'd
'This soil with store of vines, nor doth abound
'In wealthy meadows, on which we may live,
'As well as on men our attendance give.'
  He smil'd, and said, 'O men, that nothing know,
'And so are follow'd with a world of woe;
'That needs will succour care, and curious moan,
'And pour out sighs, without cessation,
'Were all the riches of the earth your own!
'Without much business, I will render known
'To your simplicities an easy way
'To wealth enough; let every man purvey

'A skean, or slaught'ring steel, and his right hand,
'Bravely bestowing, evermore see mann'd
'With killing sheep, that to my fane will flow
'From all far nations. On all which bestow
'Good observation, and all else they give
'To me, make you your own all, and so live.
'For all which watch before my temple well,
'And all my counsels, above all, conceal.'
'If any give vain language, or to deeds,
'Yea, or as far as injury proceeds,
'Know that, at losers' hands, for those that gain,
'It is the law of mortals to sustain.
'Besides, ye shall have princes to obey,
'Which still ye must, and (so ye gain) ye may.'
All now is said: give all thy memory's stay.
And thus to thee (Jove and Latona's son),
Be given all grace of salutation.
Both thee and others of th' immortal state
My song shall memorize to endless date.



HERMES OR MERCURY.

HYMN TO HERMES OR MERCURY.

ARGUMENT.

Birth of Mercury. His invention of the lyre, and depredations on the oxen of Apollo. He hides himself from Apollo in his cradle. His mother predicts trouble from his roguery. Apollo discovers the theft, and accuses Mercury, who denies his guilt. The cause is pleaded before Jupiter, but Mercury, at the conclusion of it, so fascinates Apollo with his lyre, that, in order to become the possessor of it, he cedes to Mercury all right over the lost cattle, and bestows on him other handsome presents, exacting from him an oath, however, that he himself shall be exempt from all Mercurial spoliation for the future.

HERMES, the son of Jove and Maia, sing,
O muse, th' Arcadian and Cyllenian king:
They rich in flocks, he heaven enriching still
In messages, return'd with all his will.

Whom glorious Maia (the nymph rich in hair)
Mixing with Jove in amorous affair,
Brought forth to him; sustaining a retreat
From all th' immortals of the blessed seat,
And living in the same dark cave, where Jove
Inform'd at midnight the effect of love,
Unknown to either man or Deity;
Sweet sleep once having seiz'd the jealous eye
Of Juno, deck'd with wrists of ivory.
But when great Jove's high mind was consummate,
The tenth month had in heaven confin'd the date
Of Maia's labour; and into the sight
She brought, in one birth, labours infinite.
For then she bore a son, that all tried ways
Could turn and wind, to wish'd events assays:
A fair tongu'd, but false-hearted counsellor:
Rector of ox-stealers; and for all stealths bore
A varied finger; speeder of night's spies,
And guide of all her dreams' obscurities;
Guard of door-guardians: and was born to be
Amongst th' immortals, that wing'd Deity,
That in an instant should do acts would ask
The powers of others an eternal task.
Born in the morn, he form'd his lute at noon,
At night stole all the oxen of the sun;
And all this in his birth's first day was done,
Which was the fourth of the increasing moon.
Because celestial limbs sustain'd his strains,
His sacred swath-bands must not be his chains:
So, starting up, to Phœbus' herd he stepp'd,
Found straight the high-roof'd cave where they were kept;
And (th' entry passing) he th' invention found
Of making lutes; and did in wealth abound
By that invention, since he first of all
Was author of that engine musical.
By this means mov'd to the ingenious work:
Near the cave's inmost overture did lurk
A tortoise, tasting th' odoriferous grass,
Leisurely moving; and this object was
The motive to Jove's son, (who could convert
To profitablest uses, all desert
That nature had in any work convey'd,)
To form the lute: when, smiling, thus he said,
'Thou mov'st in me a note of excellent use,
'Which thy ill form shall never so seduce
'T' avert the good to be inform'd by it,
'In pliant force of my form-forging wit.'

Then the slow tortoise, wrought on by his mind,
He thus saluted: 'All joy to the kind
'Instinct of nature in thee, born to be
'The spriter of dances, company
'For feasts, and following banquets, grac'd and blest
'For bearing light to all the interest
'Claim'd in this instrument. From whence shall spring
'Play fair and sweet, to which may graces sing.
'A pretty painted coat thou putt'st on here,
'O Tortoise, while thy ill-bred vital sphere
'Confines thy fashion; but, surpris'd by me,
'I'll bear thee home, where thou shalt ever be
'A profit to me; and yet nothing more
'Will I contemn thee in my merited store.
'Goods, with good parts got, worth and honour gave:
'Left goods, and honours, every fool may have.
'And since thou first shalt give me means to live,
'I'll love thee ever. Virtuous qualities give,
'To live at home with them, enough content,
'Where those that want such inward ornament
'Fly out for outward; their life made their load;
''Tis best to be at home; harm lurks abroad.
'And certainly thy virtue shall be known
''Gainst great ill causing incantation,
'To serve as for a lance, or amulet.
'And where, in comfort of thy vital heat,
'Thou now breath'st but a sound confus'd, for song;
'Expos'd by nature, after death, more strong
'Thou shalt in sounds of art be, and command
'Song infinite sweeter.' Thus with either hand
He took it up, and instantly took flight
Back to his cave, with that his home delight.
Where, giving to the mountain tortoise vents
Of life and motion, with fit instruments
Forg'd of bright steel, he straight inform'd a lute;
Put neck, and frets to it; of which a suit
He made of splitted quills, in equal space
Impos'd upon the neck, and did embrace
Both back and bosom. At whose height (as gins
T' extend, and ease the strings) he put in pins.
Seven strings, of several tunes, he then applied,
Made of the entrails of a sheep well dried,
And thoroughly twisted. Next he did provide
A case for all, made of an ox's hide,
Out of his counsels to preserve as well
As to create; and all this action fell

Into an instant consequence. His word
And work had individual accord;
All being as swiftly to perfection brought,
As any worldly man's most ravish'd thought,
Whose mind care cuts in an infinity
Of varied parts, or passions instantly,
Or as the frequent twinklings of an eye.
And thus his house-delight given absolute end,
He touch'd it, and did every string extend
(With an exploratory spirit essay'd)
To all the parts that could on it be play'd.
It sounded dreadfully,[1] (to which he sung),
As if from thence the first and true force sprung
That fashions virtue. God in him did sing.
His play was likewise an unspeakable thing,
(Yet, but as an extemporal essay,
Of what show it would make, being the first way,
It tried his hand,) or a tumultuous noise,
Such as at feasts the first-flower'd spirits of boys
Pour out in mutual contumelies still;
As little squaring with his curious will,
Or was as wanton, and untaught a store.
Of Jove and Maia, that rich shoes still wore,
He sung; who suffer'd ill reports before,
And foul stains under her fair titles bore.
But Hermes sung her nation, and her name
Did iterate ever; all her high-flown fame
Of being Jove's mistress, celebrating all
Her train of servants, and collateral
Sumpture of houses; all her tripods there
And caldrons huge, increasing every year.
All which she knew, yet felt her knowledge stung
With her fame's loss, which, found, she more wish'd sung.
But now, he in his sacred cradle laid
His lute so absolute, and straight convey'd
Himself up to a watch-tow'r forth his house,
Rich, and divinely odoriferous;
A lofty wile at work in his conceit,
Thirsting the practice of his empire's height.
And where impostors rule (since sable night
Must serve their deeds) he did his deeds their right:
For now the never-resting sun was turn'd
For th' under earth, and in the ocean burn'd
His coach and coursers. When th' ingenious spy
Pieria's shady hill had in his eye,

[1] Σμερδαλέον, "Awfully," *i.e.* powerfully, impressively. Comp ver. 221.

Where the immortal oxen of the gods
In air's flood solac'd their select abodes;
And earth's sweet green flow'r, that was never shorne,
Fed ever down; and these the witty-born
Argicides set serious spy upon;
Severing from all the rest; and setting gone
Full fifty of the violent bellowers.
Which driving through the sands, he did reverse
(His birth's-craft straight rememb'ring) all their hooves,
And them transpos'd in opposite removes;
The fore, behind set; the behind, before;
T' employ the eyes of such as should explore.
And he himself (as sly-pac'd) cast away
His sandals on the sea sands. Past display,
And unexcogitable, thoughts in act
Putting; to shun, of his stol'n steps, the tract.
Mixing both tamrisk, and like-tamrisk sprays,
In a most rare confusion, to raise
His footsteps up from earth. Of which sprays, he
(His armful gathering fresh from off the tree)
Made for his sandals ties; both leaves and ties
Holding together; and then fear'd no eyes
That could affect his feet's discoveries.
The tamrisk boughs he gather'd, making way
Back from Pieria; but as to convey
Provision in them, for his journey fit,
It being long and therefore needing it.
An old man, now at labour, near the field
Of green Onchestus, knew the verdant yield
Of his fair armful; whom th' ingenious son
Of Maia, therefore, salutation
Did thus begin to: 'Ho, old man! that now
'Art crooked grown, with making plants to grow:
'Thy nerves will far be spent, when these boughs shall
'To these their leaves confer me fruit and all.
'But see not thou, whatever thou dost see;
'Nor hear, though hear; but all, as touching me
'Conceal, since nought it can endamage thee.'
This, and no more he said; and on drove still
His broad-brow'd oxen. Many a shady hill,
And many an echoing valley, many a field
Pleasant and wishful, did his passage yield
Their safe transcension. But now the divine
And black-brow'd night (his mistress[1]) did decline
Exceeding swiftly; day's most early light
Fast hasting to her first point, to excite

[1] His auxiliary in his thefts.

Worldlings to work; and in her watch-tow'r shone
King Pallas-Megamede's seed the moon,[1]
When through th' Alphean flood Jove's powerful son
Phœbus-Apollo's ample-foreheaded herd
(Whose necks the lab'ring yoke had never spher'd)
Drave swiftly on; and then into a stall
(Hilly, yet past to through an humble vale
And hollow dells, in a most lovely mead,)
He gather'd all; and them divinely fed
With odorous cypress; and the ravishing tree[2]
That makes his eaters lose the memory
Of name and country. Then he brought withal
Much wood, whose sight into his search let fall
The art of making fire. Which thus he tried:
He took a branch of laurel, amplified
Past others, both in beauty and in size;
Yet lay next hand, rubb'd it, and straight did rise
A warm fume from it; steel, being that did raise
(As agent) the attenuated bays
To that hot vapour. So that Hermes found
Both fire first, and of it the seed, close bound
In other substances; and then the seed
He multiplied; of sere-wood making feed
The apt heat of it; in a pile combin'd
Laid in a low pit, that in flames straight shin'd,
And cast a sparkling crack up to the sky;
All the dry parts so fervent were, and high
In their combustion. And how long the force
Of glorious Vulcan kept the fire in course,
So long was he in dragging from their stall
Two of the crook-haunch'd herd, that roar'd withal,
And rag'd for fear, t' approach the sacred fire:
To which did all his dreadful pow'rs aspire.[3]
When, blust'ring forth their breath, he on the soil
Cast both at length, though with a world of toil.
For long he was in getting them to ground
After their through-thrust, and most mortal wound.
But work to work he join'd, the flesh and cut
Cover'd with fat; and (on treene[4] broaches put)
In pieces roasted. But in th' intestines
The black blood, and the honorary chines,

[1]. Selene, or the moon, is here called the daughter of a king named Pallas, the son of Megamedes; a genealogy concerning which mythology is elsewhere silent. [2] The Lotos. See Odyss. B. ix.

[3] To which effort all his mighty force was applied. Compare ver. 109.

[4] Made of trees; wooden.

Together with the carcasses, lay there
Cast on the cold earth, as no deities' cheer.
The hides upon a rugged rock he spread;
And thus were these now all in pieces shred,
And undistinguish'd from earth's common herd;
Though borne for long date, and to heaven endear'd;
And now must ever live in dead event.
But Hermes, here hence,[1] having his content,
Car'd for no more; but drew to places even,
The fat-works, that, of force, must have for heaven
Their capital ends, though stol'n; and therefore were
In twelve parts cut, for twelve choice deities' cheer,
By this devotion. To all which he gave
Their several honours, and did wish to have
His equal part thereof, as free, and well
As th' other deities; but the fatty smell
Afflicted him, though he immortal were;
Playing mortal parts, and being like mortals here.
Yet his proud mind nothing the more obey'd
For being a god himself; and his own aid
Having to cause his due: and though in heart
He highly wish'd it, but the weaker part
Subdu'd the stronger, and went on in ill.
Even heavenly pow'r had rather have his will
Than have his right; and will's the worst of all,
When, but in least sort, it is criminal;
One taint being author of a number still.
And thus, resolv'd to leave his hallow'd hill,
First, both the fat parts, and the fleshy, all
Taking away; at the steep-entried stall
He laid all, all the feet and heads entire,
And all the sere-wood, making clear with fire.
And now, (he leaving there then all things done
And finish'd, in their fit perfection;
The coals put out, and their black ashes thrown
From all discovery by the lovely light
The cheerful moon cast, shining all the night,)
He straight assum'd a novel voice's note;
And in the whirl-pit-eating-flood,[2] afloat
He set his sandals. When now, once again,
The-that-morn-born-Cyllenius did attain
His home's divine height; all the far-stretch'd way
No one blest god encount'ring his assay;

[1] From the present proceeding; from the death of the oxen.

[2] The stream of the Alpheus, which, the original says, abounded in deep whirlpools.

Nor mortal man, nor any dog durst spend
His-born-to-bark-mouth at him, till in th' end
He reach'd his cave; and at the gate went in
Crooked, and wrapp'd into a fold so thin,
That no eye could discover his repair;
But as a darkness of th' autumnal air.
When, going on fore-right, he straight arriv'd
At his rich fane: his soft feet quite depriv'd
Of all least noise of one that trod the earth;
They trod so swift, to reach his room of birth.
Where, in his swath-bands, he his shoulders wrapp'd,
And, like an infant, newly having scap'd
The teeming streights, as in the palms he lay
Of his lov'd nurse. Yet instantly would play
(Freeing his right hand) with his bearing cloth
About his knees wrapp'd; and straight (loosing both
His right and left hand) with his left he caught
His most-lov'd lute. His mother yet was taught
His wanton wiles, nor could a god's wit lie
Hid from a goddess, who did therefore try
His answer thus: 'Why (thou made all of sleight),
'And whence arriv'st thou in this rest of night?
'Improvident, impudent, in my conceit
'Thou rather shouldst be getting forth thy gate,
'With all flight fit for thy endanger'd state,
'(In merit of th' inevitable bands
'To be impos'd by vex'd Latona's hands,
'Justly incens'd for her Apollo's harms,)
'Than lie thus wrapp'd, as ready for her arms,
'To take thee up and kiss thee: would to heaven,
'In cross of that high grace, thou hadst been given
'Up to perdition; ere poor mortals bear
'Those black banes, that thy father Thunderer
'Hath planted thee of purpose to confer
'On them and deities.' He return'd reply:
'As master of the feats of policy,
'Mother, why aim you thus amiss at me?
'As if I were a son that infancy
'Could keep from all the skill that age can teach,
'Or had in cheating but a childish reach,
'And of a mother's mandates, fear'd the breach?
'I mount that art at first, that will be best
'When all times consummate their cunningest:
'Able to counsel now myself and thee,
'In all things best, to all eternity.

'We cannot live like gods here, without gifts;
'No, nor without corruption and shifts;
'And much less, without eating; as we must
'In keeping thy rules, and in being just;
'Of which we cannot undergo the loads.
''Tis better here to imitate the gods,
'And wine or wench out all Time's periods;
'To that end growing rich in ready heaps,
'Stor'd with revenues; being in corn-field reaps
'Of infinite acres; than to live enclos'd
'In caves, to all earth's sweetest air expos'd.
'I as much honour hold as Phœbus does;
'And if my father please not to dispose
'Possessions to me, I myself will see
'If I can force them in, for I can be
'Prince of all thieves. And if Latona's son
'Make, after my stealth, indignation,
'I'll have a scape as well as he a search,
'And overtake him with a greater lurch.
'For I can post to Pythos, and break through
'His huge house there, where harbours wealth enough,
'Most precious tripods, cauldrons, steel, and gold;
'Garments rich wrought, and full of liberal fold:
'All which will I at pleasure own; and thou
'Shalt see all; wilt thou but thy sight bestow.'
  Thus chang'd great words; the goat-hide-wearer's son,[1]
And Maia, of majestic fashion.
  And now the air-begot Aurora rose
From out the ocean-great-in-ebbs-and flows;
When at the never-shorn, pure-and-fair grove,
(Onchestus,) consecrated to the love
Of round and long-neck'd Neptune, Phœbus found
A man whom heavy years had press'd half round,
And yet at work, in plashing of a fence
About a vineyard, that had residence
Hard by the highway; whom Latona's son
Made it not strange, but first did question,
And first saluted: 'Ho! you aged sire,
'That here are hewing from the vine the briar;
'For certain oxen I come here t' inquire
'Out of Pieria; females all; and rear'd
'All, with horns wreath'd, unlike the common herd;
'A coal-black bull fed by them all alone;
'And all observ'd for preservation

[1] The son of Jupiter, who bore the ægis, a shield made of goat-skin.

'Through all their foody and delicious fen,
'With four fierce mastiffs, like one-minded men.
'These left their dogs and bull, (which I admire,)
'And when was near set day's eternal fire,
'From their fierce guardians, from their delicate fare,
'Made cl ar departure. To me then declare,
'O old man, long since born, if thy grave ray
'Hath any man seen, making stealthful way
'With all those oxen.' Th' old man made reply:
'Tis hard O friend, to render readily
'Account of all that may invade mine eye,
'For many a traveller this highway treads;
'Some in much ills search; some, in noble threads
'Leading their lives out; but I, this young day,
'Even from her first point. have made good display
'Of all men passing this abundant hill
'Planted with vines; and no such stealthful ill
'Her light hath shown me: but last evening, late,
'I saw a thing that show'd of childish state
'To my old lights, and seem'd as he pursu'd
'A herd of oxen, with brave heads endu'd;
'Yet but an infant, and retain'd a rod,
'Who wearily both this and that way trod,
'His head still backwards turn'd.' This th' old man spake;
Which he well thought upon, and swiftly brake
Into his pursuit, with abundant wing,
That struck but one plain, ere he knew the thing
That was the thief to be th' impostor born;
Whom Jove yet with his son's name did adorn.
In study, and with ardour, then the king
(Jove's dazzling son) plac'd his exploring wing
On sacred Pylos, for his forced herd;
His ample shoulders in a cloud enspher'd
Of fiery crimson. Straight the steps he found
Of his stol'n herd: and said, 'Strange sights confound
'My apprehensive powers: for here I see
'The tracks of oxen; but aversively
'Converted towards the Pierian hills,
'As treading to their mead of daffodils;
'But, nor mine eye, men's feet, nor women's draws,
'Nor hoary wolves', nor bears', nor lions' paws;
'Nor thick-neck'd bulls' they show. But he that does
'These monstrous deeds, with never so swift shoes
'Hath past from that hour hither; but from hence
'His foul course may meet fouler consequence.'

With this took Phœbus wing; and Hermes still,
For all his threats, secure lay in his hill
Wall'd with a wood; and more, a rock beside,
Where a retreat ran, deeply multiplied
In blinding shadows, and where th' endless bride
Bore to Saturnius his ingenious son;
An odour, worth a heart's desire, being thrown
Along the heaven-sweet hill, on whose herb fed
Rich flocks of sheep, that bow not where they tread
Their horny pasterns. There the light of men
(Jove's son, Apollo) straight descended then
The marble pavement, in that gloomy den.
On whom when Jove and Maia's son set eye,
Wroth for his oxen, on then, instantly
His odorous swath-bands flew; in which as close
Th' impostor lay, as, in the cool repose
Of cast-on ashes, hearths of burning coals
Lie in the woods hid, under the controls
Of skilful colliers: even so close did he
Inscrutable Hermes in Apollo's eye.
Contracting his great godhead to a small
And infant likeness; feet, hands, head and all.
And as a hunter hath been often view'd,
From chase retir'd with both his hands embru'd
In his game's blood, that doth for water call
To cleanse his hands; and to provoke withal
Delightsome sleep, new wash'd and laid to rest;
So now lay Hermes, in the close compress'd
Chase of his oxen. His new-found-out lute
Beneath his arm held, as if no pursuit
But that prize, and the virtue of his play
His heart affected. But to Phœbus lay
His close heart open; and he likewise knew
The brave hill-nymph there; and her dear son, new
Born, and as well wrapp'd in his wiles as weeds.
All the close shrouds too, for his rapinous deeds,
In all the cave he knew; and with his key
He open'd three of them, in which there lay
Silver and gold-heaps; nectar infinite store,
And dear ambrosia, and of weeds she wore,
Pure white and purple, a rich wardrobe shin'd,
Fit for the blest states of pow'rs so divin'd.
All which discover'd, thus to Mercury
He offer'd conference: 'Infant! you that lie
'Wrapp'd so in swath-bands, instantly unfold
'In what conceal'd retreats of yours you hold

'My oxen stol'n by you; or straight we shall
'Jar, as beseems not pow'rs celestial.
'For I will take and hurl thee to the deeps
'Of dismal Tartarus, where ill death keeps
'His gloomy and inextricable fates,
'And to no eye that light illuminates;
'Mother, nor father, shall return thee free,
'But under earth shall sorrow fetter thee,
'And few repute thee their superior.'
  On him replied Craft's subtlest counsellor:
'What cruel speech hath past Latona's care![1]
'Seeks he his stol'n-wild-cows where deities are?
'I have nor seen nor heard, nor can report,
'From others' mouths, one word of their resort
'To any stranger. Nor will I, to gain
'A base reward, a false relation feign.
'Nor would I, could I tell. Resemble I
'An ox-thief, or a man? especially
'A man of such a courage, such a force
'As to that labour goes, that violent course?
'No infant's work is that. My pow'rs aspire
'To sleep, and quenching of my hunger's fire
'With mother's milk; and, 'gainst cold shades, to arm
'With cradle-cloths my shoulders; and baths warm;
'That no man may conceive the war you threat
'Can spring, in cause, from my so peaceful heat.
'And even amongst th' immortals it would bear
'Event of absolute miracle, to hear
'A new-born infant's forces should transcend
'The limits of his doors; much less contend
'With untam'd oxen. This speech nothing seems
'To savour the decorum of the beams
'Cast round about the air Apollo breaks
'Where his divine mind her intention speaks.
'I brake but yesterday the blessed womb;
'My feet are tender, and the common tomb
'Of men the earth, lies sharp beneath their tread.
'But, if you please, even by my father's head
'I'll take the great oath; that nor I protest
'Myself, to author on your interest
'Any such usurpation; nor have I
'Seen any other, that feloniously
'Hath forc'd your oxen. Strange thing! what are those
'Oxen of yours? Or what are oxen? knows

1 Has proceeded from the object of Latona's affection; from Latona's son.

'My rude mind, think you? My ears only touch
'At their renown, and hear that there are such.'
This speech he past; and ever as he spake
Beams from the hair about his eyelids brake;
His eyebrows up and down cast, and his eye
Every way look'd askance and carelessly.
And he into a lofty whistling fell,
As if he idle thought Apollo's spell.
Apollo, gently smiling, made reply:
'O thou impostor! whose thoughts ever lie
'In labour with deceit; for certain, I
'Retain opinion, that thou (even thus soon)
'Hast ransack'd many a house, and not in one
'Night's-work alone; nor in one country neither
'Hast been besieging house and man together;
'Rigging and rifling all ways, and no noise
'Made with thy soft feet, where it all destroys.
'Soft therefore, well, and tender thou may'st call
'The feet that thy stealths go and fly withal.
'For many a field-bred herdsman (unheard still)
'Hast thou made drown the caverns of the hill
'Where his retreats lie, with his helpless tears;
'When any flesh-stealth thy desire endears:
'And thou encount'rest either flocks of sheep
'Or herds of oxen! Up then! do not sleep
'Thy last nap in thy cradle; but come down,
'Companion of black night, and for this crown
'Of thy young rapines, bear, from all, the state
'And style of Prince Thief, into endless date.'
This said, he took the infant in his arms;
And with him the remembrance of his harms;
This presage utt'ring, lifting him aloft,
'Be evermore the miserably soft
'Slave of the belly; pursuivant of all,
'And author of all mischiefs capital.'
He scorn'd his prophecy so, he sneez'd in's face
Most forcibly; which hearing, his embrace
He loth'd; and hurl'd him 'gainst the ground; yet still
Took seat before him; though, with all the ill
He bore by him, he would have left full fain
That hewer of his heart so into twain.
Yet salv'd all thus: 'Come! you so swaddled thing,
'Issue of Maia, and the thunder's king,
'Be confident I shall hereafter find
'My broad-brow'd oxen. My prophetic mind
'So far from blaming this thy course, that I
'Foresee thee in it to posterity,

'The guide of all men, always, to their ends.'
  This spoken, Hermes from the earth ascends,
Starting aloft, and as in study went,
Wrapping himself in his integument;
And thus ask'd Phœbus: 'Whither force you me,
'Far-shot, and far most powerful deity!
'I know, for all your feigning, you're still wroth
'About your oxen, and suspect my troth.
'O Jupiter! I wish the general race
'Of all earth's oxen rooted from her face.
'I steal your oxen! I again profess
'That neither I have stol'n them, nor can guess
'Who else should steal them. What strange beasts are these
'Your so-lov'd oxen? I must say, to please
'Your humour thus far, that even my few hours
'Have heard their fame. But be the sentence yours
'Of the debate betwixt us; or to Jove
'(For more indifferency) the cause remove.'
  Thus when the solitude-affecting god,
And the Latonian seed, had laid abroad
All things betwixt them; though not yet agreed,
Yet, might I speak, Apollo did proceed
Nothing unjustly, to charge Mercury
With stealing of the cows, he does deny.
But his profession was, with filed speech,
And craft's fair compliments, to overreach
All; and even Phœbus. Who because he knew
His trade of subtlety, he still at view
Hunted his foe through all the sandy way,
Up to Olympus. Nor would let him stray
From out his sight, but kept behind him still.
And now they reach'd the odoriferous hill
Of high Olympus, to their father Jove,
To arbitrate the cause in which they strove.
Where, before both, talents of justice were
Propos'd for him, whom Jove should sentence clear,
In cause of their contention. And now
About Olympus, ever crown'd with snow,
The rumour of their controversy flew.
All the incorruptible, to their view,
On heaven's steep mountain made return'd repair.
Hermes, and he that light hurls through the air,
Before the Thunderer's knees stood: who begun
To question thus far his illustrious son:
  'Phœbus! To what end bring'st thou captive here
'Him in whom my mind puts delights so dear?

'This new-born infant, that the place supplies
'Of herald yet, to all the deities.
'This serious business, you may witness, draws
'The deities' whole court to discuss the cause.'
Phœbus replied: 'And not unworthy is
'The cause of all the court of deities:
'For you shall hear, it comprehends the weight
'Of devastation; and the very height
'Of spoil and rapine, even of deities' rights.
'Yet you, as if myself lov'd such delights,
'Use words that wound my heart. I bring you here
'An infant, that, even now, admits no peer
'In rapes and robb'ries. Finding out his place,
'After my measure of an infinite space,
'In the Cyllenian mountain, such a one
'In all the art of opprobation,
'As not in all the deities, I have seen;
'Nor in th' oblivion-mark'd-whole race of men.
'In night he drave my oxen from their leas,
'Along the lofty roar-resounding seas,
'From out the road-way quite; the steps of them
'So quite transpos'd, as would amaze the beam
'Of any mind's eye, being so infinite much
'Involv'd in doubt, as show'd a deified touch
'Went to the work's performance. All the way
'Through which my cross-hoof'd cows he did convey,
'Had dust so darkly-hard to search; and he
'So past all measure wrapp'd in subtilty.
'For, nor with feet, nor hands, he form'd his steps,
'In passing through the dry way's sandy heaps;
'But us'd another counsel to keep hid
'His monstrous tracts, that show'd as one had slid
'On oak or other boughs, that swept out still
'The footsteps of his oxen; and did fill
'Their prints up ever; to the daffodil
'(Or dainty feeding meadow) as they trod,
'Driven by this cautelous and infant god.
'A mortal man yet saw him driving on
'His prey to Pylos. Which when he had done,
'And got his pass sign'd, with a sacred fire
'In peace, and freely, (though to his desire,
'Not to the gods, he offer'd part of these
'My ravish'd oxen,) he retires, and lies,
'Like to the gloomy night in his dim den,
'All hid in darkness; and in clouts again
'Wrapp'd him so closely, that the sharp-seen eye
'Of your own eagle could not see him lie.

'For with his hands the air he rarified,
'(This way, and that mov'd.) till bright gleams did glide
'About his being; that if any eye
'Should dare the darkness, light appos'd so nigh
'Might blind it quite with her antipathy.
'Which while he wove, in curious care t' illude
'Th' extreme of any eye, that could intrude:
'On which relying he outrageously
'(When I accus'd him) trebled his reply:
"I did not see, I did not hear; nor I
"Will tell at all, that any other stole
"Your broad-brow'd beeves. Which an impostor's soul
"Would soon have done; and any author feign
"Of purpose only, a reward to gain.'
'And thus he colour'd truth in every lie.'
This said, Apollo sat; and Mercury
The gods' commander pleas'd with this reply:
'Father! I'll tell the truth; (for I am true
'And far from art to lie;) he did pursue
'Even to my cave, his oxen: this self day,
'The sun new raising his illustrious ray.
'But brought with him none of the bliss-endu'd,
'Nor any ocular witness, to conclude
'His bare assertion; but his own command.
'Laid on with strong and necessary hand,
'To show his oxen; using threats to cast
'My poor and infant pow'rs into the vast
'Of ghastly Tartarus; because he bears
'Of strength-sustaining youth the flaming ye
'And I but yesterday produc'd to light;
'By which it fell into his own free sight,
'That I in no similitude appear'd
'Of pow'r to be the forcer of a herd.
'And credit me, O Father, since the grace
'Of that name, in your style, you please to place;
'I drove not home his oxen, no, nor press'd
'Past mine own threshold; for 'tis manifest,
'I reverence, with my soul, the Sun and all
'The knowing dwellers in this heavenly hall;
'Love you;—observe the least; and 'tis most clear
'In your own knowledge, that my merits bear
'No least guilt of his blame: to all which I
'Dare add heaven's great oath, boldly swearing by
'All these so well-built entries of the blest.
'And therefore when I saw myself so press'd
'With his reproaches, I confess I burn'd
'In my pure gall; and harsh reply return'd.

'Add your aid to your younger then, and free
'The scruple fix'd in Phœbus' jealousy.'
This said, he wink'd upon his sire; and still
His swathbands held beneath his arm; no will
Discern'd in him to hide, but have them shown.
Jove laugh'd aloud at his ingenious son,
Quitting himself with art, so likely wrought,
As show'd in his heart not a rapinous thought:
Commanding both to bear attoned minds,
And seek out th' oxen; in which search he binds
Hermes to play the guide, and show the Sun
(All grudge exil'd) the shroud to which he won
His fair-ey'd oxen. Then his forehead bow'd,
For sign it must be so; and Hermes show'd
His free obedience. So soon he inclin'd
To his persuasion and command, his mind.
Now, then, Jove's jarring sons no longer stood;
But sandy Pylos and th' Alphean flood
Reach'd instantly, and made as quick a fall
On those rich-feeding fields, and lofty stall
Where Phœbus' oxen Hermes safely kept,
Driven in by night. When suddenly he stepp'd
Up to the stony cave; and into light
Drove forth the oxen. Phœbus at first sight
Knew them the same; and saw apart, dispread
Upon a high-rais'd rock, the hides new flay'd
Of th' oxen sacrific'd. Then Phœbus said,
'O thou in crafty counsels undisplay'd!
'How couldst thou cut the throats, and cast to earth
'Two such huge oxen? being so young a birth,
'And a mere infant? I admire thy force
'And will, behind thy back. But this swift course
'Of growing into strength, thou hadst not need
'Continue any long date, O thou seed
'Of honour'd Maia!'—Hermes, (to show how
He did those deeds) did forthwith cut and bow
Strong osiers in soft folds; and strappl'd straight
One of his hugest oxen; all his weight
Lay'ng prostrate on the earth at Phœbus' feet;
All his four cloven hoofs, easily made to greet
Each other upwards, all together brought.
In all which bands yet all the beast's pow'rs wrought
To rise, and stand; when all the herd about
The mighty Hermes rush'd in, to help out
Their fellow from his fetters. Phœbus' view
Of all this, up to admiration drew
Even his high forces; and stern looks he threw

At Hermes for his herd's wrong, and the place
To which he had retir'd them, being in grace
And fruitful riches of it so entire:
All which set all his force on envious fire.
All whose heat flew out of his eyes in flames;
Which fain he would have hid, to hide the shames
Of his ill-govern'd passions. But with ease
Hermes could calm them; and his humours please
Still at his pleasure, were he ne'er so great
In force and fortitude, and high in heat.
In all which he his lute took, and assay'd
A song upon him, and so strangely play'd,
That from his hand a ravishing horror flew.
Which Phœbus into laughter turn'd, and grew
Pleasant past measure; tunes so artful clear
Struck even his heart-strings; and his mind made hear.
His lute so powerful was in forcing love,
As his hand rul'd it, that from him it drove
All fear of Phœbus; yet he gave him still
The upper hand; and, to advance his skill
To utmost miracle, he play'd sometimes
Single[1] awhile; in which, when all the climes
Of rapture he had reach'd, to make the Sun
Admire enough, O then, his voice would run
Such points upon his play, and did so move,
They took Apollo prisoner to his love.
And now the deathless gods and deathful earth
He sung, beginning at their either's birth
To full extent of all their emperie.
And, first, the honour to Mnemosyne,
The Muses' mother, of all goddess' states
He gave; even forc'd to't by the equal fates.
And then (as it did in priority fall
Of age and birth) he celebrated all.
And with such elegance and order sung,
(His lute still touch'd, to stick more off his tongue,)
That Phœbus' heart, with infinite love, he eat,
Who therefore thus did his deserts entreat:
'Master of sacrifice! chief soul of feast;
'Patient of all pains; artizan so blest,
'That all things thou canst do, in any one.
'Worth fifty oxen is th' invention
'Of this one lute. We both shall now, I hope,
'In firm peace work to all our wishes' scope.

[1] The meaning is, that he played sometimes without singing. There is nothing to that purpose in the original.

'Inform me, (thou that every way canst wind,
'And turn to act, all wishes of thy mind.)
'Together with thy birth, came all thy skill?
'Or did some god, or god-like man, instil
'This heavenly song to thee? Methinks I hear
'A new voice; such as never yet came near
'The breast of any, either man or god,
'Till in thee it had prime and period.
'What art, what muse, that med'cine can produce
'For cares most cureless? what inveterate use,
'Or practice of a virtue so profuse,
'(Which three,[1] do all the contribution keep
'That Joy, or Love confers, or pleasing Sleep,)
'Taught thee the sovereign facture of them all?
'I, of the Muses, am the capital
'Consort, or follower: and to these belong
'The grace of dance, all worthy ways of song,
'And ever-flourishing verse; the delicate set
'And sound of instruments. But never yet
'Did any thing so much affect my mind
'With joy and care to compass, as this kind
'Of song and play; that for the sprightly feast
'Of flourishing assemblies, are the best
'And aptest works that ever worth gave act.
'My pow'rs with admiration stand distract,
'To hear, with what a hand to make in love,
'Thou rul'st thy lute. And though thy young'st hours move,
'At full art,[2] in old councils. Here I vow
'(Even by this cornel dart I use to throw)
'To thee, and to thy mother: I'll make thee,
'Amongst the gods, of glorious degree.
'Guide of men's ways and theirs: and will impart
'To thee the mighty imperatory art:
'Bestow rich gifts on thee; and in the end
'Never deceive thee.' Hermes, (as a friend
That wrought on all advantage, and made gain
His capital object,) thus did entertain
Phœbus Apollo: 'Do thy dignities,
'Far-working god, and circularly wise,
'Demand my virtues? Without envy I
'Will teach thee to ascend my faculty.
'And this day thou shalt reach it; finding me,
'In acts and councils, all ways kind to thee,
'As one that all things knows; and first tak'st seat
'Amongst th' immortals, being good and great;

[1] Art, the Muse, practice. [2] Thou art at full; fully accomplished.

'And therefore to Jove's love mak'st free access,
'Even out of his accomplish'd holiness.
'Great gifts he likewise gives thee, who, fame says,
'Hast won thy greatness, by his will, his ways.
'By him know'st all the powers prophetical,
'O thou far-worker, and the fates of all.
'Yea, and I know thee rich, yet apt to learn;
'And even thy wish dost but discern and earn.
'And since thy soul so burns to know the way
'To play and sing as I do: sing, and play.
'Play; and perfection in thy play employ;
'And be thy care to learn things good, thy joy.
'Take thou my lute, my love, and give thou me
'The glory of so great a faculty.
'This sweet-tun'd consort, held but in thy hand,
'Sing; and perfection in thy song command.
'For thou already hast the way to speak
'Fairly and elegantly, and to break
'All eloquence into thy utter'd mind.
'One gift from heaven found may another find.
'Use then, securely, this thy gift, and go
'To feasts and dances that enamour so;
'And to that covetous sport of getting glory,
'That day, nor night, will suffer to be sorry.
'Whoever does but say in verse, sings still;
'Which he that can, of any other skill
'Is capable, so he be taught by art
'And wisdom; and can speak at every part
'Things pleasing to an understanding mind:
'And such a one that seeks this lute shall find.
'Him still it teaches easily, though he plays
'Soft voluntaries only; and assays
'As wanton as the sports of children are:
'And even when he aspires to singular,
'In all the mast'ries he shall play or sing,
'Finds the whole work but an unhappy thing,
'He (I say) sure shall of this lute be king.[1]
'But he, whoever rudely sets upon
'Of this lute's skill th' inquest or question,
'Never so ardently and angrily,
'Without the aptness and ability
'Of art, and nature fitting, never shall
'Aspire to this; but utter trivial

[1] Even he who, when he aspires to singular excellence, finds his whole efforts, in his masteries or highest flights, unsuccessful, shall yet, when he takes this lute in hand, become, provided he be only qualified by nature, master and king of it.

'And idle accents, though sung ne'er so loud,
'And never so commended of the crowd.
'But thee I know, O eminent son of Jove,
'The fiery learner of whatever Love
'Hath sharpen'd thy affections to achieve.
'And thee I give this lute: let us now live
'Feeding upon the hills, and horse-fed earth,
'Our never-handled oxen; whose dear birth
'Their females, fellow'd with their males, let flow
'In store enough hereafter; nor must you,
'(However cunning hearted your wits are)
'Boil in your gall a grudge too circular.'
Thus gave he him his lute; which he embrac'd,
And gave again a goad, whose bright head cast
Beams like the light forth; leaving to his care
His oxen's keeping. Which, with joyful fare,
He took on him. The lute Apollo took
Into his left hand, and aloft he shook
Delightsome sounds up, t' which the god did sing.
Then were the oxen to their endless spring
Turn'd, and Jove's two illustr'ous offsprings flew
Up to Olympus, where it ever snew;
Delighted with their lute's sound all the way.
Whom Jove much joy'd to see, and endless stay
Gave to their knot of friendship. From which date
Hermes gave Phœbus an eternal state
In his affection, whose sure pledge and sign
His lute was; and the doctrine so divine,
Jointly conferr'd on him: which well might be
True symbol of his love's simplicity.
On th' other part, Apollo in his friend
Form'd th' art of wisdom, to the binding end
Of his vow'd friendship; and (for further meed)
Gave him the far-heard fistulary reed.
For all these forms of friendship, Phœbus yet
Fear'd that both form and substance were not met
In Mercury's intentions: and, in plain,
Said, (since he saw him born to craft and gain,
And that Jove's will had him the honour done
To change at his will the possession
Of others' goods,) he fear'd his breach of vows,
In stealing both his lute and cunning bows.
And therefore wish'd, that what the gods attest
Himself would witness; and to his request
His head bow, swearing by th' impetuous flood
Of Styx, that, of his whole possessions, not a good

He would diminish; but therein maintain
The full content, in which his mind did reign.
And then did Maia's son his forehead bow,
Making, by all that he desir'd, his vow:
Never to prey more upon any thing,
In just possession of the far-shot king;
Nor ever to come near a house of his.
Latonian Phœbus bow'd his brow to this,
With his like promise, saying, 'Not any one
'Of all the gods, nor any man, that son
'Is to Saturnius, is more dear to me;
'More trusted, nor more honour'd is than thee.
'Which yet, with greater gifts of deity,
'In future I'll confirm; and give thy state
'A rod that riches shall accumulate,
'Nor leave the bearer thrall to death, or fate,
'Or any sickness. All of gold it is;
'Three-leav'd; and full of all felicities.
'And this shall be thy guardian; this shall give
'The gods to thee, in all the truth they live.
'And finally, shall this the tut'ress be
'Of all their words and works; informing me
'From Jove's high counsels; making known to thee
'All my instructions. But to prophecy,
'(O best of Jove's belov'd,) and that high skill,
'Which to obtain lies burning in thy will,
'Nor thee, nor any god, will fate let learn.
'Only Jove's mind hath insight to discern
'What that importeth; yet am I allow'd
'(My known faith trusted, and my forehead bow'd,
'Our great oath taken, to resolve to none
'Of all th' immortals the restriction
'Of that deep knowledge,) of it all the mind.
'Since then it sits, in such fast bounds confin'd,
'O brother, when the golden rod is held
'In thy strong hand, seek not to have reveal'd
'Any sure fate that Jove will have conceal'd.
'For no man shall, by know'ng, prevent his fate;
'And therefore will I hold in my free state
'The pow'r to hurt and help what man I will,
'Of all the greatest, or least touch'd with ill,
'That walk within the circle of mine eye,
'In all the tribes and sexes it shall try.
'Yet, truly, any man shall have his will
'To reap the fruits of my prophetic skill;

'Whoever seeks it by the voice or wing
'Of birds, borne truly such events to sing.
'Nor will I falsely, nor with fallacies
'Infringe the truth on which his faith relies;
'But he that truths in chattering plumes would find,
'Quite opposite to them that prompt my mind,
'And learn by natural forgers of vain lies,
'The more-than-ever-certain deities;
'That man shall sea-ways tread that leave no tracts,
'And false or no guide find, for all his facts.
'And yet will I his gifts accept as well
'As his to whom the simple truth I tell.
'One other thing to thee I'll yet make known,
'Maia's exceedingly renowned son,
'And Jove's; and of the god's whole session
'The most ingenious genius. There dwell
'Within a crooked cranny, in a dell
'Beneath Parnassus, certain sisters born,
'Call'd Parcæ; whom extreme swift wings adorn:
'Their number three, that have upon their heads
'White barley flour still sprinkled, and are maids:
'And these are schoolmistresses of things to come,
'Without the gift of prophecy: of whom
'(Being but a boy, and keeping oxen near,)
'I learn'd their skill; though my great father were
'Careless of it, or them. These flying from home
'To others' roofs, and fed with honeycomb,
'Command all skill; and, being enraged then,
'Will freely tell the truths of things to men.
'But if they give them not that gods' sweet meat,
'They then are apt to utter their deceit,
'And lead men from their way. And these will I
'Give thee hereafter, when their scrutiny
'And truth thou hast both made and learn'd, and then
'Please thyself with them; and the race of men
'(Wilt thou know any) with thy skill endear:
'Who will, be sure, afford it greedy ear,
'And hear it often if it prove sincere.
'Take these, O Maia's son, and in thy care
'Be horse and oxen: all such men as are
'Patient of labour, lions, white-tooth'd boars,
'Mastiffs, and flocks that feed the flow'ry shores,
'And every four-foot beast; all which shall stand
'In awe of thy high imperatory hand.
'Be thou to Dis too sole ambassador,
'Who, though all gifts and bounties he abhor,

'On thee he will bestow a wealthy one.'
Thus king Apollo honour'd Maia's son
With all the rights of friendship, all whose love
Had imposition from the will of Jove.
And thus with gods and mortals Hermes liv'd,
Who truly help'd but few, but all deceiv'd
With an undifferencing respect; and made
Vain words and false persuasions his trade.
His deeds were all associates of the night,
In which his close wrongs car'd for no man's right.
So all salutes to Hermes that are due,
Of whom, and all gods, shall my muse sing true.

HYMN TO VENUS.

TRANSLATED BY GEORGE CHAPMAN.

ARGUMENT.

The power and influence of Venus. Jupiter, indignant at her haughtiness, resolves that she shall experience humiliation, and accordingly inspires her with an irresistible passion for the mortal Anchises. Account of her union with him. Prediction of the fame which Æneas, the offspring of their love, is to enjoy.

The force, O muse, and functions, now unfold,
Of Cyprian Venus, grac'd with mines of gold·
Who, even in deities, lights love's sweet desire:
And all death's kinds of men, makes kiss her fire;
All air's wing'd nation; all the belluine;
That or the earth feeds, or the seas confine.
To all which appertain the love and care
Of well-crown'd Venus' works. Yet three there are,
Whose minds she neither can deceive nor move;
Pallas, the seed of Ægis-bearing-Jove,
Who still lives indevirginate; her eyes
Being blue, and sparkling like the freezing skies;
Whom all the gold of Venus never can
Tempt to affect her facts, with God or man:
She, loving strife, and Mars his working banes,
Pitch'd fields and fights, and famous artizans,
Taught earthy men first all the arts that are;
Chariots, and all the frames vehicular,
Chiefly with brass arm'd, and adorn'd for war:
Where Venus only soft-skinn'd wenches fills
With wanton house-works, and suggests those skills
Still to their studies. Who Diana neither,
That bears the golden distaff, and together

Calls horns, and halloos, and the cries of hounds,
And owns the epithet of loving-sounds,
For their sakes springing from such sprightly sports,
Can catch with her kind lures. But still resorts
To wild-beasts, slaughters, accents far-off heard
Of harps and dances, and of woods unshear'd,
The sacred shades she loves; yet likes as well
Cities where good men and their offspring dwell.
The third, whom her kind passions nothing please,
Is virgin Vesta; whom Saturnides
Made reverend with his counsels; when his sire,
That adverse counsels agitates, life's fire
Had kindled in her, being his last begot:
Whom Neptune woo'd to knit with him the knot
Of honour'd nuptials; and Apollo too;
Which with much vehemence she refus'd to do,
And stern repulses put upon them both:
Adding to all her vows the god's great oath,
And touching Jove's chin, which must consummate
All vows so bound, that she would hold her state;
And be th' invincible maid of deities
Through all her days' dates. For Saturnides
Gave her a fair gift in her nuptials' stead,
To sit in midst of his house and be fed
With all the free and richest feast of heaven;
In all the temples of the gods being given
The prize of honour. Not a mortal man,
That either of the pow'rs Olympian
His half-birth having, may be said to be
A mortal of the gods, or else that he
(Deities' wills doing) is of deity,
But gives her honour of the amplest kind.[1]
Of all these three can Venus not a mind
Deceive, or set on forces to reflect.[2]
Of all pow'rs else yet, not a sex, nor sect,
Flies Venus; either of the blessed gods,
Or men confin'd in mortal periods.
But even the mind of Jove she doth seduce,
That chides with thunder so her lawless use
In human creatures; and by lot is given
Of all, most honour, both in earth and heaven.

[1] There is not a single mortal, (even though he may be either the son of a deity, or may seem, by piously doing the will of the gods, to partake of the divine nature,) that does not pay ample honours to Vesta.

[2] Venus cannot apply sufficient force to reflect them, or turn them back or away from their own course.

And yet even his all-wise and mighty mind.
She, when she lists, can forge affects to blind,
And mix with mortal dames his deity:
Conceal'd, at all parts, from the jealous eye
Of Juno, who was both his sister born,
And made his wife; whom beauty did adorn
Past all the bevy of immortal dames,
And whose so chiefly-glorified flames
Cross-counsel'd Saturn got; and Rhæa bore;
And Jove's pure counsels (being conqueror)
His wife made of his sister. Ay, and more,
Cast such an amorous fire into her mind
As made her (like him) with the mortal kind
Meet in unmeet bed; using utmost haste,
Lest she should know that he liv'd so unchaste,
Before herself felt that fault in her heart,
And gave her tongue too just edge of desert
To tax his lightness. With this end, beside,
Lest laughter-studying Venus should deride
The gods more than the goddesses; and say
That she the gods commix'd in amorous play
With mortal dames; begetting mortal seed
T' immortal sires, and not make goddesses breed
The like with mortal fathers:—but t' acquite
Both gods and goddesses of her despite,
Jove took (even in herself) on him her pow'r;
And made her with a mortal paramour
Use as deform'd a mixture as the rest,
Kindling a kind affection in her breast
To god-like-limb'd Anchises, as he kept,
On Ida's-top-on-top-to-heavens-pole heap'd,
Amongst the many fountains there, his herd;
For after his brave person had appear'd
To her bright eye, her heart flew all on fire;
And (to amaze) she burn'd in his desire,
Flew straight to Cyprus, to her odorous fane
And altars, that the people Paphian
Advanc'd to her. Where, soon as enter'd, she
The shining gates shut; and the Graces three
Wash'd, and with oils of everlasting scent
Bath'd, as became, her deathless lineament.
Then her ambrosian mantle she assum'd,
With rich and odoriferous airs perfum'd;
Which being put on, and all her trims beside
Fair, and with all allurements amplified,
The all-of-gold-made-laughter-loving dame

Left odorous Cyprus; and for Troy became
A swift contendress, her pass cutting all
Along the clouds; and made her instant fall
On fountful Ida, that her mother-breasts
Gives to the preyful brood of savage beasts.
And through the hill she went the ready way
T' Anchises' oxstall, where did fawn and play,
About her blessed feet, wolves grisly-grey;
Terrible lions; many a mankind bear;[1]
And leopards swift, insatiate of red deer.
Whose sight so pleas'd, that, ever as she past,
Through every beast a kindly love she cast;
That in their dens-obscur'd with shadows deep,
Made all, distinguish'd in kind couples, sleep.
  And now she reach'd the rich pavilion
Of the hero, in whom the heavens had shown
A fair and goodly composition;
And whom she in his oxstall found, alone;
His oxen feeding in fat pastures by,
He walking up and down, sounds clear and high
From his harp striking. Then, before him, she
Stood like a virgin, that invincibly
Had borne her beauties; yet alluringly
Bearing her person, lest his ravish'd eye
Should chance t' affect him with a stupid fear.
Anchises seeing her, all his senses were
With wonder stricken; and high-taken heeds
Both of her form, brave stature, and rich weeds.
For, for a veil, she shin'd in an attire
That cast a radiance past the ray of fire.
Beneath which, wore she girt to her a gown
Wrought all with growing-rose-buds, reaching down
T' her slender smalls, which buskins did divine;[2]
Such as taught Thetis' silver feet to shine.
Her soft white neck rich carcanets embrac'd,
Bright, and with gold in all variety grac'd;
That to her breasts let down, lay there and shone,
As at her joyful full the rising moon.
Her sight show'd miracles. Anchises' heart
Love took into his hand, and made him part[3]
With these high salutations: 'Joy, (O queen!)
'Whoever of the blest thy beauties been

[1] *Resembling man*, by walking on his hinder legs. Shakespeare has, "A mankind witch." [2] Buskins indicated the shape of them.
[3] Part with, deliver, utter.

'That light these entries: or the deity
'That darts affecteth;[1] or that gave the eye
'Of heaven his heat and lustre;[2] or that moves
'The hearts of all, with all-commanding loves;
'Or generous Themis; or the blue-ey'd maid;
'Or of the Graces any, that are laid
'With all the gods in comparable scales,
'And whom fame up to immortality calls;
'Or any of the nymphs, that unshorn groves,
'Or that this fair hill-habitation loves,
'Or valleys flowing with earth's fattest goods;
'Or fountains, pouring forth eternal floods.
'Say, which of all thou art, that in some place
'Of circular prospect, for thine eyes' dear grace,
'I may an altar build, and to thy pow'rs
'Make sacred all the year's devoted hours,
'With consecrations sweet and opulent.
'Assur'd whereof, be thy benign mind bent
'To these wish'd blessings of me, give me parts
'Of chief attraction in Trojan hearts.
'And after, give me the refulgency
'Of most renown'd and rich posterity;
'Long, and free life, and heaven's sweet light as long;
'The people's blessings, and a health so strong,
'That no disease it let my life engage,
'Till th' utmost limit of a human age.'
To this, Jove's seed this answer gave again:
'Anchises! happiest of the human strain;
'I am no goddess: why a thrall to death
'Think'st thou like those that immortality breathe?
'A woman brought me forth: my father's name
'Was Otreus, (if ever his high fame
'Thine ears have witness'd,) for he govern'd all
'The Phrygian state; whose every town a wall
'Impregnable embrac'd. Your tongue, you hear,
'I speak so well that in my natural sphere
'(As I pretend) it must have taken prime.
'A woman likewise, of the Trojan clime,
'Took of me, in her house, the nurse's care
'From my dear mother's bosom, and thus are
'My words of equal accent with your own.
'How here I come to make the reason known,
'Argicides, that bears the golden rod,
'Transferr'd me forcibly from my abode
'Made with the maiden train of her that joys
'In golden shafts; and loves so well the noise

[1] Diana. [2] Latona, mother of Apollo.

'Of hounds and hunters, (heaven's pure-living pow'r,)
'Where many a nymph and maid of mighty dow'r
'Chaste sports employ'd. All circled with a crown
'Of infinite multitude, to see so shown
'Our maiden pastimes. Yet from all the fair
'Of this so forceful concourse, up in air
'The golden-rod-sustaining Argus guide,[1]
'Rap'd me in sight of all, and made me ride
'Along the clouds with him, enforcing me
'Through many a labour of mortality;
'Through many an unbuilt region and a rude,
'Where savage beasts devour'd preys warm and crude;
'And would not let my fears take one foot's tread
'On her by whom are all lives comforted;
'But said, my maiden state must grace the bed
'Of king Anchises, and bring forth to thee
'Issue as fair as of divine degree.
'Which said, and showing me thy moving grace,
'Away flew he up to th' immortal race.
'And thus came I to thee: necessity,
'With her steel strings, compelling me t' apply
'To her high pow'r my will. But you must I
'Implore by Jove, and all the reverence due
'To your dear parents; who (in bearing you)
'Can bear no mean sail; lead me home to them
'An untouch'd maid: being brought up in th' extreme
'Of much too cold simplicity, to know
'The fiery cunnings that in Venus glow.
'Show me to them then, and thy brothers born;
'I shall appear none that parts disadorn,
'But such as well may serve a brother's wife;
'And show them now, even to my future life
'If such or no my present will extend.
'To horse-bred-vary'ng Phrygia likewise send
'T' inform my sire and mother of my state,
'That live, for me, extreme disconsolate;
'Who gold enough, and well-woven weeds will give:
'All whose rich gifts in my amends receive.
'All this perform'd, add celebration then
'Of honour'd nuptials, that by god and men
'Are held in reverence.' All this while she said,
Into his bosom, jointly, she convey'd
The fires of love, when, all enamour'd, he
In these terms answer'd: 'If mortality
'Confine thy fortunes, and a woman were
'Mother to those attractions that appear

[1] A typographical corruption, apparently, for "Argicide."

'In thy admired form; thy great father given
'High name of Otreus, and the spy of heaven
'(Immortal Mercury) th' enforceful cause
'That made thee lose the prize of that applause
'That modesty immaculate virgins gives:
'My wife thou shalt be call'd through both our lives.
'Nor, shall the pow'rs of men nor gods withhold
'My fiery resolution, to enfold
'Thy bosom in mine arms; which here I vow
'To firm performance, past delay, and now.
'Nor, should Apollo with his silver bow
'Shoot me to instant death, would I forbear
'To do a deed so full of cause so dear.
'For with a heaven-sweet woman I will lie,
'Though straight I stoop the house of Dis, and die.'
  This said, he took her hand, and she took way
With him; her bright eyes casting round; whose stay
She stuck upon a bed, that was before
Made for the king, and wealthy coverings wore.
On which bears' hides and big-voic'd lions' lay,
Whose preyful lives the king had made his prey,
Hunting th' Idalian hills. This bed, when they
Had both ascended, first he took from her
The fiery weed, that was her utmost wear.
Unbutton'd her next rosy robe, and loos'd
The girdle that her slender waist enclos'd;
Unlac'd her buskins; all her jewel'ry
Took from her neck and breasts, and all laid by
Upon a golden-studded chair of state.
Th' amaze of all which being remov'd, even fate
And council of the equal gods gave way
To this, that with a deathless goddess lay
A deathful man: since, what his love assum'd,
Not with his conscious knowledge was presum'd.
  Now, when the shepherds and the herdsmen all
Turn'd from their flow'ry pasture to their stall,
With all their oxen; fat, and frolic sheep;
Venus into Anchises cast a sleep,
Sweet and profound; while with her own hands now
With her rich weeds she did herself endow;
But so distinguish'd, that he clear might know
His happy glories; then (to her desire
Her heavenly person, put in trimms entire)
She by the bed stood of the well-built stall,
Advanc'd her head to state celestial;
And in her cheeks arose the radiant hue
Of rich-crown'd Venus to apparent view.

'And then she rous'd him from his rest, and said,
'Up, my Dardanides, forsake thy bed.
'What pleasure, late employ'd, lets humour steep
'Thy lids in this inexcitable sleep?
'Wake, and now say, if I appear to thee
'Like her that first thine eyes conceited me.'
This started him from sleep, though deep and dear,
And, passing promptly, he enjoy'd his ear.
But when his eye saw Venus' neck and eyes,
Whose beauties could not bear the counterprise
Of any other, down his own eyes fell;
Which pallid fear did from her view repel,
And made him, with a main respect beside,
Turn his whole person from her state, and hide
(With his rich weed appos'd) his royal face;
These wing'd words using: 'When, at first, thy grace
'Mine eyes gave entertainment, well I knew
'Thy state was deified: but thou told'st not true;
'And therefore let me pray thee (by thy love
'Borne to thy father, Ægis-bearing Jove)
'That thou wilt never let me live to be
'An abject, after so divine degree
'Taken in fortune; but take ruth on me.
'For any man that with a goddess lies,
'Of interest in immortalities,
'Is never long liv'd.' She replied, 'Forbear
'(O happiest of mortal men) this fear,
'And rest assur'd, that not for me, at least,
'Thy least ills fear fits; no, nor for the rest
'Of all the blessed, for thou art their friend;
'And so far from sustaining instant end,
'That to thy long-enlarg'd life there shall spring
'Amongst the Trojans a dear son, and king,
'To whom shall many a son, and son's son rise
'In everlasting great posterities.
'His name Æneas; therein keeping life
'For ever, in my much-conceited grief,
'That I, immortal, fell into the bed
'Of one whose blood mortality must shed.
'But rest thou comforted, and all the race
'That Troy shall propagate in this high grace;
'That, past all races else, the gods stand near
'Your glorious nation, for the forms ye bear,
'And natures so ingenuous and sincere.
'For which, the great in counsels, Jupiter,
'Your gold-lock'd Ganymedes did transfer

'In rapture far from men's depressed fates,
'To make him consort with our deified states,
'And scale the tops of the Saturnian skies;
'He was so mere a marvel in their eyes.
'And therefore from a bowl of gold he fills
'Red nectar, that the rude distension kills
'Of winds that in your human stomachs breed.
'But then did languor on the liver feed
'Of Tros his father, that was king of Troy:
'And ever did his memory employ
'With loss of his dear beauty so bereaven,
'Though with a sacred whirlwind rapt to heaven.
'But Jove, in pity of him, saw him given
'Good compensation, sending by heaven's spy
'White-swift-hoof'd horse, that immortality
'Had made firm spirited; and had, beside,
'Hermes to see his embassy supplied
'With this vow'd bounty,[1] (using all at large
'That his unalter'd counsels gave in charge,)
'That he himself should immortality breathe,
'Expert of age and woe, as well as death.
'This embassy express'd, he mourn'd no more,
'But up with all his inmost mind he bore;
'Joying that he, upon his swift-hoof'd horse,
'Should be sustain'd in an eternal course.
'So did the golden-thron'd Aurora raise
'Into her lap, another that the praise
'Of an immortal fashion had in fame,
'And of your nation bore the noble name;
'(His title Tithon) who not pleas'd with her,
'As she his lovely person did transfer,
'To satisfy him, she bade ask of Jove,
'The gift of an immortal for her love.
'Jove gave, and bound it with his bowed brow,
'Performing to the utmost point his vow.
'Fool that she was, that would her love engage,
'And not as long ask from the bane of age
'The sweet exemption, and youth's endless flow'r:
'Of which as long as both the grace and pow'r
'His person entertain'd, she lov'd the man,
'And (at the fluents of the ocean
'Near Earth's extreme bounds) dwelt with him; but when
'(According to the course of aged men)
'On his fair head, and honourable beard,
'His first grey hairs to her light eyes appear'd;

[1] To see this promise of bounty added to his message.

'She left his bed, yet gave him still for food
'The gods' ambrosia, and attire as good.
'Till even the hate of age came on so fast
'That not a lineament of his was grac'd
'With power of motion, nor did still sustain
'(Much less the vigour had, t' advance a vein)
'The virtue lost in each exhausted limb,
'That at his wish before would answer him;
'All pow'rs so quite decay'd, that when he spake
'His voice no perceptible accent brake:
'Her counsel then thought best to strive no more,
'But lay him in his bed and lock his door.
'Such an immortal would not I wish thee,
'T' extend all days so to eternity.
'But if, as now, thou couldst perform thy course
'In grace of form, and all corporeal force,
'To an eternal date; thou then shouldst bear
'My husband's worthy name, and not a tear
'Should I need rain, for thy deserts declin'd,
'From my all-clouded bitterness of mind.
'But now the stern storm of relentless age
'Will quickly circle thee, that waits t' engage
'All men alike, even loathsomeness and bane
'Attending with it every human wane;
'Which even the gods hate. Such a penance lies
'Impos'd on flesh and blood's infirmities,
'Which I myself must taste in great degree,
'And date as endless, for consorting thee.
'All the immortals with my opprobry
'Are full by this time; on their hearts so lie
'(Even to the sting of fear) my cunnings us'd,
'And wiving conversations infus'd
'Into the bosoms of the best of them
'With women, that the frail and mortal stream
'Doth daily ravish. All this long since done;
'Which now no more, but with effusion
'Of tears, I must in heaven so much as name;
'I have so forfeited, in this, my fame;
'And am impos'd pain of so great a kind
'For so much erring from a goddess' mind.
'For I have put beneath my girdle here
'A son, whose sire the human mortal sphere
'Gives circumscription. But when first the light
'His eyes shall comfort, nymphs that haunt the height
'Of hills, and breasts have of most deep receipt,
'Shall be his nurses; who inhabit now
'A hill of so vast and divine a brow,

'As man nor god can come at their retreats:
'Who live long lives and eat immortal meats,
'And with immortals in the exercise
'Of comely dances dare contend: and rise
'Into high question which deserves the prize.
'The light Sileni mix in love with these
'And, of all spies the prince, Argicides;
'In well-trimm'd caves their secret meetings made.
'And with the lives of these doth life invade
'Or odorous fir trees, or high-foreheaded oaks,
'Together taking their begetting strokes:
'And have their lives and deaths of equal dates,
'Trees bearing lovely and delightsome states,
'Whom Earth first feeds, that men initiates.
'On her high hills she doth their states sustain,
'And they their own heights raise as high again.
'Their growths together made, nymphs call their groves
'Vow'd to th' immortals services and loves;
'Which men's steels therefore touch not, but let grow.
'But when wise Fates times for their fadings know,
'The fair trees still before their fair nymphs die,
'The bark about them grown corrupt and dry,
'And, all their boughs fall'n, yield to Earth her right;
'And, then the nymphs' lives leave the lovely light.
'And these nymphs, in their caves, shall nurse my son,
'Whom (when in him youth's first grace is begun)
'The nymphs, his nurses, shall present to thee,
'And shew thee what a birth thou hast by me.
'And, sure as now I tell thee all these things,
'When Earth hath cloth'd her plants in five fair springs,
'Myself will make return to this retreat,
'And bring that flow'r of thy enamour'd heat;
'Whom when thou then seest, joy shall fire thine eyes:
'He shall so well present the deities.
'And then into thine own care take thy son
'From his calm seat to windy Ilion,
Where, if strict question be upon the past,
'Asking what mother bore beneath her waist
'So dear a son; answer, as I afford
'Fit admonition, nor forget a word,
'They say a nymph, call'd Calucopides,
'That is with others, an inhabitress
'On this thy wood-crown'd hill, acknowledges
'That she his life gave. But if thou declare
'The secret's truth, and art so mad to dare
'(In glory of thy fortunes) to approve
'That rich-crown'd Venus mix'd with thee in love;

'Jove, fir'd with my aspersion so dispread,
'Will, with a wreakful lightning, dart thee dead.
'All now is told thee; comprehend it all.
'Be master of thyself, and do not call
'My name in question; but with reverence vow
'To deities' angers all the awe ye owe.'
This said, she reach'd heaven, where airs ever flow,
And so, O goddess, ever honour'd be,
In thy so odorous Cyprian emperie;
My muse, affecting first thy fame to raise,
Shall make transcension now to others' praise.

TO THE SAME.

TRANSLATED BY GEORGE CHAPMAN.

The reverend, rich-crown'd, and fair queen, I sing,
Venus, that owns in fate the fortressing
Of all maritimal Cyprus; where the force
Of gentle-breathing Zephyr steer'd her course
Along the waves of the resounding sea;
While, yet unborn, in that soft foam she lay
That brought her forth. Whom those fair Hours, that bear
The golden bridles, joyfully stood near,
Took up into their arms, and put on her
Weeds of a never-corruptible wear.
On her immortal head a crown they plac'd,
Elaborate, and with all the beauties grac'd
That gold could give it: of a weight so great,
That, to impose and take off, it had set
Three handles on it, made for endless hold.
Of shining brass, and all adorn'd with gold.
Her soft neck all with carcanets was grac'd,
That stoop'd and both her silver breasts embrac'd,
Which even the hours themselves wear in resort
To deities' dances, and her father's court.
Grac'd at all parts, they brought to heaven her graces,
Whose first sight seen, all fell into embraces;
Hugg'd her white hands, saluted, wishing all
To wear her maiden flow'r in festival
Of sacred Hymen, and to lead her home.
All, to all admiration, overcome
With Cytherea with the violet crown.
So to the black-brow'd-sweet-spoke all renown;

Prepare my song, and give me, in the end,
The victory, to whose palm all contend.
So shall my muse for ever honour thee,
And, for thy sake, thy fair posterity.

TO BACCHUS.

TRANSLATED BY GEORGE CHAPMAN.

Of Dionysus, noble Semele's son,
I now intend to render mention:
As on a prominent shore his person shone,
Like to a youth whose flower was newly blown,
Bright azure tresses play'd about his head,
And on his bright broad shoulders was dispread
A purple mantle. Straight he was descry'd
By certain manly pirates, that applied
Their utmost speed to prize him, being aboard
A well-built bark, about whose broad sides roar'd
The wine-black Tyrrhene billows: death as black
Brought them upon him in their future wreck.[1]
For soon as they had purchas'd but his view,
Mutual signs past them, and ashore they flew;
Took him, and brought him instantly aboard,
Soothing their hopes, to have obtain'd a hoard
Of riches with him; and a Jove-kept king
To such a flow'r must needs be natural spring.
And therefore straight strong fetters they must fetch
To make him sure. But no such strength would stretch
To his constrain'd pow'rs. Far flew all their bands
From any least force done his feet or hands.
But he sat casting smiles from his black eyes
At all their worst. At which discoveries
Made by the master, he did thus dehort
All his associates; 'Wretches! of what sort
'Hold ye the person ye assay to bind?
'Nay, which of all the pow'rfully-divin'd
'Esteem ye him? Whose worth yields so much weight,
'That not our well-built bark will bear his freight.
'Or Jove himself he is; or he that bears
'The silver bow; or Neptune. Nor appears
'In him the least resemblance of a man,
'But of a strain at least Olympian.

[1] For their future ruin or destruction.

'Come! make we quick dismission of his state;
'And on the black-soil'd earth exonerate
'Our sinking vessel of his deified load,
'Nor dare the touch of an intangible god.
'Lest winds outrageous, and of wreckful scathe,
'And smoking tempests blow his fiery wrath.'
This well-spoke master the tall captain gave
Hateful and horrible language: call'd him slave;
And bade him mark the prosperous gale that blew,
And how their vessel with her main-sail flew.
Bade all take arms, and said, their works requir'd
The cares of men, and not of an inspir'd
Pure zealous master. His firm hopes being fir'd
With this opinion, that they should arrive
In Egypt straight; or Cyprus; or where live
Men whose brave breaths above the north wind blow;
Yea, and perhaps beyond their region too.
And that he made no doubt, but in the end
To make his prisoner tell him every friend
Of all his offspring, brothers, wealth, and all;
Since that prize, certain, must some god let fall.
  This said, the mast and mainsail up he drew,
And in the mainsail's midst a frank gale blew,
When all his ship took arms to brave their prize.
But straight, strange works appear'd to all their eyes:
First, sweet wine through their swift-black bark did flow,
Of which the odours did a little blow
Their fiery spirits, making th' air so fine,
That they in flood were there as well as wine.
A mere immortal-making savour rose,
Which on the air the deity did impose.
The seamen, seeing all, admiration seiz'd,
Yet instantly their wonders were increas'd;
For on the topsail there ran, here and there,
A vine that grapes did in abundance bear,
And in an instant was the ship's mainmast
With an obscure-green-ivy's arms embrac'd,
That flourish'd straight, and were with berries grac'd:
Of which did garlands circle every brow
Of all the pirates, and no one knew how.
Which when they saw, they made the master steer
Out to the shore, whom Bacchus made forbear,
With showing more wonders. On the hatches he
Appear'd a terrible lion, horribly
Roaring; and in the mid-deck, a male bear,
Made with a huge mane: making all, for fear,

Crowd to the stern, about the master there,
Whose mind he still kept dauntless and sincere.
But on the captain rush'd and ramp'd, with force
So rude and sudden, that his main recourse
Was to the main sea straight: and after him
Leap'd all his mates, as trusting to their swim,
To fly foul death. But so, found what they fled,
Being all to dolphins metamorphosed.
The master he took ruth of, sav'd, and made
The blessed'st man that ever tried his trade;
These few words giving him: 'Be confident,
'Thou god-inspired pilot! in the bent
'Of my affection, ready to requite
'Thy late-to-me-intended benefit.
'I am the roaring god of sprightly wine,
'Whom Semele (that did even Jove incline
'To amorous mixture, and was Cadmus' care)
'Made issue to the mighty Thunderer.'
And thus, all excellence of grace to thee,
Son of sweet-count'nance-carrying Semele.
I must not thee forget, in least degree;
But pray thy spirit to render so my song
Sweet, and all ways in order'd fury strong.

TO MERCURY.

Hermes I honour, the Cyllenian spy,
King of Cyllenia and of Arcady,
With flocks abounding: and the messenger
Of all th' immortals, that doth still infer
Profits of infinite value to their store,
Whom to Saturnius bashful Maia bore;
Daughter of Atlas; and did therefore fly
Of all th' immortals the society,
To that dark cave; where, in the dead of night,
Jove join'd with her in love's divine delight;
When golden sleep shut Juno's jealous eye,
Whose arms had wrists as white as ivory,
From whom, and all, both men and gods beside,
The fair-hair'd nymph her 'scape kept undescry'd.
Joy to the Jove-got then, and Maia's care,
'Twixt men and gods, the general messenger:
Giver of good grace, gladness, and the flood
Of all that men or gods account their good.



TO MARS.

TRANSLATED BY GEORGE CHAPMAN.

Mars-most-strong, gold-helm'd, making chariots crack
Never without a shield cast on thy back;
Mind-master, town-guard with darts never driven;
Strong handed, all arms, fort, and fence of heaven;
Father of victory, with fair strokes given;
Joint surrogate of justice, lest she fall
In unjust strifes; a tyrant; general,
Only of just men justly; that dost bear
Fortitude's sceptre; to heaven's fiery sphere
Giver of circular motion, between
That and the Pleiads' that still wand'ring been;
Where thy still-vehemently-flaming horse
About the third heaven make their fiery course;
Helper of mortals, hear!—As thy fires give
The fair and present boldnesses that striv
In youth for honour, being the sweet-beam'd light
That darts into their lives, from all thy height,
The fortitudes and fortunes found in fight,

So would I likewise wish to have the pow'r
To keep off from my head thy bitter hour,
And, that false fire cast from my soul's low kind.
Stoop to the fit rule of my highest mind;
Controlling that so eager sting of wrath
That stirs me on still to that horrid scathe
Of war, that God still sends to wreak his spleen
(Even by whole tribes) of proud injurious men.
But O thou ever-blessed! give me still
Presence of mind to put in act my will,
Varied, as fits, to all occasion.
And to live free, unforc'd, unwrought upon,
Beneath those laws of peace that never are
Affected with pollutions popular
Of unjust hurt, or loss to any one;
And to bear safe the burthen undergone
Of foes inflexive, and inhuman hates,
Secure from violent and harmful fates.

TO VENUS.

To Cyprian Venus still my verses vow,
Who gifts as sweet as honey doth bestow
On all mortality; that ever smiles
And rules a face that all foes reconciles.
Ever sustaining in her hand a flow'r,
That all desire keeps ever in her pow'r.
Hail, then, O queen of well-built Salamine,
And all the state that Cyprus doth confine;
Inform my song with that celestial fire
That in thy beauties kindles all desire.
So shall my muse for ever honour thee,
And any other thou commend'st to me.

TO DIANA.

Diana praise, Muse, that in darts delights,
Lives still a maid, and had nutritial rights
With her born-brother, the far-shooting Sun,
That doth her all-of-gold-made-chariot run
In chase of game, from Meles that abounds
In black-brow'd bulrushes, (and where her hounds
She first uncouples, joining there her horse,)
Through Smyrna, carried in most fiery course
To grape-rich Claros. Where (in his rich home,
And constant expectation she will come)
Sits Phœbus that the silver bow doth bear,

To meet with Phœbe, that doth darts transfer
As far as he his shafts. As far then be
Thy chaste fame shot, O queen of archery!
Sacring my song to every deity.

TO CERES.

The rich-hair'd Ceres I assay to sing;
A goddess, in whose grace the natural spring
Of serious majesty itself is seen;
And of the wedded, yet in grace still green,
Proserpina her daughter that displays
A beauty, casting every way her rays.
All honour to thee, goddess; keep this town,
And take thou chief charge of my song's renown.

TO THE MOTHER OF THE GODS.

Mother of all, both gods and men, commend,
O Muse, whose fair form did from Jove descend;
That doth with cymbal sounds delight her life,
And tremulous divisions of the fife;
Loves dreadful lions' roars, and wolves' hoarse howls,
Sylvan retreats; and hills, whose hollow knolls
Raise repercussive sounds about her ears.
And so may honour ever crown thy years,
With all-else goddesses; and ever be
Exalted in the Muse's harmony.

TO LION-HEARTED HERCULES.

Alcides, forcefulest of all the brood
Of men enforc'd with need of earthy food,
My muse shall memorise, the son of Jove;
Whom, in fair-seated Thebes (commix'd in love
With great heaven's sable-cloud-assembling state)
Alcmena bore to him. And who in date
Of days forepast, through all the sea was sent,
And Earth's inenarrable continent,
To acts that king Eurystheus had decreed:
Did many a petulant and imperious deed
Himself, and therefore suffer'd many a toil;
Yet now inhabits the illustrious soil
Of white Olympus, and delights his life
With still-young Hebe, his well-ankled wife.
Hail, king, and son of Jove! vouchsafe thou me
Virtue, and her effect, felicity.



TO PALLAS.

PALLAS Minerva only I begin
To give my song, that makes war's terrible din;
Is patroness of cities, and with Mars
Marshall'd in all the care and cure of wars;
And in everted cities fights and cries,
But never doth herself set down or rise
Before a city, but at both times she
All injur'd people sets on foot, and free.
  Give, with thy war's force, fortune then to me;
And with thy wisdom's force, felicity.

TO JUNO.

SATURNIA, and her throne of gold, I sing,
That was of Rhea the eternal spring,
And empress of a beauty never yet
Equall'd in height of tincture. Of the great
Saturnius, (breaking air in awful noise,)
The far-fam'd wife and sister, whom in joys
Of high Olympus all the blessed love;
And honour equal with unequall'd Jove.

TO ÆSCULAPIUS.

With Æsculapius, the physician.
That cur'd all sickness, and was Phœbus' son,
My muse makes entry: to whose life gave yield
Divine Coronis in the Dotian field,
(King Phlegyas' daughter) who much joy on men
Conferr'd, in dear ease of their irksome pain.
For which, my salutation, worthy king,
And vows to thee paid, ever when I sing.

TO CASTOR AND POLLUX.

Castor and Pollux, the Tyndarides,
Sweet Muse illustrate; that their essences
Fetch from the high forms of Olympian Jove,
And were the fair fruits of bright Leda's love.
Which she produc'd beneath the sacred shade
Of steep Taygetus; being subdu'd, and made
To serve th' affections of the Thunderer.
And so all grace to you, whom all aver,
(For skill in horses, and their manage given,
To be the bravest horsemen under heaven.

TO PAN.

Sing, Muse, this chief of Hermes' love-got joys;
Goat-footed, two-horn'd, amorous of noise.
That through the fair-greens, all adorn'd with trees,
Together goes with nymphs, whose nimble knees
Can every dance foot, that affect to scale
The most inaccessible tops of all
Uprightest rocks; and ever use to call
On Pan, the bright-hair'd god of pastoral.
Who yet is lean and loveless, and doth owe,[1]
By lot, all loftiest mountains crown'd with snow;
All tops of hills, and cliffy highnesses;
All sylvan copses, and the fortresses
Of thorniest queaches here and there doth rove.
And sometimes, by allurement of his love,
Will wade the wat'ry softnesses. Sometimes
(In quite oppos'd *capriccios*) he climbs
The hardest rocks, and highest; every way
Running their ridges. Often will convey
Himself up to a watch-tow'r's top, where sheep
Have their observance: oft through hills as steep

[1] *Owe* for own.

His goats he runs upon, and never rests.
Then turns he head, and flies on savage beasts,
Mad of their slaughters ; so most sharp an eye
Setting upon them, as his beams lets fly
Through all their thickest tapestries. And then
(When Hesp'rus calls to fold the flocks of men)
From the green closets of his loftiest reeds
He rushes forth ; and joy, with song, he feeds.
When, under shadow of their motions set,
He plays a verse forth so profoundly sweet,
As not the bird that in the flow'ry spring,
Amidst the leaves set, makes the thickets ring
Of her sour sorrows, sweeten'd with her song,
Runs her divisions varied so and strong.
And then the sweet-voic'd nymphs that crown his mountains,
(Flock'd round about the deep-black-water'd fountains)
Fall in with their contention of song :
To which the echoes all the hills along
Their repercussions add. Then here and there
(Plac'd in the midst) the god the guide doth bear
Of all their dances, winding in and out ;
A lynx's hide, besprinkled round about
With blood, cast on his shoulders. And thus he,
With well-made songs, maintains th' alacrity
Of his free mind, in silken meadows crown'd
With hyacinths and saffrons, that abound
In sweet-breath'd odours ; that th' unnumber'd grass
(Besides their scents) gives as through all they pass.
And these, in all their pleasures, ever raise
The blessed gods and long Olympus praise :
Like zealous Hermes, who of all I said
Most profits up to all the gods convey'd.
Who, likewise, came into th' Arcadian state,
(That's rich in fountains, and all celebrate
For nurse of flocks,) where he had vow'd a grove
(Surnam'd Cyllenius) to his godhead's love.
Yet even himself (although a god he were
Clad in a squalid sheepskin) govern'd there
A mortal's sheep ; for soft love ent'ring him,
Conform'd his state to his conceited trimm,
And made him long, in an extreme degree,
T' enjoy the fair-hair'd virgin Dryope.
Which, ere he could, she made him consummate
The flourishing rite of Hymen's honour'd state :
And brought him such a piece of progeny,
As show'd, at first sight, monstrous to the eye ;

Goat-footed, two-horn'd, full of noise even then;
And (opposite quite to other children)
Told, in sweet laughter, he ought death no tear.
Yet straight his mother start, and fled in fear
The sight of so unsatisfying a thing;
In whose face put forth such a bristled spring.
Yet the most useful Mercury embrac'd,
And took into his arms his homely-fac'd,
Beyond all measure joyful with his sight;
And up to heaven with him made instant flight,
Wrapp'd in the warm skin of a mountain hare,
Set him by Jove; and made most merry fare
To all the deities else, with his son's sight;
Which, most of all, fill'd Bacchus with delight,
And Pan they call'd him, since he brought to all
Of mirth so rare and full a festival.
And thus all honour to the shepherd's king,
For sacrifice to thee, my muse shall sing.

TO VULCAN.

PRAISE Vulcan, now, muse; whom fame gives the prize,
For depth and facture, of all forge devise;
Who, with the sky-ey'd Pallas, first did give
Men rules of buildings, that before did live
In caves and dens, and hills, like savage beasts:
But now, by art-fam'd Vulcan's interests
In all their civil industries, ways clear
Through th' all-things-bringing-to-their-ends, the year,
They work out to their ages' ends; at ease
Lodg'd in safe roofs from Winter's utmost prease.[1]
But, Vulcan, stand propitious to me;
Virtue safe granting, and felicity.

TO PHŒBUS.

O PHŒBUS! even the swan from forth her wings,
Jumping her proyning-bank,[2] thee sweetly sings,
By bright Peneus' whirl-pit-making-streams:
Thee, that thy lute mak'st sound so to thy beams;
Thee, first and last, the sweet-voic'd singer still
Sings; for thy song's all-songs-transcending skill.
Thy pleasure then shall my song still supply,
And so salutes thee, king of poesy.

[1] Press, molestation. [2] The bank on which she trims or dresses her wings. To *proyn* or *proin*, for "to set the wings in order," is a term in falconry.

TO NEPTUNE.

NEPTUNE, the mighty marine god, I sing;
Earth's mover, and the fruitless ocean's king,
That Helicon and th' Ægean deeps dost hold.
O thou earth-shaker, thy command two-fold
The gods have sorted; making thee of horses
The awful tamer, and of naval forces
The sure preserver. Hail, O Saturn's birth!
Whose graceful green hair circles all the earth.
Bear a benign mind: and thy helpful hand
Lend all submitted to thy dread command.

TO JOVE.

JOVE now I sing; the greatest and the best
Of all these pow'rs that are with deity blest:
That far-off doth his dreadful voice diffuse;
And, being king of all, doth all conduce
To all their ends: who (shut from all gods else
With Themis, that the laws of all things tells)
Their fit composures to their times doth call;
Weds them together, and preserves this all.
  Grace then, O far-heard Jove, the grace thou'st given;
Most glorious, and most great, of earth and heaven.

TO VESTA.

VESTA, that as a servant oversees
King Phœbus' hallow'd house, in all degrees
Of guide about it, on the sacred shore
Of heavenly Pythos; and hast evermore
Rich balms distilling from thy odorous hair;
Grace this house with thy housewifely repair.
Enter, and bring a mind that most may move,
Conferring even the great in counsels, Jove:
And let my verse taste of your either's love.

TO THE MUSES AND APOLLO.

THE Muses, Jove and Phœbus, now I sing:
For from the far-off-shooting Phœbus spring
All poets and musicians; and from Jove
Th' ascents of kings. The man the Muses love,
Felicity blesses; elocution's choice
In syrup lay'ng, of sweetest breath, his voice.
  Hail, seed of Jove, my song your honours give;
And so, in mine, shall yours and others' live.

TO BACCHUS.

Ivy-crown'd Bacchus iterate in thy praises,
O Muse, whose voice all loftiest echoes raises:
And he with all th' illustrious seed of Jove
Is join'd in honour; being the fruit of love
To him, and Semele-the-great-in-graces:
And from the king his father's kind embraces
By fair-hair'd nymphs was taken to the dales
Of Nyssa; and with curious festivals
Given his fair grought,[1] far from his father's view,
In caves from whence eternal odours flew;
And in high number of the deities plac'd.
Yet when the many-hymn-given god had past
His nurse's cares, in ivies and in bays
All over thicketed, his varied ways
To sylvan coverts evermore he took,
With all his nurses, whose shrill voices shook
Thickets, in which could no foot's entry fall;
And he himself made captain of them all.
And so, O grape-abounding Bacchus, be
Ever saluted by my Muse and me.
Give us to spend with spirit our hours out here;
And every hour extend to many a year.

TO DIANA.

DIANA, that the golden spindle moves,
And lofty sounds, as well as Bacchus, loves;
A bashful virgin, and of fearful hearts
The death-affecter with delighted darts;
By sire, and mother, Phœbus' sister born,
Whose thigh the golden faulchion doth adorn
I sing; who likewise over hills of shade
And promontories that vast winds invade,
Amorous of hunting, bends her all-gold bow,
And sigh-begetting arrows doth bestow
In fates so dreadful that the hill-tops quake,
And bristled woods their leafy foreheads shake;
Horrors invade the earth; and fishy seas
Impassion'd furies; nothing can appease
The dying brays of beasts; and her delight
In so much death, affects so with affright
Even all inanimate natures. For while she
Her sports applies, their general progeny

[1] Growth.

She all ways turns upon to all their banes:
Yet when her fiery pleasures find their wanes,
Her yielding bow unbent, to th' ample house,
Seated in Delphos, rich and populous,
Of her dear brother, her retreats advance.
Where th' instauration of delightsome dance
Amongst the Muses and the Graces she
Gives form, in which herself the regency
(Her unbent bow hung up, and casting on
A gracious robe) assumes; and first sets gone
The dance's entry, to which all send forth
Their heavenly voices, and advance the worth
Of her fair-ankled mother; since to light
She children brought, the far most exquisite
In counsels and performances of all
The goddesses[1] that grace the heavenly hall.
Hail then, Latona's fair-hair'd seed, and Jove's;
My song shall ever call to mind your loves.

TO PALLAS.

Pallas-Minerva's deity, the renown'd,
My Muse in her variety must resound;
Mighty in councils; whose illustr'ous eyes
In all resemblance represent the skies.
A reverend maid of an inflexible mind;
In spirit and person strong, of triple kind;
Fautress of cities, that just laws maintain;
Of Jove-the-great-in-councils' very brain
Took prime existence: his unbounded brows
Could not contain her, such impetuous throes
Her birth gave way to, that abroad she flew,
And stood, in gold arm'd, in her father's view,
Shaking her sharp lance: all Olympus shook
So terribly beneath her, that it took
Up in amazes all the deities there.
All earth resounded with vociferous fear:
The sea was put up, all in purple waves,
And settled suddenly her rudest raves.
Hyperion's radiant son his swift-hoof'd steeds
A mighty time stay'd, till her arming weeds,
As glorious as the gods, the blue-ey'd maid
Took from her deathless shoulders: but then stay'd
All these distempers; and heaven's counsellor, Jove,
Rejoic'd that all things else his stay could move
So I salute thee still; and still in praise
Thy fame, and others', shall my memory raise.

[1] We might have expected "deities," or something equivalent.

TO VESTA AND MERCURY.

Vesta I sing, who, in bequest of fate,
Art sorted out an everlasting state
In all th' immortals' high-built roofs, and all
Those of earth-dwelling men: as general
And ancient honours given thee for thy gift
Of free-liv'd chastity, and precious thrift.
Nor can there amongst mortals banquets be,
In which, both first and last, they give not thee
Their endless gratitudes in pour'd-out wine,
As gracious sacrifice to thy divine
And useful virtues; being invok'd by all,
Before the least taste of their festival
In wine or food affect their appetites.
And thou, that of th' adorn'd-with-all delights
Art the most useful angel: born a god
Of Jove and Maia; of heaven's golden rod
The sole sustainer; and hast pow'r to bless
With all good all men, great Argicides
Inhabit all good houses; seeing no wants
Of mutual minds' love in th' inhabitants.
Join in kind blessing with the bashful maid
And all-lov'd virgin, Vesta; either's aid
Combin'd in every hospitable house:
Both being best seen in all the gracious
House-works of mortals. Jointly follow then,
Even from their youths, the minds of dames and men.
Hail then, old daughter of the oldest god,
And thou great bearer of Heaven's golden rod!
Yet not to you alone my vows belong;
Others as well claim th' homage of my song.

TO EARTH, THE MOTHER OF ALL.

Mother of all things, the well-founded Earth,
My Muse shall memorize; who all the birth
Gives food that all her upper regions breed;
All that in her divine diffusions feed
In under continents; all those that live
In all the seas; and all the air doth give
Wing'd expeditions, of thy bounties eat,
Fair children, and fair fruits, thy labour's sweat;
(O great in reverence!) and referr'd to thee,
For life and death is all the pedigree
Of mortal humans. Happy then is he

Whom the innate propensions of thy mind
Stand bent to honour. He shall all things find
In all abundance; all his pastures yield
Herds in all plenties; all his roofs are fill'd
With rich possessions: he, in all the sway
Of laws best order'd, cuts out his own way
In cities shining with delicious dames:
And takes his choice of all those striving flames.
High happiness and riches, like his train,
Follow his fortunes, with delights that reign
In all their princes. Glory invests his sons;
His daughters, with their crown'd selections
Of all the city, frolic through the meads;
And every one her call'd-for dances threads
Along the soft flow'r of the clover grass.
All this, with all those, ever comes to pass,
That thy love blesses, goddess full of grace,
And treasurous angel t' all the human race.
Hail, then, great mother of the deified kind;
Wife to the cope of stars! sustain a mind
Propitious to me for my praise, and give
(Answering my mind) my vows fit means to live.

TO THE SUN.

The radiant Sun's divine renown diffuse,
Jove's daughter, great Calliope, my muse,
Whom ox-ey'd Euryphaëssa gave birth
To the bright seed of starry heaven and earth.
For the far-fam'd Hyperion took to wife
His sister Euryphaëssa, that life
Of his high race gave to these lovely three;
Aurora, with the rosy-wrists, and she
That owns th' enamouring tresses (the bright moon)
Together with the never-wearied sun;
Who (his horse mounting) gives both mortals light
And all th' immortals. Even to horror bright
A blaze burns from his golden burgonet,
Which to behold exceeds the sharpest set
Of any eye's intention: beams so clear
It all ways pours abroad. The glorious cheer
Of his far-shining face, up to his crown,
Casts circular radiance that comes streaming down
About his temples; his bright cheeks, and all
Retaining the refulgence of their fall.
About his bosom flows so fine a weed
As doth the thinness of the wind exceed

In rich context, beneath whose deep folds fly
His masculine horses round about the sky,
Till in this hemisphere he renders stay
T' his gold-yok'd coach and coursers; and his way,
Let down by heaven, the heavenly coachman makes
Down to the ocean, where his rest he takes.
My salutations then, fair king, receive,
And in propitious returns relieve
My life with mind-fit means; and then from thee,
And all the race of complete deity,
My song shall celebrate those half-god states,
That yet sad death's condition circulates,
And whose brave acts the gods shew men that they
As brave may aim at, since they can but die.

TO THE MOON.

The Moon, now, Muses, teach me to resound,
Whose wide wings measure such a world of ground;
Jove's daughter, deck'd with the mellifluous tongue,
And seen in all the sacred arts of song;
Whose deathless brows when she from heaven displays,
All earth she wraps up in her orient rays;
A heaven of ornament in earth is rais'd
When her beams rise. The subtle air is sais'd
Of delicate splendour from her crown of gold;
And when her silver bosom is extoll'd,
Wash'd in the ocean, in day's-equall'd noon
Is midnight seated: but when she puts on
Her far-off-sprinkling-lustre evening weeds,
(The month in two cut her high-breasted steeds,
Man'd all with curl'd flames; put in coach and all,
Her huge orb fill'd,) her whole trimms then exhale
Unspeakable splendours from the glorious sky.
And out of that state mortal men imply
Many predictions. And with her then,
In love mix'd, lay the king of gods and men;
By whom, made fruitful, she Pandea bore,
And added her state to th' immortal store.
Hail, queen and goddess, th' ivory-wristed moon
Divine, prompt, fair-hair'd. With thy grace begun,
My Muse shall forth and celebrate the praise
Of men whose states the deities did raise
To semi-deities; whose deeds t' endless date
Muse-lov'd and sweet-sung poets celebrate.

TO CASTOR AND POLLUX.

JOVE's fair sons, father'd by th' Oebalian king,
Muses-well-worth-all men's-beholdings, sing
The dear birth that bright-ankl'd Leda bore;
Horse-taming Castor; and the conqueror
Of tooth-tongu'd Momus, Pollux, whom beneath
Steep-brow'd Taygetus she gave half-god breath,
In love mix'd with the black-clouds-king of heaven:
Who, both of men and ships, being tempest driven,
When Winter's wrathful empire is in force
Upon th' implacable seas, preserve the course.
For when the gusts begin, if near the shore,
The seamen leave their ship; and evermore
Bearing two milk-white lambs aboard, they now
Kill them ashore, and to Jove's issue vow,
When, though their ship, in height of all the roar
The winds and waves confound, can live no more
In all their hopes; then suddenly appear
Jove's saving sons, who both their bodies bear
'Twixt yellow wings, down from the sparkling pole:
Who straight the rage of those rude winds control,
And all the high-waves couch into the breast
Of th' hoary seas. All which sweet signs of rest
To seamen's labours their glad souls conceive,
And end to all their irksome grievance give.
So, once more, to the swift-horse-riding race
Of royal Tyndarus eternal grace.

CERTAIN EPIGRAMS, AND OTHER POEMS OF HOMER.[1]

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEONTICHOS.

REVERENCE a man, with use propitious,
That hospitable rights wants, and a house;
You of this city with the seat of state
To ox-ey'd Juno vow'd, yet situate

[1] Ascribed to Homer; but probably none of them are of Homer's composition. Most of them are from the spurious Life of Homer attributed to Herodotus.

Near Pluto's region. At the extreme base
Of whose so high-hair'd city, from the race
Of blue-wav'd Hebrus' lovely fluent, grac'd
With Jove's begetting, you divine cups taste.

TO CUMA.

Lend hospitable rights, and house-respect,
You that the virgin, with the fair eyes deck'd,
Make fautress of your stately-seated town,
At foot of Sardes, with the high-hair'd crown,
Inhabiting rich Cuma; where ye taste
Of Hermus' heavenly fluent, all embrac'd
By curl'd-head whirlpits; and whose waters move
From the divine seed of immortal Jove.

ON HIS RETURN TO CUMA.

Swiftly my feet sustain me to the town
Where men inhabit, whom due honours crown;
Whose minds with free-given faculties are mov'd,
And whose grave counsels best of best approv'd.

ON THE FIGURE OF A VIRGIN

CUT IN BRASS, UPON THE SEPULCHRE OF MIDAS.

A maid of brass I am, infixed here
T' eternize honest Midas' sepulchre.
And while the stream her fluent seed receives,
And steep trees curl their verdant brows with leaves;
While Phœbus rais'd above the earth gives sight,
And th' humorous moon takes lustre from his light,
While floods bear waves, and seas shall wash the shore,
At this his sepulchre, whom all deplore,
I'll constantly abide; all passers by
Informing, 'Here doth honest Midas lie.'

TO CUMA

REFUSING HIS OFFER TO ETERNIZE THEIR STATE, THOUGH HE WAS BROUGHT THITHER BY THE MUSES.

O, to what fate hath father Jove given o'er
My friendless life, born ever to be poor?
While in my infant state he pleas'd to save me,
Milk, on my reverend mother's knees, he gave me,
In delicate and curious nursery:
Æolian Smyrna, seated near the sea,

Of glorious empire, and whose bright sides
Sacred Meletus' silver current glides,
Being native seat to me: which, in the force
Of far-past time, the breakers of wild horse.
Phriconia's noble nation, girt with tow'rs:
Whose youth in fight put on with fiery pow'rs.
From hence, the muse-maids, Jove's illustr'ous seed,
Impelling me, I made impetuous speed;
And went with them to Cuma, with intent
T' eternize all the sacred continent
And state of Cuma. They, in proud ascent
From off their bench, refus'd with usage fierce
The sacred voice, which I aver is verse.
Their follies yet, and madness borne by me,
Shall by some pow'r be thought on futurely;
To wreak of him, whoever, whose tongue sought,
With false impair, my fall. What fate God brought
Upon my birth I'll bear with any pain,
But undeserv'd defame, unfelt, sustain.
Nor feels my person (dear to me though poor)
Any great lust to linger any more
In Cuma's holy highways; but my mind
(No thought impair'd, for cares of any kind
Borne in my body) rather vows to try
The influence of any other sky,
And spirits of people bred in any land,
Of ne'er so slender and obscure command.

[AN ESSAY OF HIS BEGUN ILIADS.

Ilion, and all the brave-horse-breeding soil,
Dardania, I sing; that many a toil
Impos'd upon the mighty Grecian powers,
Who were of Mars the manly servitours.][1]

TO THESTOR'S SON;[2]

INQUISITIVE OF HOMER ABOUT THE CAUSES OF THINGS.

Thestorides! of all the skills unknown
To errant mortals, there remains not one
Of more inscrutable affair to find
Than is the true state of a human mind.

[1] The original of these lines is two verses from the Little Iliad of Lesches

[2] Homer intimated in this his answer to Thestorides, a will to have him learn the knowledge of himself, before he inquired so curiously the causes of other things. And from hence had the great peripatetic, Themistius, his most grave epiphoneme, *Anima quæ seipsam ignorat, quid sciret ipsa de*

TO NEPTUNE.

Hear, pow'rful Neptune, that shak'st earth in ire,
King of the great green, where dance all the quire
Of fair-hair'd Helicon; give prosperous gales,
And good pass, to these guiders of our sails:
Their voyage rend'ring happily directed,
And their return with no ill fate affected.
Grant likewise at rough Mimas' lowest roots,
Whose strength, up to her tops, prærupt rocks shoots,
My passage safe arrival; and that I
My bashful disposition may apply
To pious men, and wreak myself upon
The man whose verbal circumvention
In me did wrong t' hospitious Jove's whole state,
And th' hospitable table violate.

TO THE CITY ERYTHRÆA.

Worshipful Earth, giver of all things good!
Giver of even felicity: whose flood
The mind all-over steeps in honeydew,
That, to some men, dost infinite kindness shew;
To others, that despise thee, art a shrew;
And giv'st them gamesters' galls; who, once their main
Lost with an ill chance, fare like abjects slain.

TO MARINERS.

Ye wave-trod watermen, as ill as she
That all the earth in infelicity
Of rapine plunges; who upon your fare
As starv'd-like-ravenous, as cormorants are;
The lives ye lead, but in the worst degree,
Not to be envied more than misery.
Take shame, and fear the indignation
Of him that thunders from the highest throne,
Hospitious Jove, who, at the back, prepares
Pains of abhorr'd effect for him that dares
The pieties break of his hospitious squares.

THE PINE.

Any tree else bears better fruit than thee
That Ida's tops sustain, where every tree

alis? And therefore, according to Aristotle, advises all philosophical students to begin with that study. *Chapman.*

Bears up in air such perspirable heights,
And in which caves and sinuous receipts
Creep in such great abundance. For about
Thy roots, that ever all thy fruits put out,
As nourish'd by them, equal with thy fruits,
Pours Mars his iron-mines their accurs'd pursuits.
So that when any earth-encroaching man
Of all the martial brood Cebrenian
Plead need of iron, they are certain still
About thy roots to satiate every will.

TO GLAUCUS;

WHO WAS SO MISERABLY SPARING, THAT HE FEARED ALL MEN'S ACCESS TO HIM.

Glaucus! though wise enough, yet one word more;
Let my advice add to thy wisdom's store,
For 'twill be better so. Before thy door
Give still thy mastiffs meat; that will be sure
To lie there, therefore, still; and not endure
(With waylaid ears) the softest foot can fall;
But men and beasts make fly thee and thy stall.

AGAINST THE SAMIAN MINISTRESS, OR NUN.

Hear me, O goddess, that invoke thine ear,
Thou that dost feed and form the youthful year,
And grant that this dame may the loves refuse,
And beds of young men; and affect to use
Humans whose temples hoary hairs distain;
Whose pow'rs are passing coy; whose wills would fain.

WRITTEN ON THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Of men, sons are the crowns of cities' towers;
Of pastures horse are the most beauteous flow'rs;
Of seas, ships are the grace; and money still
With trains and titles doth the family fill.
But royal counsellors, in council set,
Are ornaments past all as clearly great,
As houses are, that shining fires enfold,
Superior far to houses nak'd and cold

THE FURNACE.

ON BEING CALLED IN TO SING, BY POTTERS.

If ye deal freely, O my fiery friends,
As ye assure, I'll sing, and serve your ends.
Pallas, vouchsafe thou here invok'd access:
Impose thy hand upon this forge, and bless
All cups these artists earn, so that they may
Look black still with their depth; and every way
Give all their vessels a most sacred sale.
Make all well burn'd; and estimation call
Up to their prices. Let them market well,
And in all highways in abundance sell;
Till riches to their utmost wish arise,
And as thou mak'st them rich, so make me wise.
But if ye now turn all to impudence,
And think to pay with lies my patience;
Then will I summon 'gainst your furnace all
Hell's harmfull'st spirits; Smaragus I'll call,
Sabactes, Asbest, and Omodamus,
Who ills against your art innumerous
Excogitates, supplies, and multiplies.
Come, Pallas, then, and all command to rise:
Infesting forge and house with fire, till all
Tumble together, and to ashes fall:
These potters' selves dissolv'd in tears as small.
And as a horse-cheek chides his foaming bit,
So let this forge murmur in fire and flit,
And all this stuff to ashy ruins run.
And thou O Circe, daughter of the Sun,
Great many-poison-mixer; come, and pour
Thy cruell'st poisons on this potter's floor;
Shivering their vessels; and themselves affect
With all the mischiefs possible to direct
'Gainst all their beings, urg'd by all thy fiends.
Let Chiron likewise come: and all those friends
(The Centaurs) that Alcides' fingers fled,
And all the rest too that his hand struck dead,
Their ghosts excited; come and macerate
These earthen men; and yet with further fate
Affect their furnace; all their tear-burst eyes
Seeing and mourning for their miseries,
While I look on and laugh their blasted art
And them to ruin. Lastly; if apart

Any lies lurking, and sees yet, his face
Into a coal let th' angry fire embrace,
That all may learn by them, in all their lust,
To dare deeds great, to see them great and just.

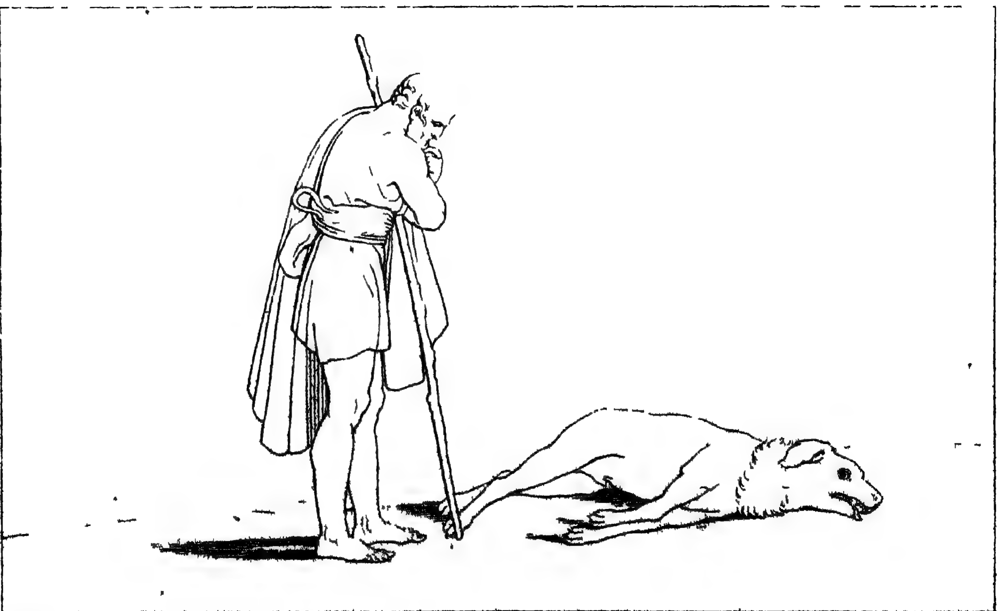
EIRESIONE; OR, THE OLIVE BRANCH.

The turrets of a man of infinite might,
Of infinite action, substance infinite,
We make access to; whose whole being rebounds
From earth to heaven, and nought but bliss resounds.
Give entry then, ye doors: more riches yet
Shall enter with me; all the graces met
In joy of their fruition, perfect peace
Confirming all; all crown'd with such increase,
That every empty vessel in your house
May stand replete with all things precious.
Elaborate Ceres, may your larders fill
With all dear delicates, and serve in still
May, for your son, a wife make wish'd approach
Into your tow'rs; and rapt in, in her coach
With strong-kneed mules. May yet her state prove staid,
With honour'd housewiferies: her fair hand laid
To artful loomworks; and her nak'd feet tread
The gum of amber to a golden bead.
  But I'll return; return, and yet not press
Your bounties now assay'd with oft access;
Once a year only, as the swallow prates
Before the wealthy Spring's wide open gates.
  Meantime I stand at yours; nor purpose stay
More time t' entreat. Give, or not give, away
My feet shall bear me; that did never come
With any thought to make your house my home.

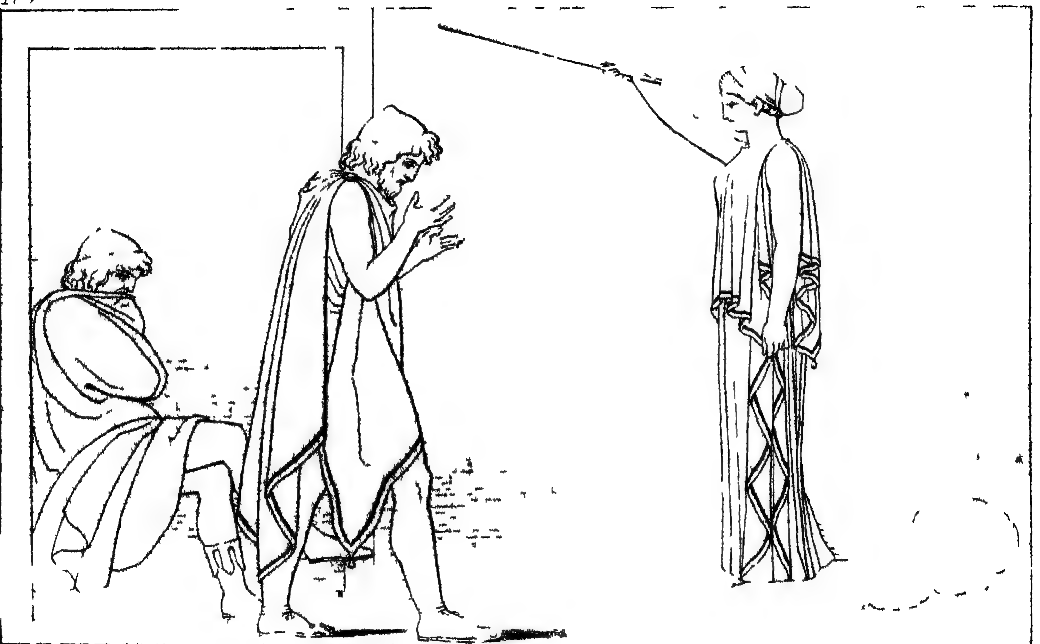
TO CERTAIN FISHER BOYS

PLEASING HIM WITH INGENIOUS RIDDLES.

Yet from the bloods even of your-self-like sires
Are you descended, that could make ye heirs
To no huge hoards of coin; nor leave ye able
To feed flocks of innumerable rabble.



ULYSSES AND HIS DOG

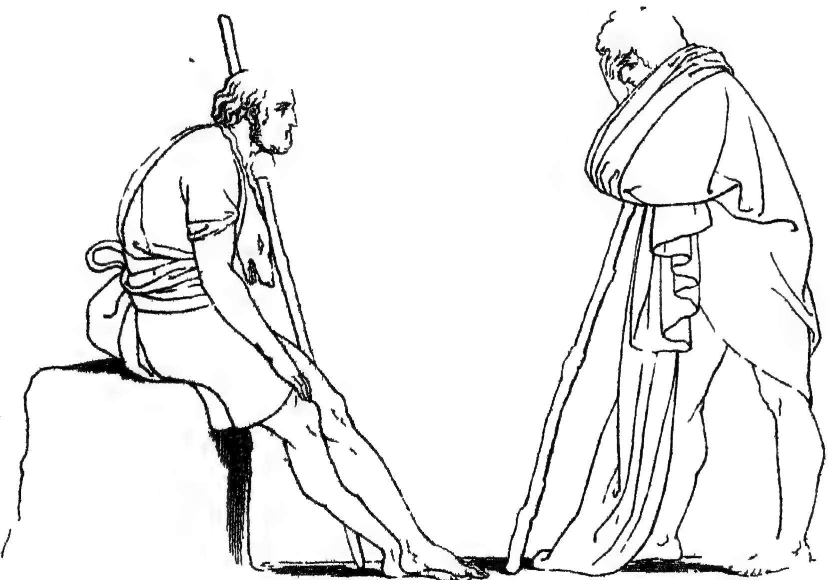


MINERVA RESTORING ULYSSES TO HIS OWN SHAPE

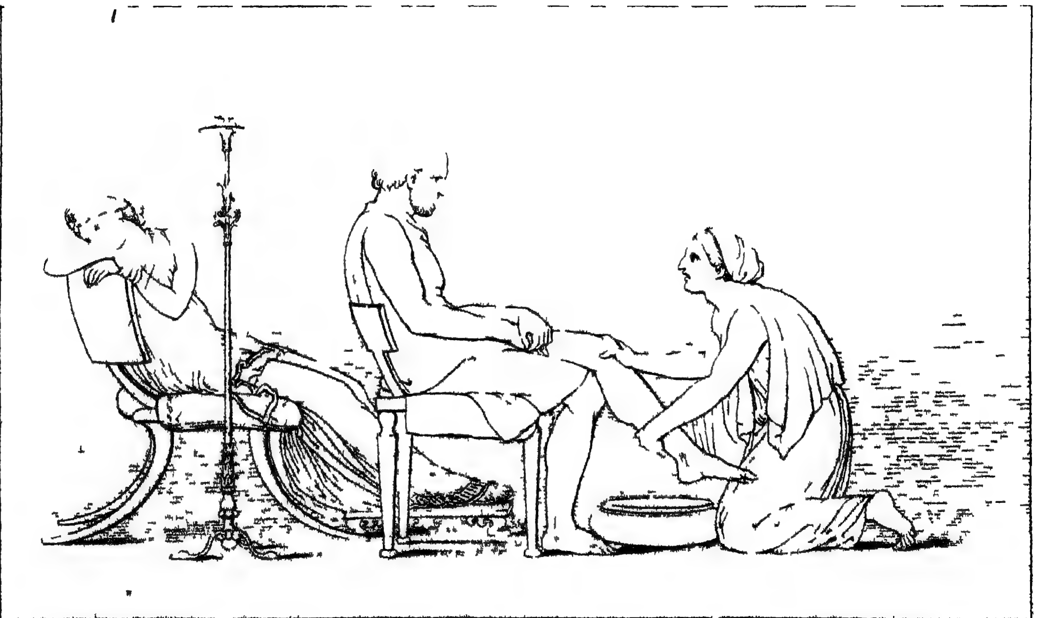
Pl. 21



APOLLO AND DIANA DISCHARGING THEIR ARROWS

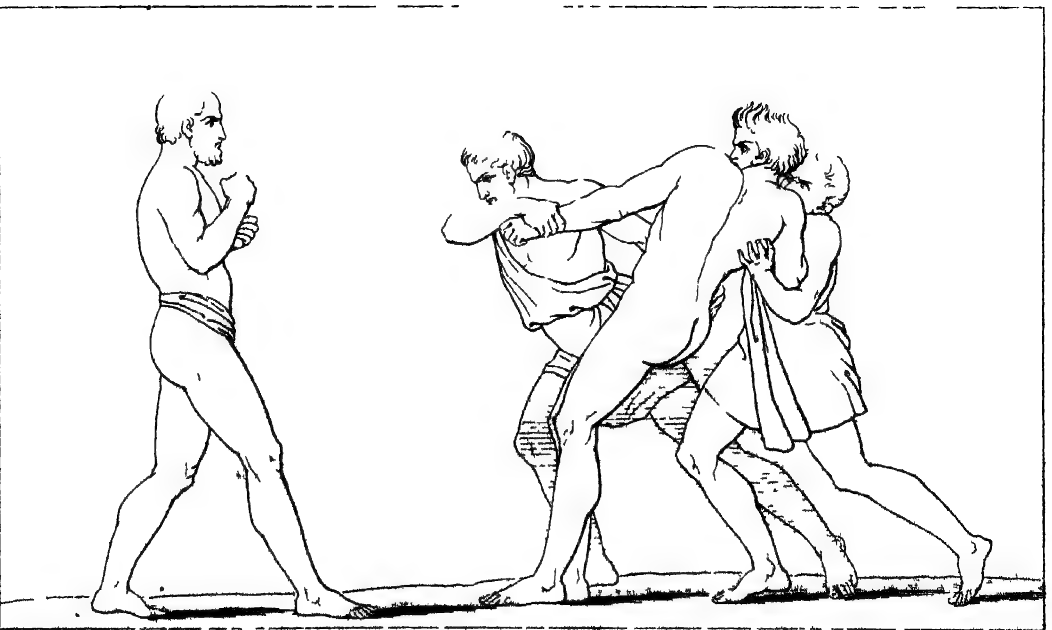


ULYSSES CONVERSING WITH EUMAEUS



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EURYCLEA DISCOVERS ULYSSES



ULYSSES PREPARING TO FIGHT WITH IRUS

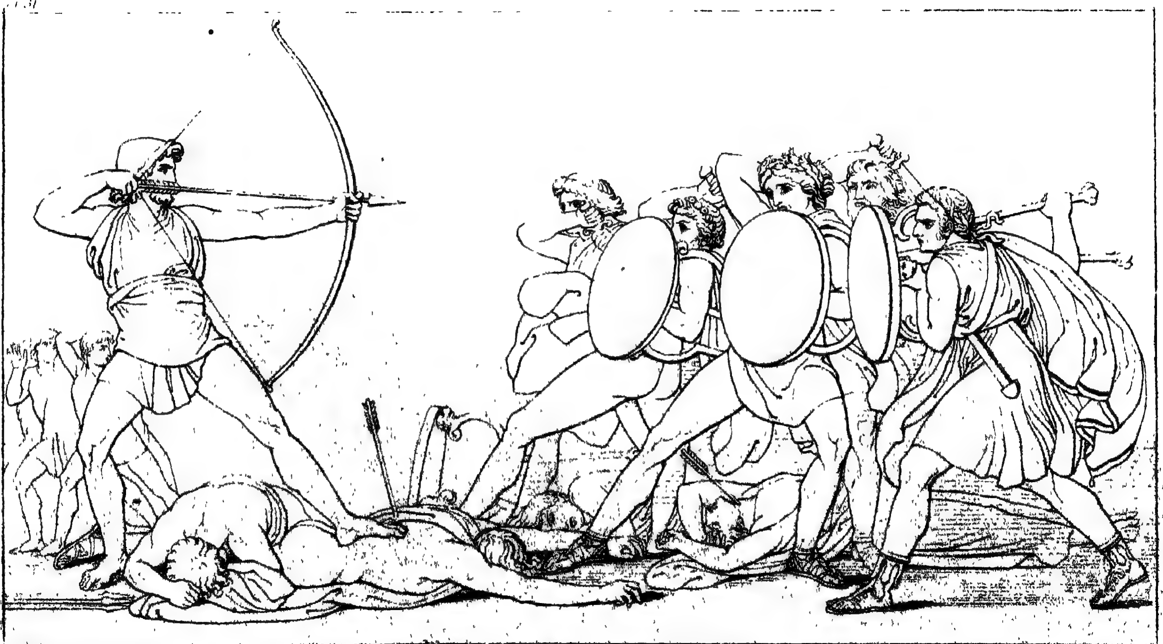


THE HARPIES GOING TO SEIZE THE DAUGHTERS OF PANDARUS



Flaxman inv. *H Moses sculp*

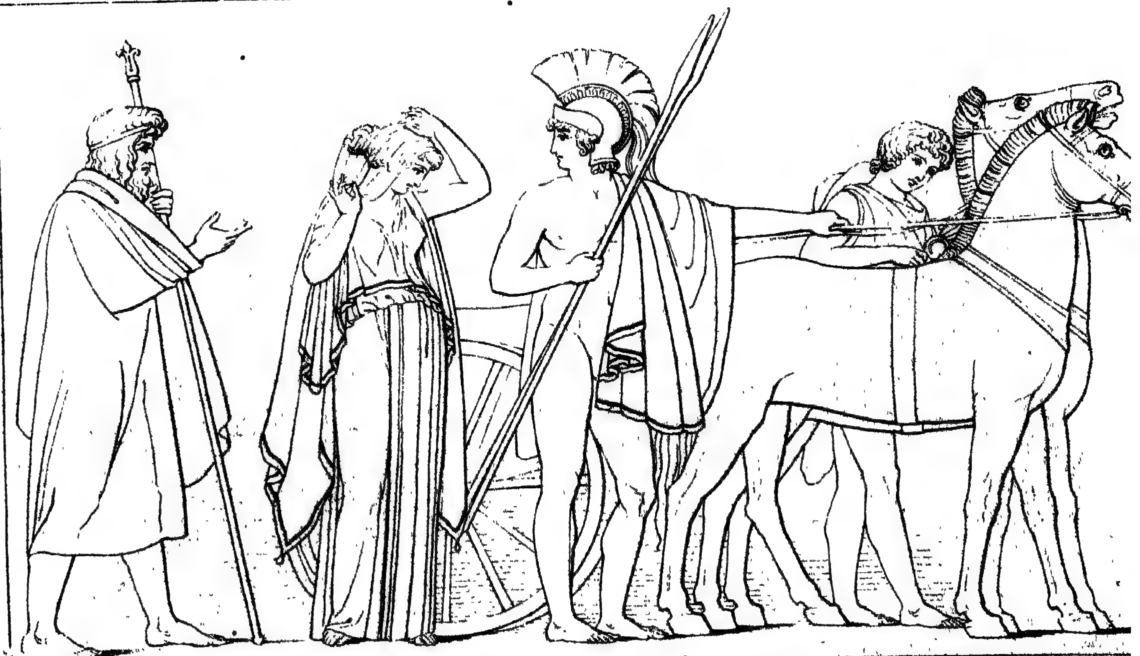
PENELOPE CARRYING THE BOW OF ULYSSES TO THE SUITORS.



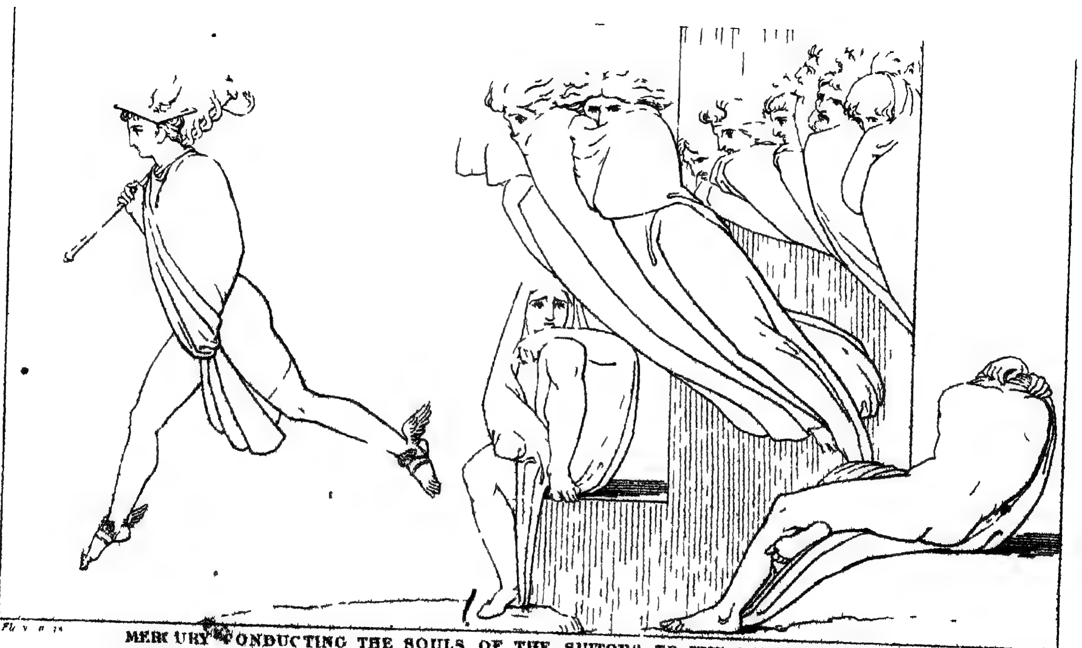
ULYSSES KILLING THE SUITORS



THE MEETING OF ULYSSES AND PENELOPE



Ulysses departing from Lacedæmon for Ithaca, with his bride Penelope, her Father Icarius followed the Car entreating his daughter not to leave him.



MERCURY CONDUCTING THE SOULS OF THE SUITORS TO THE INFERNAL REGIONS

AN INDEX OF PERSONS

MENTIONED IN THE ODYSSEY, BATRACHOMYOMACHIA, AND HYMNS.

Bat., *Battle of the Frogs and Mice.* H., *Hymn.* *All other references are to the Odyssey.*

THE END.

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